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DICTIONARY.

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NEW EDITION.

1799.

A

DICTIONARY

William OF THE *Ainsworth*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
EXPLAINED IN THEIR DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

AUTHORIZED BY THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS
IN WHOSE WORKS THEY ARE FOUND.

ABSTRACTED FROM THE FOLIO EDITION,

BY THE AUTHOR,

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. II.

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DICTIONARY

L.

LAB

L Is a liquid conſonant, which preſerves always the ſame ſound in Engliſh. At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled; as, *ſhall*, *ſtill*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail*, *feel*. In a word of more ſyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel*, *canal*. It is ſometimes put before *e*, and ſounded feebly after it; as, *bible*, *title*.

LA. *interject.* See; look; behold. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'BDANUM. *ſ.* A reſin, of a ſtrong not unpleaſant ſmell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taſte. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL. *ſ.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing. *Shakſ.*
2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.*
3. [In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. *Harris.*

LA'BENT. *a.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; ſlipping.

LA'BIAL. *a.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*

LA'BIATED. *a.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LA'BIODENTAL. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*, Lat.] Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*

LABO'RANT. *ſ.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chymiſt: not in uſe. *Boyle.*

LA'BORATORY. *ſ.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chymiſt's workroom. *Boyle.*

LABO'RIOUS. *a.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; aſſiduous. *South.*
2. Requiring labour; tireſome; not eaſy. *Ad.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *laborious.*]

1. Toilſomeneſs; difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Diligence; aſſiduity.

LA'BOUR. *ſ.* [*labeur*, French; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength; pains; toil. *Shakſp.*
2. Work to be done. *Hooker.*
3. Work done; performance.
4. Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence. *Harvey.*
5. Childbirth; travail. *South.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shak.*
2. To do work; to take pains. *Eccluſ.*
3. To move with difficulty. *Granville.*
4. To be diſeaſed with: not uſed. *B. Jonſon.*
5. To be in diſtreſs; to be preſſed. *Wake.*
6. To be in childbirth; to be in travail. *Dry.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty. *Pope.*

LAC

2. To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *ſ.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work. *Swift.*
2. One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *a.* Made with great labour and diligence: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'BRA. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A lip: not uſed. *Sh.*

LA'BYRINTH. *ſ.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Denham.*

LAC. *ſ. Lac* is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of a gum, but improperly, becauſe it is inflammable, and not ſoluble in water. We have three ſorts. 1. The ſtick *lac*. 2. The ſeed *lac*. 3. The ſhell *lac*. *Hill.*

LACE. *ſ.* [*lacet*, French.]

1. A ſtring; a cord. *Spenſer.*
2. A ſnare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
3. A platted ſtring, with which women faſten their clothes. *Swift.*
4. Ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven. *Bacon.*
5. Texture of thread, with gold or ſilver. *Herbert.*
6. Sugar. A cant word; now out of uſe. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes. *Congreve.*
2. To adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To embelliſh with variegations. *Shakſ.*
4. To beat; to laſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

LA'CED *Mutton.* A whore. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'CEMAN. *ſ.* [*lace* and *man.*] One who deals in lace. *Addiſon.*

LA'CERABLE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Derham.*

LACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *lacerate.*] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CERATIVE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *a.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *a.* [*lachryma*, Lat.] Containing tears. *Addiſon.*

LACHRYMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or ſhedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *ſ.* [*lachrymatoire*, Fr.] A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED. *a.* [from *lacinia*, Latin.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to leſſen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be wanting. *Geneſis.*

LACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*

LA'CKBRAIN. *ſ.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'CKER. *ſ.* A kind of varniſh, which, ſpread upon a white ſubſtance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear over with lacker. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *ſ.* [*laquais*, French.] An attending ſervant; a footboy. *Dryden.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend ſervilely. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a footboy; to pay ſervile attendance. *Sandys.*

LA'CKLINEN. *a.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting ſhirts. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'CKLUSTRE. *a.* [*lack* and *luſtre.*] Wanting brightneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

LACO'NICK. *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief. *Pope.*

LA'CONISM. *ſ.* [*laconiſme*, Fr.] A conciſe ſtyle. *Collier.*

LACO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; conciſely. *Camden.*

LA'CTARY. *a.* [*lactarius*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk. *Brown.*

LA'CTARY. *ſ.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy-houſe.

LACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*lacto*, Latin.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LA'CTEAL. *a.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *ſ.* The veſſel that conveys chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CTEOUS. *a.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]
1. Milky. *Brown.*
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*lacteſco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour. *Boyle.*

LACTE'SCENT. *a.* [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] Producing milk, or a white juice. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lac* and *fero*, Latin.] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*

LAD. *ſ.* [leode, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language. *Watts.*
2. A boy; a young man, in paſtoral language. *Spenſer.*

LA'DDER. *ſ.* [hlaðne, Saxon.]
1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces. *Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.*
3. A gradual riſe. *Swift.*

LADE. *ſ.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon lade, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging. *Gibſon.*

To LADE. *v. n.* preter. *laded*; part. paſſive, *laded* or *laden.* [hladen, Saxon.]
1. To load; to freight; to burden. *Bacon.*
2. [hladan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out. *Temple.*

LA'DING. *ſ.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burden. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *ſ.* [hlaðle, Saxon.]
1. A large ſpoon; a veſſel with a long handle, uſed in throwing out any liquid from the veſſel containing it. *Prior.*
2. The receptacle of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DY. *ſ.* [hlæfðiʒ, Saxon.]
1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. *K. Charles.*
2. An illuſtrious or eminent woman. *Shakſ.*
3. A word of complaiſance uſed of women. *Sh.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *ſ.* [*gallium.*] A plant of the ſtellate kind. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD. } *ſ.* A ſmall red inſect vagi-
LA'DY-COW. } nopennous. *Gay.*
LA'DY-FLY. }

LA'DY-DAY. *ſ.* [*lady* and *day.*] The day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin is celebrated; twenty-fifth of March.

LA'DY-LIKE. *a.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft; delicate; elegant. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *ſ.* [from *lady.*] The title of a lady. *Ben Jonſon.*

LA'DY's-SLIPPER. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DY's-SMOCK. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LAG. *a.* [*lagg*, Swediſh, the end.]
1. Coming behind; falling ſhort. *Carew.*
2. Sluggiſh; ſlow; tardy. *Dryden.*
3. Laſt; long delayed. *Shakſpeare.*

LAG. *ſ.*
1. The loweſt claſs; the rump; the fag end. *Shakſpeare.*
2. He that comes laſt, or hangs behind. *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*
1. To loiter; to move ſlowly. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtay behind; not to come in. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *ſ.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler.

LA'ICAL. *a.* [*laique*, French; *laicus*, Lat. λαϊκὸς.] Belonging to the laity, or people, as diſtinct from the clergy. *Camden.*

LAID. Preterit participle of *lay.* *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterit participle of *lie.* *Boyle.*

LAIR. *ſ.* [*lai*, French.] The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt. *Milton.*

LAIRD. *ſ.* [hlaford, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect. *Cleaveland.*

LA'ITY. *ſ.* [λαϊκὸς.]
1. The people, as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of a layman. *Ayliffe.*

LAKE. *ſ.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]
1. A large diffuſion of inland water. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall plaſh of water.
3. A middle colour, between ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *ſ.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]
1. The young of a ſheep. *Pope.*
2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

LA'MBATIVE. *a.* [from *lambo*, Latin, to lick.] Taken by licking. *Brown.*

LA'MBATIVE. *ſ.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiſeman.*

LA'MBENT. *a.* [*lambens*, Latin.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*

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LA'MBKIN. *ſ.* [from *lamb.*] A little lamb. *Spenſer.*

LA'MBS-WOOL. *ſ.* [*lamb* and *wool.*] Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

LAMDOI'DAL. *a.* [λάμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or A. *Sharp.*

LAME. *a.* [laam, lama, Saxon.]

1. Crippled; diſabled in the limbs. *Daniel.*

2. Hobbling; not ſmooth: alluding to the feet of a verſe. *Dryden.*

3. Imperfect; unſatisfactory. *Bacon.*

To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'MELLATED. *a.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*

LA'MELY. *ad.* [from *lame.*]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiſeman.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts. *Dryden.*

LA'MENESS. *ſ.* [from *lame.*]

1. The ſtate of a cripple; loſs or inability of limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Imperfection; weakneſs. *Dryden.*

To LAME'NT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to expreſs ſorrow. *Dryden.*

To LAME'NT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to ſorrow for. *Dryden.*

LAME'NT. *ſ.* [*lamentum*, Latin.]

1. Sorrow audibly expreſſed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries. *Dryden.*

2. Expreſſion of ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'MENTABLE. *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin.]

1. To be lamented; cauſing ſorrow. *Shakſp.*

2. Mournful; ſorrowful; expreſſing ſorrow. *Sidney.*

3. Miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful; deſpicable. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *ad.* [from *lamentable.*]

1. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; mournfully. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cauſe ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Pitifully; deſpicably.

LAMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expreſſion of ſorrow; audible grief. *Shakſp.*

LAME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *lament.*] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator.*

LA'MENTINE. *ſ.* A fiſh called a ſeacow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head reſembling that of a cow, and two ſhort feet, with which it creeps on the ſhallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins. *Bailey.*

LA'MINA. ſ. [Latin.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another. *Sharp.*

LA'MINATED. *a.* [from *lamina.*] Plated: uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp.*

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat ſoundly with a cudgel.

LA'MMAS. *ſ.* The firſt of Auguſt. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *ſ.* [*lampe*, French; *lampas*, Latin.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rowe.*

LA'MPASS. *ſ.* [*lampas*, French.] A lump of fleſh, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth. *Farrier's Dict.*

LAMPBLA'CK. *ſ.* [*lamp* and *black.*] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſin, and as it is furred ſtriking it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

LA'MPING. *a* [λαμπάδιον.] Shining; ſparkling: not uſed. *Spenſer.*

LAMPO'ON. *ſ.* A perſonal ſatire; abuſe; cenſure written not to reform but to vex. *Dryd.*

To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPO'ONER. *ſ.* [from *lampoon.*] A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY. *ſ.* [*lamproye*, French.] A fiſh much like the eel. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON *ſ.* A kind of ſea fiſh. *Broome.*

LANCE. *ſ.* [*lance*, French; *lancea*, Latin.] A long ſpear. *Sidney.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to cure. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *a.* [from *lance.*] Suitable to a lance: not in uſe. *Sidney.*

LANCEPE'SADE. *ſ.* [*lance ſpezzate*, Fr.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCET. *ſ.* [*lancette*, French.] A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument. *Wiſeman.*

To LANCH. *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch.*] To dart; to caſt as a lance; to throw; to let fly. *Pope.*

LANCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *lancino*, Latin.] Tearing; laceration.

To LA'NCINATE. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *ſ.* [land, Saxon.]

1. A country; a region, diſtinct from other countries. *Spenſer.*

2. Earth, diſtinct from water. *Abbot.*

3. Ground; ſurface of the place. *Locke.*

4. An eſtate real and immoveable. *Knolles.*

5. Nation; people. *Dryden.*

6. Urine. An old word. *Shakſpeare.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet on ſhore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to ſhore. *Bacon.*

LA'NDED. *a.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune in land. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'NDFALL. *ſ.* [*land* and *fall.*] A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *ſ.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation. *Clarendon.*

LA'ND-FORCES. *ſ.* [*land* and *forces.*] Warlike powers not naval; ſoldiers that ſerve on land. *Temple.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *ſ.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER. *ſ.* [*land* and *holder.*] One who holds land. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *ſ.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and ſells lands for other men. *Swift.*

LA'NDING. } *ſ.* [from *land.*] The
LA'NDING-PLACE. } top of ſtairs. *Add.*

LA'NDLADY. *ſ.* [*land* and *lady*.]
1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.
2. The miſtreſs of an inn. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. *a.* [from *land*.] Without property; without fortune. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *a.* [*land* and *lock*.] Shut in, or encloſed with land. *Addiſon.*

LA'NDLOPER. *ſ.* [*land* and *loopen*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LA'NDLORD. *ſ.* [*land* and *lord*.]
1. One who owns lands or houſes, and has tenants under him. *Spenſer.*
2. The maſter of an inn. *Addiſon.*

LA'NDMARK. *ſ.* [*land* and *mark*.] Any thing ſet up to preſerve boundaries. *Dryden.*

LA'NDSCAPE. *ſ.* [*landſchape*, Dutch.]
1. A region; the proſpect of a country. *Add.*
2. A picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it. *Pope.*

LA'ND-TAX. *ſ.* [*land* and *tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houſes. *Locke.*

LA'ND-WAITER. *ſ.* [*land* and *waiter*.] An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*

LA'NDWARD. *ad.* [from *land*.] Toward the land. *Sandys.*

LANE. *ſ.* [*laen*, Dutch.]
1. A narrow way between hedges. *Locke.*
2. A narrow ſtreet; an alley. *Sprat.*
3. A paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide. *Bacon.*

LA'NERET. *ſ.* A little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE. *ſ.* [*langage*, French.]
1. Human ſpeech. *Holder.*
2. The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Style; manner of expreſſion. *Roſcommon.*

LA'NGUAGED. *a.* [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *ſ.* One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages. *Spectator.*

LA'NGUET. *ſ.* [*languette*, Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *a.* [*languidus*, Latin.]
1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.*
2. Dull; heartleſs. *Addiſon.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *ad.* Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *languid*.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.

To LA'NGUISH. *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *langueo*, Latin.]
1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to loſe ſtrength. *Dryden.*
2. To be no longer vigorous in motion. *Dryd.*
3. To ſink or pine under ſorrow. *Shakſp.*
4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs. *Dry.*

LA'NGUISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *languiſhing*.]
1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble ſoftneſs. *Pope.*
2. Dully; tediouſly. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* [*languiſſament*, Fr.]
1. State of pining. *Spenſer.*
2. Softneſs of mien. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *ſ.* [*languor*, Latin.]
1. Faintneſs; wearineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Liſtleſſneſs; inattention. *Watts.*
3. Softneſs; laxity. *Dunciad.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *a.* [*languoreux*, French.] Tedious; melancholy: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To LA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE. *ſ.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*

LANI'GEROUS. *a.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *a.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]
1. Looſe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat; not plump; ſlender. *Boyle.*
2. Faint; languid. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpneſs.

LA'NNER. *ſ.* [*lanier*, French; *lannarius*, Lat.] A ſpecies of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET. *ſ.* [*lance* and *knecht*, Dut.]
1. A common foot ſoldier.
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN. *ſ.* [*lanterne*, French: it is by miſtake often written *lanthorn*.]
1. A tranſparent caſe for a candle. *Locke.*
2. A lighthouſe; a light hung out to guide ſhips. *Addiſon.*

LA'NTERN *jaws*. A thin viſage. *Addiſon.*

LANU'GINOUS. *a.* [*lanuginoſus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with ſoft hair.

LAP. *ſ.* [læppe, Saxon.]
1. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure. *Swift.*
2. The part of the clothes that is ſpread horizontally over the knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie on it. *Shakſpeare.*

To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing. *Newt.*
2. To involve in any thing. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be ſpread or turned over any thing. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon.] To ſeed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*

LA'PDOG. *ſ.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*

LA'PFUL. *ſ.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*

LA'PICIDE. *ſ.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A ſtonecutter.

LA'PIDARY. *ſ.* [*lapidaire*, French.] One who deals in ſtones or gems. *Woodward.*

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To ſtone; to kill by ſtoning.

LAPIDA'TION. *ſ.* [*lapidatio*, Latin; *lapidation*, French.] A ſtoning.

LAPI'DEOUS. *a.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of ſtone. *Ray.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*lapideſco*, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*

LAPIDE'SCENT. *a.* [*lapideſcens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] The act of forming ſtones. *Bacon.*

LAPIDI'FICK. *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] Forming ſtones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST. *ſ.* [from *lapidis*, Lat.] A dealer in ſtones or gems. *Ray.*

LA'PIS. ſ. [Latin.] A ſtone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli.* Azure ſtone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh; it is worked into toys. The beautiful ultramarine colour uſed by painters is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli.* *Hill.*

LA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *lap.*]
1. One who wraps up. *Swift.*
2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The part of a headdreſs that hangs looſe. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *ſ.* [*lapſus*, Latin.]
1. Flow; fall; glide; ſmooth courſe. *Hale.*
2. Petty errour; ſmall miſtake. *Rogers.*
3. Tranſition of right from one to another.

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees. *Swift.*
2. To fail in any thing; to ſlip. *Shakſp.*
3. To ſlip, as by inadvertency or miſtake. *Ad.*
4. To loſe the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
5. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor or another. *Ayliffe.*
6. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'PWING. *ſ.* [*lap* and *wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden.*

LA'PWORK. *ſ.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*

LA'RBOARD. *ſ.* The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head: oppoſed to the *ſtarboard.* *Harris.*

LA'RCENY. *ſ.* [*larcin*, French; *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *ſ.* [*larix*, Latin.] A tree.

LARD. *ſ.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]
1. The greaſe of ſwine. *Donne.*
2. Bacon; the fleſh of ſwine. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French.]
1. To ſtuff with bacon. *King.*
2. To fatten. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement. *Dryden.*

LA'RDER. *ſ.* [*lardier*, old French.] The room where meat is kept or ſalted. *Aſcham.*

LA'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON. ſ. [French.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *a.* [*large*, French.]
1. Big; bulky. *Temple.*
2. Wide; extenſive. *Carew.*
3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Thomſon.*
4. Copious; diffuſe. *Clarendon.*
5. *At* LARGE. Without reſtraint. *Bacon.*
6. *At* LARGE. Diffuſively. *Watts.*

LA'RGELY. *ad.* [from *large.*]
1. Widely; extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; diffuſely; amply. *Watts.*
3. Liberally; bounteouſly. *Swift.*
4. Abundantly; without ſparing. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS. *ſ.* [from *large.*]
1. Bigneſs; bulk. *Sprat.*
2. Greatneſs; comprehenſion. *Collier.*
3. Extenſion; amplitude. *Hooker.*
4. Wideneſs. *Bentley.*

LA'RGESS. *ſ.* [*largeſſe*, French.] A preſent; a gift; a bounty. *Denham.*

LARGI'TION. *ſ.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving.

LARK. *ſ.* [lapence, Saxon.] A ſmall ſinging bird. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks.

LA'RKSPUR. *ſ.* [*delphinium.*] A plant.

LA'RVATED. *a.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Maſked.

LA'RUM. *ſ.* [from *alarum* or *alarm.*]
1. Alarm; noiſe denoting danger. *Shakſp.*
2. An inſtrument that makes a noiſe at a certain hour. *Wilkins.*

LARY'NGOTOMY. *ſ.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, French.] An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſy. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX. *ſ.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

LASCI'VIENT. *a* [*laſciviens*, Lat.] Frolickſome; wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS. *a.* [*laſcivus*, Latin.]
1. Lewd; luſtful. *South.*
2. Wanton; ſoft; luxurious. *Shakſpeare.*

LASCI'VIOUSLY. *ad.* Lewdly; wantonly; looſely.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *laſcivious.*] Wantonneſs; looſeneſs. *Dryden.*

LASH. *ſ.* [*ſchlagen*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.*
2. The thong or point of the whip. *Shak.*
3. A leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held: out of uſe. *Tuſſer.*
4. A ſtroke of ſatire; a ſarcaſm. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge. *Gatth.*
2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk. *Dr.*
3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound. *Prior.*
4. To ſcourge with ſatire. *Pope.*
5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip: properly to *lace.*

To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Gay.*

LA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *laſh.*] One that whips or laſhes.

LASS. *ſ.* A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Philips.*

LA'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*laſſitudo*, Latin.] Wearineſs; fatigue. *More.*

LA'SSLORN. *a.* [*laſs* and *lorn.*] Forſaken by his miſtreſs: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

LAST. *a.* [lætert, Saxon.]
1. Lateſt; that follows all the reſt in time. *Samuel.*
2. Hindermoſt; which follows in order of place. *Pope.*
3. Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley.*
4. Loweſt; meaneſt. *Pope.*
5. Next before the preſent: as, *laſt* week.
6. Utmoſt. *Dryden.*
7. *At* LAST. In concluſion; at the end. *Gen.*
8. *The* LAST; the end. *Pope.*

LAST. *ad.*
1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In concluſion. *Dryden.*

To LAST. *v. n.* [læſtan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to perſevere. *Locke.*

LAST. *ſ.* [læſt, Saxon.]
1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed. *Addiſon.*
2. [*laſt*, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.

LA'STAGE. *ſ.* [*leſtage*, Fr. *laſtagie*, Dut.]
1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.
2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STERY. *ſ.* A red colour. *Spenſer.*

LA'STING. *particip. a.* [from *laſt.*]
1. Continuing; durable. *Ray.*
2. Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*

LA'STINGLY. *ad.* Perpetually; durably.

LA'STINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *laſting.*] Durableneſs; continuance. *Newton.*

LA'STLY. *ad.* [from *laſt.*]
1. In the laſt place. *Bacon.*
2. In the concluſion; at laſt; finally.

LATCH. *ſ.* [*letſe*, Dutch.] A catch of a door moved by a ſtring, or a handle. *Smart.*

To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with a latch. *Locke.*
2. [*lecher*, Fr.] To ſmear. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'TCHES. *ſ. Latches* or laſkets, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers, in order to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'TCHET. *ſ.* [*lacet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe. *Mark.*

LATE. *a.* [læt, Saxon.]
1. Contrary to early; ſlow; tardy; long delayed. *Milton.*
2. Laſt in any place, office, or character *Add.*
3. The deceaſed: as, *the works of the* late *Mr. Pope.*
4. Far in the day or night.

LATE. *ad.*
1. After long delays; after a long time. *Phil.*
2. In a later ſeaſon. *Bacon.*
3. Lately; not long ago. *Spenſer.*
4. Far in the day or night. *Dryden.*
5. *Of late*; lately; in times paſt. *Milton.*

LA'TED. *a.* [from *late.*] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'TELY. *a.* [from *late.*] Not long ago. *Acts.*

LA'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *late.*] Time far advanced. *Swift.*

LA'TENT. *a.* [*latens*, Lat.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret. *Woodward.*

LA'TERAL. *a.* [*lateral*, French.]
1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Placed, or acting on the ſide. *Milton.*

LATERA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *lateral.*] The quality of having diſtinct ſides. *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *lateral.*] By the ſide; ſidewiſe. *Holder.*

LA'TEWARD. *ad.* [*late* and peapd, Saxon.] Somewhat late.

LATH. *ſ.* [latta, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, Fr.] A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes. *Moxon.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, French; from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*

LATH. *ſ.* [læd, Sax.] A part of a county. *Bac.*

LATHE. *ſ.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chiſel. *Ray.*

To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leppan, Saxon.] To form a ſoam. *Baynard.*

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with a ſoam of water and ſoap.

LA'THER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſoam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LA'TIN. *a.* [*Latinus.*] Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans. *Aſcham.*

LA'TINISM. *ſ.* [*latiniſme*, Fr. *latiniſmus*, low Lat.] A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin. *Addiſon.*

LA'TINIST. *ſ.* One ſkilled in Latin. *Oldham.*

LATI'NITY. *ſ.* [*latinité*, Fr. *latinitas*, Lat.] The Latin tongue. *Dennis.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* [*latiniſer*, Fr.] To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin. *Dr.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin. *Watts.*

LA'TISH. *a.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS. *a.* [*latus* and *roſtrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked. *Brown.*

LA'TITANCY. *ſ.* [from *latitans*, Lat.] Deliteſcence; the ſtate of lying hid. *Brown.*

LA'TITANT. *a.* [*latitans*, Lat.] Deliteſcent; concealed; lying hid. *Boyle.*

LATITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *latito*, Lat.] The ſtate of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*latitude*, French.]
1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorter axis. *Wotton.*
2. Room; ſpace; extent. *Locke.*
3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. *Swift.*
4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addiſon.*
5. Unreſtrained acceptation. *King Charles.*
6. Freedom from ſettled rules; laxity. *Taylor.*
7. Extent; diffuſion. *Brown.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *a.* [*latitudinarius*, low Lat.] Not reſtrained; not confined. *Col.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *ſ.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *a.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking. *Tickel.*

LATRI'A. ſ. [Latin; λατρεία.] The higheſt kind of worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'TTEN. *ſ.* [*leton*, Fr.] Braſs; a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER. *a.*
1. Happening after ſomething elſe.
2. Modern; lately done or paſt. *Locke.*
3. Mentioned laſt of two. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *latter.*] Of late.

LA'TTICE. *ſ.* [*lattis*, French.] A reticulated window; a window made with ſticks or irons, croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances. *Cleave.*

To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decuſſate, or croſs; to mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *ſ.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of waſhing. *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY. *ſ.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeated are waſhed. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *ſ.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe; honour paid; celebration. *Pope.*
2. That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe. *Bacon.*

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to celebrate. *Bentley.*

LA'UDABLE. *a.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praiſeworthy; commendable. *Locke.*
2. Healthy; ſalubrious. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'UDABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *laudable.*] Praiſeworthineſs.

LA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deſerving praiſe. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM. *ſ.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A ſoporifick tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To waſh; to bathe. *Dryden.*
2. [*lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Ben Jonſon.*

To LAVE. *v. n.* To waſh himſelf; to bathe. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a courſe. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *ſ.* [*lavendula*, Lat.] One of the verticillate plants. *Miller.*

LA'VER. *ſ.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave.*] A waſhing veſſel. *Milton.*

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [hlahan, Sax. *lachen*, Ger.]

1. To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*
2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To* LAUGH *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakſpeare.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to ſcorn. *Sha.*

LAUGH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The convulſion cauſed by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHABLE. *a.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter. *Dryden.*

LA'UGHER. *ſ.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *ad* [from *laughing.*] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*laugh* and *ſtock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenſer.*

LA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [from *laugh.*] Convulſive merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'VISH. *a.* [from to *lave*, to *throw out.*]

1. Prodigal; waſteful; indiſcreetly liberal. *Rowe.*
2. Scattered in waſte; profuſe.
3. Wild; unreſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſcatter with profuſion; to waſte. *Addiſon.*

LA'VISHER. *ſ.* [from *laviſh.*] A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *laviſh.*] Profuſely; prodigally. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *ſ.* [from *laviſh.*] Prodi-
LA'VISHNESS. } gality; profuſion. *Spenſ.*

To LAUNCH *v. n.*

1. To force a veſſel into the ſea. *Locke.*
2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excurſions. *Davies.*

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*

1. To puſh to ſea. *Pope.*
2. To dart from the hand; to lanch. *Dryden.*

LAUND. *ſ.* [*lande*, French] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Shakſpeare.*

LAU'NDRESS. *ſ.* [*lavandiere*, French.] A woman whoſe employment is to waſh clothes. *Camden.*

LA'UNDRY. *ſ.* [as if *lavanderie.*]

1. The room in which clothes are waſhed. *Sw.*
2. The act or ſtate of waſhing. *Bacon.*

LAVO'LTA. ſ. [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'UREATE. *a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or inveſted with a laurel. *Pope.*

LAUREA'TION. *ſ.* [from *laureate.*] In the Scottiſh univerſities, the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred, as they have in ſome of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LA'UREL. *ſ.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called alſo the cherry bay. *Mortimer.*

LA'URELED. *a.* [from *laurel.*] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate. *Dryden.*

LAW. *ſ.* [lagu, Saxon.]

1. A rule of action. *Dryden.*
2. A decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed. *Davies.*
3. Judicial proceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Sh.*
5. An eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode or proceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The Moſaical inſtitution: diſtinguiſhed from the *prophets*, and the *goſpel.*
7. Juriſprudence; the ſtudy of law.

LA'WFUL. *a.* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; allowed by law. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law. *South.*

LA'WFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER. *ſ.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legiſlator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVING. *a.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legiſlative. *Waller.*

LA'WLESS. *a.* [from *law.*]

1. Unreſtrained by any law; not ſubject to law. *Raleigh. Roſcommon.*
2. Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryden.*

LA'WLESSLY. *ad.* [from *lawleſs.*] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'WMAKER. *ſ.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legiſlator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hook.*

LAWN. *ſ.* [*land*, Daniſh; *lawn*, Welſh.]

1. An open ſpace between woods. *Pope.*
2. [*linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops. *Prior.*

LA'WSUIT. *ſ.* [*law* and *ſuit.*] A proceſs in law; a litigation. *Swift.*

LA'WYER. *ſ.* [from *law.*] Profeſſor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitgift.*

LAX. *a.* [*laxus*, Latin.]
1. Looſe; not confined. *Milton.*
2. Diſunited; not ſtrongly combined. *Wood.*
3. Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.*
4. Looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool. *Quincy.*
5. Slack; not tenſe. *Holder.*

LAX. *ſ.* A looſeneſs; a diarrhœa.

LAXA'TION. *ſ.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of looſening or ſlackening.
2. The ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LA'XATIVE. *a.* [*laxatif*, French.] Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'XATIVE. *ſ.* A medicine ſlightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without ſtimulation. *Dryden.*

LA'XATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *laxative.*] Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY. *ſ.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]
1. Not compreſſion; not cloſe coheſion; ſlackneſs of contexture. *Bentley.*
2. Contrariety to rigorous preciſion: as, *laxity* of expreſſion.
3. Looſeneſs; not coſtiveneſs. *Brown.*
4. Slackneſs; contrariety to tenſion. *Quincy.*
5. Openneſs; not cloſeneſs. *Digby.*

LA'XNESS. *ſ.* Laxity; not tenſion; not preciſion; not coſtiveneſs. *Holder.*

LAY. Preterit of *lie.*

To LAY. *v. a.* [lecgan, Saxon.]
1. To place; to put; to repoſite. *Milton.*
2. To place along. *Ecclus.*
3. To beat down corn or graſs. *Bacon.*
4. To keep from riſing; to ſettle; to ſtill. *Ray.*
5. To fix deep; *to* lay *foundations.* *Bacon.*
6. To put; to place. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To bury; to inter. *Acts.*
8. To ſtation or place privily. *Proverbs.*
9. To ſpread on a ſurface. *Watts.*
10. To paint; to enamel. *Locke.*
11. To put into any ſtate of quiet. *Bacon.*
12. To calm; to ſtill; to allay. *B. Jonſon.*
13. To prohibit a ſpirit to walk. *L'Eſtrange.*
14. To ſet on the table. *Hoſea.*
15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.*
16. To wager; to ſtake. *Dryden.*
17. To repoſite any thing. *Pſalms.*
18. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.*
19. To apply with violence. *Ezekiel.*
20. To apply nearly. *L'Eſtrange.*
21. To add; to conjoin. *Iſaiah.*
22. To put in a ſtate. *Donne.*
23. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Chapman.*
24. To charge as a payment. *Locke.*
25. To impute; to charge. *Temple.*
26. To impoſe, as evil or puniſhment. *Shak.*
27. To enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action. *Wycherly.*
28. To exhibit; to offer. *Atterbury.*
29. To throw by violence. *Dryden.*
30. To place in compariſon. *Raleigh.*
31. *To* LAY *apart.* To reject; to put away. *James.*
32. *To* LAY *aſide.* To put away; not to retain. *Hebrews. Granville.*
33. *To* LAY *away.* To put from one; not to keep. *Eſther.*
34. *To* LAY *before.* To expoſe to view; to ſhow; to diſplay. *Wake.*
35. *To* LAY *by.* To reſerve for ſome future time. *Corinthians.*
36. *To* LAY *by.* To put from one; to diſmiſs. *Bacon.*
37. *To* LAY *down.* To depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction. *John.*
38. *To* LAY *down.* To quit; to reſign. *Dry.*
39. *To* LAY *down.* To commit to repoſe. *Dryden.*
40. *To* LAY *down.* To advance as a propoſition. *Stilling fleet.*
41. *To* LAY *for.* To attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices. *Knolles.*
42. *To* LAY *forth.* To diffuſe; to expatiate. *L'Eſtrange.*
43. *To* LAY *forth.* To place when dead in a decent poſture. *Shakſpeare.*
44. *To* LAY *hold of.* To ſeize; to catch. *Locke.*
45. *To* LAY *in.* To ſtore; to treaſure. *Add.*
46. *To* LAY *on.* To apply with violence. *Loc.*
47. *To* LAY open. To ſhow; to expoſe. *Shak.*
48. *To* LAY *over.* To incruſt; to cover; to decorate ſuperficially. *Habb.*
49. *To* LAY *out.* To expend. *Boyle.*
50. *To* LAY *out.* To diſplay; to diſcover. *Atterbury.*
51. *To* LAY *out.* To diſpoſe; to plan.
52. *To* LAY *out.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth. *Smalridge.*
53. *To* LAY *to.* To charge upon. *Sidney.*
54. *To* LAY *to.* To apply with vigour. *Tuſſ.*
55. *To* LAY *to.* To haraſs; to attack. *Dan.*
56. *To* LAY *together.* To collect; to bring into one view. *Addiſon.*
57. *To* LAY *under.* To ſubject to. *Addiſon.*
58. *To* LAY *up.* To confine to the bed or chamber. *Temple.*
59. *To* LAY *up.* To ſtore; to treaſure; to repoſite for future uſe. *Hooker.*

To LAY. *v. n.*
1. To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*
2. To contrive; to form a ſcheme. *Daniel.*
3. *To* LAY *about.* To ſtrike on all ſides; to act with great diligence and vigour. *South.*
4. *To* LAY *at.* To ſtrike; to endeavour to ſtrike. *Job.*
5. *To* LAY *in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.*
6. *To* LAY *on.* To ſtrike; to beat without intermiſſion. *Dryden.*
7. *To* LAY *on.* To act with vehemence: uſed of expences. *Shakſpeare.*
8. *To* LAY *out.* To take meaſures. *Woodw.*
9. *To* LAY *upon.* To importune. *Knolles.*

LAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A row; a ſtratum; a layer. *Bacon.*
2. A wager. *Graunt.*

LAY. *ſ.* [leȳ, leaȝ, Saxon.] Graſſy ground; meadow; ground unplowed; lea. *Dryden.*

LAY. *ſ.* [*lay*, French; leȳ, leoð, Saxon.] A ſong; a poem. *Waller. Dryden.*

LAY. *a.* [*laicus*, Latin; λαϊκὸς.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*

LA'YER. *ſ.* [from *lay.*]
1. A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another. *Evelyn.*
2. A ſprig of a plant. *Miller.*
3. A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*

LA'YMAN. *ſ.* [*lay* and *man.*]
1. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. An image uſed by painters in contriving attitudes. *Dryden.*

LA'YSTALL. *ſ.* A heap of dung. *Spenſer.*

LA'ZAR. *ſ.* [from *Lazarus* in the goſpel.] One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes. *Dryden.*

LA'ZAR-HOUSE. } *ſ.* [*lazaret*, French; LAZARE''TTO. } *lazzaretto*, Italian; from *lazar.*] A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed; a hoſpital. *Milton.*

LA'ZARWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

LA'ZILY. *ad.* [from *lazy.*] Idly; ſluggiſhly; heavily. *Locke.*

LA'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *lazy.*] Idleneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; liſtleſſneſs; tardineſs. *Dryden.*

LA'ZING. *a.* [from *lazy.*] Sluggiſh; idle. *South.*

LA'ZULI. *ſ.* A blue ſtone, veined and ſpotted with white, and a gliſtering or metallick yellow. *Woodward.*

LA'ZY. *a.* [*lijſer*, Daniſh.]
1. Idle; ſluggiſh; unwilling to work. *Pope.*
2. Slow; tedious. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord.*

LEA. *ſ.* [leȳ, a fallow; leaȝ, a paſture, Sax.] Ground encloſed; not open. *Milton.*

LEAD. *ſ.* [læð, Saxon.]
1. The heavieſt metal except gold and quickſilver, but the ſofteſt of all the metals, and very ductile: it is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all the metals except gold. *Hill.*
2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on, covered with lead. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led*, part. *led.* [lædan, Saxon.]
1. To guide by the hand. *Luke.*
2. To conduct to any place. *Samuel.*
3. To conduct as head or commander. *South.*
4. To introduce by going firſt. *Fairfax.*
5. To guide; to ſhow the method of attaining. *Watts.*
6. To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarend.*
7. To induce; to prevail on by pleaſing motives. *Swift.*
8. To paſs; to ſpend in any certain manner. *Atterbury.*

To LEAD. *v. n.*
1. To go firſt, and ſhow the way. *Geneſis.*
2. To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*
3. To ſhow the way, by going firſt. *Wotton.*

LEAD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Guidance; firſt place. *Herring.*

LE'ADEN. *a* [leaden, Saxon.]
1. Made of lead. *Wilkins.*
2. Heavy; unwilling; motionleſs. *Shakſp.*
3. Heavy; dull. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *lead.*]
1. One that leads, or conducts.
2. Captain; commander. *Hayward.*
3. One who goes firſt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. One at the head of any party or faction. *Swift.*

LE'ADING. *part. a.* Principal; chief. *Locke.*

LE'ADING STRINGS. *ſ.* [*lead* and *ſtring.*] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden.*

LE'ADMAN. *ſ.* [*lead* and *man.*] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben Jonſon.*

LE'ADWORT. *ſ.* [*plumbago.*] A plant.

LEAF. *ſ.* *leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon.]
1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. *Boyle.*
2. A part of a book, containing two pages. *Spenſer.*
3. One ſide of a double door. *Kings.*
4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Digby.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun] To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Broome.*

LE'AFLESS. *a.* [from *leaf.*] Naked of leaves. *Government of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY. *a.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves. *Shak.*

LEAGUE. *ſ.* [*ligue*, French; *ligo*, Latin.] A confederacy; a combination either of intereſt or friendſhip. *Bacon.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE. *ſ.* [*lieuë*, French.] A meaſure of length, containing three miles. *Addiſon.*

LE'AGUED. *a.* [from *league.*] Confederated. *Philips.*

LE'AGUER. *ſ.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; inveſtment of a town. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAK. *ſ.* [*leck*, *leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole that lets in water. *Hooker.*

To LEAK. *v. n.*
1. To let water in or out. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*

LE'AKAGE. *ſ.* [from *leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LE'AKY. *a.* [from *leak.*]
1. Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*
2. Loquacious; not cloſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LEAN. *v. n.* pret. *leaned* or *leant.* [hlinan, Saxon; *lenen*, Dutch.]
1. To incline againſt; to reſt againſt. *Peacham.*
2. To propend; to tend toward. *Spenſer.*
3. To be in a bending poſture. *Dryden.*

LEAN. *a.* [hlæne, Saxon.]
1. Not fat; meagre; wanting fleſh; bareboned. *Milton.*
2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*

3. Low; poor: in oppoſition to *great* or *rich*. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Jejune; not comprehenſive; not embelliſhed: as, a *lean* diſſertation.

LEAN. *ſ.* That part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpneſs.

LE'ANNESS. *ſ.* [from *lean.*]
1. Extenuation of body; want of fleſh; meagerneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Want of matter; thinneſs; poverty. *Shak.*

To LEAP. *v. n.* [hleapan, Saxon.]
1. To jump; to move upward or progreſſively without change of the feet. *Cowley.*
2. To ruſh with vehemence. *Sandys.*
3. To bound; to ſpring. *Luke.*
4. To fly; to ſtart. *Shakſpeare.*

To LEAP. *v. a.*
1. To paſs over, or into, by leaping. *Prior.*
2. To compreſs, as beaſts. *Dryden.*

LEAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.
2. Space paſſed by leaping. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Sudden tranſition. *Swift.*
4. An aſſault of an animal of prey. *L'Eſtr.*
5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*
6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Dryden.*

LEAP-FROG. *ſ.* [*leap* and *frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAP-YEAR. *ſ.* *Leap-year* or biſſextile is every fourth year, and ſo called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: ſo that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28.

To LEARN. *v. a.* [leornian, Saxon.]
1. To gain the knowledge or ſkill of. *Knolles.*
2. To teach: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNED. *a.* [from *learn.*]
1. Verſed in ſcience and literature. *Swift.*
2. Skilled; ſkilful; knowing. *Granville.*
3. Skilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge. *Locke.*

LE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with ſkill. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNING. *ſ.* [from *learn.*]
1. Literature; ſkill in languages or ſciences; generally ſcholaſtick knowledge. *Prior.*
2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *ſ.* [from *learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring ſome new art or knowledge. *Graunt.*

LEASE. *ſ.* [*laiſſer*, French.]
1. A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands. *Denham.*
2. Any tenure. *Milton.*

To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by leaſe. *Ayliffe.*

To LEASE. *v. n.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harveſt men leave. *Dry.*

LE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *leaſe.*] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper. *Swift.*

LEASH. *ſ.* [*léſſe*, French; *leiſe*, Dutch.]
1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A tierce; three: as a *brace* is two. *Hudib.*
3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis.*

To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a ſtring. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'ASING. *ſ.* [leaſe, Saxon.] Lies; falſehood. *Prior.*

LEAST. *a.* the ſuperlative of *little.* [læſt, Sax.] Little beyond others; ſmalleſt. *Locke.*

LEAST. *ad.* In the loweſt degree; in a degree below others. *Pope.*

At LEAST. } To ſay no more; not to
At the LEAST. } demand or affirm more
At LE'ASTWISE. } than is barely ſufficient; at the loweſt degree. *Milton. Hooker.*

LE'ASY. *a.* Flimſy; of weak texture: not in uſe. *Aſcham.*

LE'ATHER. *ſ.* [leðen, Saxon.]
1. Dreſſed hides of animals. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Skin: ironically. *Swift.*

LE'ATHERCOAT. *ſ.* [*leather* and *coat.*] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *ſ.* [*leather* and *dreſſer.*] He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for uſe. *Pope.*

LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *a.* [*leather* and *mouth.*] By a *leather-mouthed* fiſh, I mean ſuch as have their teeth in their throat; as the chub, or cheven. *Walton.*

LE'ATHERN. *a.* [from *leather.*] Made of leather. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *ſ.* [*leather* and *ſeller.*] He who deals in leather.

LE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *leather.*] Reſembling leather. *Grew.*

LEAVE. *ſ.* [leꝛe, Saxon.]
1. Grant of liberty; permiſſion; allowance. *Pope.*
2. Farewell; adieu. *Shakſpeare.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left.*
1. To quit; to forſake. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To deſert; to abandon. *Eccluſ.*
3. To have remaining at death. *Eccluſ.*
4. Not to deprive of. *Taylor.*
5. To ſuffer to remain. *Bacon.*
6. Not to carry away. *Knolles.*
7. To reject; not to chooſe. *Steele.*
8. To fix as a token of remembrance. *Locke.*
9. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dry.*
10. To give up; to reſign. *Leviticus.*
11. To permit without interpoſition. *Locke.*
12. To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt from. *Samuel.*
13. *To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt from; to forbear. *Addiſon.*
14. *To* LEAVE *off.* To forſake. *Arbuthnot.*
15. *To* LEAVE *out.* To omit; to neglect. *Ad.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To ceaſe; to deſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. *To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt. *Knolles.*
3. *To* LEAVE *off.* To ſtop. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.] To levy; to raiſe: a corrupt word. *Spenſer.*

LE'AVED. *a.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]
1. Furniſhed with ſo iage.
2. Made with leaves or folds. *Iſaiah.*

LE'AVEN. *ſ.* [*levain*, French.]
1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer.*
2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs. *King Charles.*

To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ferment by ſomething mixed. *Shakſp.*
2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*

LE'AVER. *ſ.* [from *leave*.] One who deſerts or forſakes. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAVES. *ſ.* The plural of *leaf*.

LE'AVINGS. *ſ.* [from *leave*.] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuſe. *Addiſon.*

LE'AVY. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*

To LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'CHER. *ſ.* A whoremaſter. *Pope.*

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *lecher*.] Lewd; luſtful. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *ad.* Lewdly; luſtfully.

LECHEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *lecherous*.] Lewdneſs.

LE'CHERY. *ſ.* [from *lecher*.] Lewdneſs; luſt. *Aſcham.*

LE'CTION. *ſ.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*

LE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*lecture*, French.]
1. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject. *Sidney. Taylor.*
2. The act or practice of reading; peruſal. *Brown.*
3. A magiſterial reprimand; a pedantick diſcourſe. *Addiſon.*

To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inſtruct formally.
2. To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

To LE'CTURE. *v. n.* To read in publick; to inſtruct an audience by a formal explanation or diſcourſe.

LE'CTURER. *ſ.* [from *lecture*.]
1. An inſtructor; a teacher by way of lecture.
2. A preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector or vicar. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *ſ.* [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*

LED. The part. pret. of *lead*.

LEDGE. *ſ.* [*leggen*, Dutch.]
1. A row; layer; ſtratum. *Wotton.*
2. A ridge riſing above the reſt, or projecting beyond the reſt. *Swift.*
3. Any prominence, or riſing part. *Dryden.*

LE'DHORSE. *ſ.* [*led* and *horſe*.] A ſumpter horſe.

LEE. *ſ.* [*lie*, French.]
1. Dregs; ſediment; refuſe. *Prior.*
2. [Sea term.] It is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the *lee* ſhore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the ſhore, is to be cloſe under the weather ſhore.

LEECH. *ſ.* [læc, Saxon.]
1. A phyſician; a profeſſor of the art of healing. *Spenſer.*
2. A kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood. *Key.*

To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'ECHCRAFT. *ſ.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing. *Davies.*

LEEF. *a.* [*leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond. *Spen.*

LEEK. *ſ.* leac, Saxon.] A plant. *Gay.*

LEER. *ſ.* [hleape, Saxon.]
1. An oblique view. *Milton.*
2. A laboured caſt of countenance. *Swift.*

To LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*
2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryd.*

LEES. *ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; ſediment: it has ſeldom a ſingular. *Ben Jonſon.*

To LEESE. *v. a.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To loſe: an old word. *Tuſſer. Donne.*

LEET. *ſ.* A law-day. The word ſeemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of juriſdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwiſe called thirſhing, and containing the third part of a province or ſhire. *Cowell.*

LE'EWARD. *a.* [lee and peapð, Saxon.] Toward the wind. *Arbuthnot.*

LEFT. The participle preter. of *leave*.

LEFT. *a.* [*lufte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Siniſtrous; not right. *Dryden.*

LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [*left* and *hand*.] Uſing the left hand rather than right *Brown.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual uſe of the left hand. *Donne.*

LEG. *ſ.* [*leg*, Daniſh.]
1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Add.*
2. An act of obeiſance; a bow with the leg drawn back. *Hudibras.*
3. *To ſtand on his own* LEGS. To ſupport himſelf. *Collier.*
4. That by which any thing is ſupported on the ground: as, *the* leg *of a table*.

LE'GACY. *ſ.* [*legatum*, Lat.] A particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament. *Cow.*

LE'GAL. *a.* [*legal*, French.]
1. Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*
2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*

LEGA'LITY. *ſ.* [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulneſs.

To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [*legaliſer*, French] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*

LE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*

LE'GATARY. *ſ.* [*legataire*, French.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE. *ſ.* [*legatus*, Latin.]
1. A deputy; an ambaſſador. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of ſpiritual ambaſſador from the pope. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E. *ſ.* [from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*

LE'GATINE. *a.* [from *legate*.]
1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*
2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman ſee. *Sh.*

LEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commiſſion; embaſſy. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryd.*

LE'GEND. *ſ.* [*legenda*, Latin.]

1. A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints. *Hooker.*
2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*
3. An incredible unauthentick narrative. *Blackmore.*
4. Any inſcription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addiſon.*

LE'GER. *ſ.* [from *legger*, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place: as, *a leger ambaſſador, a reſident*; a leger-*book, a book that lies in the counting-houſe.* *Shakſpeare.*

LE'GERDEMAIN. *ſ* [*legereté de main*, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *South.*

LEGE'RITY. *ſ.* [*legerité*, French.] Lightneſs; nimbleneſs: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'GGED. *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; furniſhed with legs.

LE'GIBLE. *a.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read. *Swift.*
2. Apparent; diſcoverable. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLY. *ad.* [from *legible.*] In ſuch a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. *ſ.* [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand. *Addiſon.*
2. A military force. *Philips.*
3. Any great number. *Rogers.*

LE'GIONARY. *a.* [from *legion.*]

1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*

LEGISLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Latin.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*

LEGISLA'TIVE. *a.* [from *legiſlator.*] Giving laws; lawgiving. *Denham.*

LEGISLA'TOR. *ſ.* [*legiſlator*, Latin.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TURE. *ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws. *Swift.*

LEGI'TIMACY. *ſ.* [from *legitimate.*]

1. Lawfulneſs of birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. Genuineneſs; not ſpuriouſneſs. *Woodw.*

LEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [from *legitimus*, Latin; *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Taylor.*

To LEGI'TIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. To make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* [from *legitimate.*]

1. Lawfully.
2. Genuinely. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*legitimation*, French.]

1. Lawful birth. *Locke.*
2. The act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME. } *ſ.* [*legume*, French; *legu-*
LEGU'MEN. } *men*, Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe. *Boyle.*

LEGU'MINOUS. *a.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen.*] Belonging to pulſe; conſiſting of pulſe. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'ISURABLE. *a.* [from *leiſure.*] Done at leiſure; not hurried; enjoying leiſure. *Bro.*

LE'ISURABLY. *ad.* [from *leiſurable.*] At leiſure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURE *ſ.* [*loiſir*, French.]

1. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to ſpend time according to choice. *Temple.*
2. Convenience of time. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Want of leiſure: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'ISURELY. *a.* [from *leiſure.*] Not haſty; deliberate; done without hurry. *Addiſon.*

LE'ISURELY. *ad.* [from *leiſure.*] Not in a hurry; ſlowly; deliberately. *Addiſon.*

LE'MAN. *ſ.* [*l'aimant*, the lover, French.] A ſweetheart; a gallant. *Hanmer.*

LE'MMA. *ſ.* [λῆμμα.] A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

LE'MON. *ſ.* [*limon*, French.]

1. The fruit of the lemon tree. *Mortimer.*
2. The tree that bears lemons.

LEMONA'DE. *ſ.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbuthnot.*

To LEND. *v. a.* preterit and part. paſſ. *lent.* [lænan, Saxon.]

1. To afford or ſupply, on condition of repayment. *Dryden.*
2. To ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To afford; to grant in general. *Addiſon.*

LE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *lend.*]

1. One who lends any thing.
2. One who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt. *Addiſon.*

LENGTH. *ſ.* [from lenz, Saxon.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longeſt line that can be drawn through a body. *Bacon.*
2. Horizontal extenſion. *Dryden.*
3. A certain portion of ſpace or time. *Locke.*
4. Extent of duration or ſpace. *Locke.*
5. Long duration or protraction. *Addiſon.*
6. Reach or expanſion of any thing. *Watts.*
7. Full extent; uncontracted ſtate. *Addiſon.*
8. Diſtance. *Clarendon.*
9. End; latter part of any aſſignable time. *Hooker.*
10. *At* LENGTH. At laſt; in concluſion. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length.*]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To protract; to continue. *Daniel.*
3. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*
4. *To* LENGTHEN *out.* To protract; to extend. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increaſe in length. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE. *ad.* [*length* and *wiſe.*] According to the length.

LE'NIENT. *a.* [*leniens*, Latin.]
1. Aſſuaſive; ſoftening; mitigating. *Pope.*
2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NIENT. *ſ.* An emollient, or aſſuaſive application. *Wiſeman.*

To LE'NIFY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old French.] To aſſuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE. *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Latin.] Aſſuaſive; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NITIVE. *ſ.*
1. Any thing medicinally applied to eaſe pain.
2. A palliative. *South.*

LE'NITY. *ſ.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildneſs; mercy; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs of temper. *Daniel.*

LENS. *ſ.* [from reſemblance to the ſeed of a lentil.] A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides, is uſually called a *lens*; ſuch as is a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object-glaſs of a teleſcope. *Newton.*

LENT. The part. paſſ. of *lend.*

LENT. *ſ.* [lenten, the ſpring, Saxon.] The quadrageſimal faſt; a time of abſtinence; the time from Aſhwedneſday to Eaſter. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *a.* [from *lent.*] Such as is uſed in lent; ſparing. *Shakſpeare.*

LENTI'CULAR. *a.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Double convex; of the form of a lens. *Ray.*

LE'NTIFORM. *a.* [*lens* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *lentigo*, Latin.] Scurfy; ſcurfuraceous.

LE'NTIGO. ſ. [Latin.] A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *ſ.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

LE'NTISCK. *ſ.* [*lentiſcus*, Latin.] *Lentiſck* wood is of a pale brown colour, almoſt whitiſh, reſinous, of a fragrant ſmell and acrid taſte: it is the tree which produces maſtich, eſteemed aſtringent and balſamick. *Hill.*

LE'NTITUDE. *ſ.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; ſlowneſs.

LE'NTNER. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

LE'NTOR. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Tenacity; viſcoſity. *Bacon.*
2. Slowneſs; delay. *Arbuthnot.*
3. [In phyſick.] That fizy, viſcid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obſtructs the capillary veſſels. *Quincy.*

LE'NTOUS. *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Viſcous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*

LE'OD. *ſ.* The people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. *Gibſon.*

LE'OF. *ſ. Leof* denotes love; ſo *leofwin* is a winner of love. *Gibſon.*

LE'ONINE. *a.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.
2. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from *Leo* the inventor: as,

Gloria factorum *temere conceditur* horum.

LE'OPARD. *ſ.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt of prey. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'PER. *ſ.* [*lepra*, *leproſus*, Latin.] One infected with a leproſy. *Hakewill.*

LE'PEROUS. *a.* [formed from *leprous.*] Cauſing leproſy. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'PORINE. *a.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *leprous.*] Squamous diſeaſe. *Bacon.*

LE'PROSY. *ſ.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, Fr.] A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

LE'PROUS. *a.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leproſy. *Donne.*

LERE. *ſ.* [læne, Saxon.] A leſſon; lore; doctrine: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

LE'RRY. *ſ.* [from *lere*] A rating; a lecture.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [leaſ, Sax. *loos*, Dut.] Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies the abſence or privation of the thing expreſſed by that ſubſtantive: as, *a* witleſs *man*, a man without wit.

LESS. *a.* [leaſ, Saxon.] The comparative of *little*: oppoſed to *greater.* *Locke.*

LESS. *ſ.* Not ſo much; oppoſed to *more*, or to *as much.* *Exodus.*

LESS. *ad.* In a ſmaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*

LESSE'E. *ſ.* The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LE'SSEN. *v. a.* [from leſs.]
1. To make leſs; to diminiſh in bulk.
2. To diminiſh the degree of any ſtate or quality; to make leſs intenſe. *Denham.*
3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Atterbury.*

To LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to ſhrink; to be diminiſhed. *Temple.*

LE'SSER. *a.* A corruption of *leſs.* *Pope.*

LE'SSER. *ad.* [formed by corruption from *leſs.*] *Shakſpeare.*

LE'SSES. *ſ.* [*laiſſées*, French.] The dung of beaſts left on the ground.

LE'SSON. *ſ.* [*leçon*, French.]
1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement. *Denham.*
2. Precept; notion inculcated. *Spenſer.*
3. Portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice. *Hooker.*
4. Tune pricked for an inſtrument. *Davies.*
5. A rating lecture. *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to inſtruct. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'SSOR. *ſ.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe, by leaſe. *Denham. Ayliffe.*

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *leaſt.*] That not; *I bide it* leſt *it may be loſt*; that is, *I bide it that it may not be loſt.* *Addiſon.*

To LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]
1. To allow; to ſuffer; to permit. *Dryden.*
2. A ſign of the optative mood uſed before the firſt, and imperative before the third perſon. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it ſignifies relation, fixed purpoſe, or ardent wiſh. *Judges.*
3. Before the firſt perſon plural, *let* implies exhortation: let *us die bravely.* *Mark.*
4. Before the third perſon, ſingular or plural, *let* implies permiſſion: let *him go free.* *Dry.*
5. Before a thing in the paſſive voice, *let* implies command: let *the door be opened.* *Dry.*

6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*. *Dryden.*
7. To leave. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. To more than permit. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Sw.*
10. To ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence. *Joſhua.*
11. To permit to take any ſtate or courſe. *Sidney.*
12. *To* LET *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein. *Shakſpeare.*
13. *To* LET *in*. To admit. *Knolles.*
14. *To* LET *in*, or *into*. To procure admiſſion. *Locke.*
15. *To* LET *off*. To diſcharge. *Swift.*
16. *To* LET *out*. To leaſe out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET. *v. a.* [lettan, Saxon.]
1. To hinder; to obſtruct; to oppoſe. *Dryd.*
2. *To* LET, when it ſignifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterit and part. paſſive; but when it ſignifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*: as, *many things have* letted *me.*

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himſelf. *Bacon.*

LET. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Hinderance: obſtacle; obſtruction; impediment. *Hooker.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little*, *ſmall*: as *rivulet*, a *ſmall* ſtream; *hamlet*, a *little* village.

LETHA'RGICK. *a.* [*lethargique*, French.] Sleepy by diſeaſe, beyond the natural power of ſleep. *Hammond.*

LETHA'RGICKNESS. *ſ.* Morbid ſleepineſs; drowſineſs to a diſeaſe. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGIED. *a.* [from *lethargy*.] Laid aſleep; entranced. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'THARGY. *ſ.* [λήθαργία.] A morbid drowſineſs; a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury.*

LE'THE. *ſ.* [λήθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *let*.]
1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing: as, *a* blood *letter*.

LE'TTER. *ſ.* [*lettre*, French.]
1. One of the elements of ſyllables; a character in the alphabet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A written meſſage; an epiſtle. *Abbot.*
3. The verbal expreſſion; the literal meaning. *Taylor.*
4. *Letters* without the ſingular; learning. *John.*
5. Any thing to be read. *Addiſon.*
6. Type with which books are printed. *Mox.*

To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtamp with letters. *Addiſon.*

LE'TTERED. *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier.*

LE'TTUCE. *ſ.* [*lactuca*, Latin.] A plant.

LE'VANT. *a.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eaſtern. *Milton.*

LE'VANT. *ſ.* The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up. *Wiſeman.*

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY. *ſ.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings. *Arbuthnot.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα.] Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold. *Quincy.*

LE'VEE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. The time of riſing.
2. The concourſe of thoſe who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*

LE'VEL. *a.* [læpel, Saxon.]
1. Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley.*
2. Even with any thing elſe; in the ſame line or plane with any thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Having no gradations of ſuperiority. *Bent.*

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
2. To reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*
3. To lay flat. *Raleigh.*
4. To bring to equality of condition. *D. of P.*
5. To point in taking aim; to aim. *Dryden.*
6. To direct to any end. *Swift.*
7. To ſuit; to proportion. *Dryden.*

To LE'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame line with the mark. *Hooker.*
2. To conjecture; to attempt to gueſs. *Shak.*
3. To be in the ſame direction with a mark. *Hudibras.*
4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To efface diſtinction or ſuperiority.

LE'VEL. *ſ.* [from the adjective]
1. A plane, a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sandys.*
2. Rate; ſtandard; cuſtomary height. *Sidney.*
3. Suitable or proportionate height. *Daniel.*
4. A ſtate of equality. *Atterbury.*
5. An inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work. *Moxon.*
6. Rule; plan; ſcheme: borrowed from the mechanick level. *Prior.*
7. The line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed. *Waller.*
8. The line in which the ſight paſſes. *Pope.*

LE'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *level*.]
1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who deſtroys ſuperiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate of equality. *Collier.*

LE'VELNESS. *ſ.* [from *level*.]
1. Evenneſs; equality of ſurface.
2. Equality with ſomething elſe. *Peacham.*

LE'VEN. *ſ.* [*levain*, French.]
1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs. *Wiſeman.*

LE'VER. *ſ.* [*levier*, French.] The ſecond mechanical power, uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight. *Harris.*

LE'VERET. *ſ.* [*lievret*, French.] A young hare. *Waller.*

LEVE'T. *ſ.* [from *lever*, French.] A blaſt on the trumpet. *Hudibras.*

LE'VEROOK. *ſ.* [lɑ̀ɣeɲe, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton.*

LE'VIABLE. *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied. *Bacon.*

LEVI'ATHAN. ſ. [לויתן] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Thomſon.*

To LE'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *levigate*.] The reducing of hard bodies into a ſubtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Qu.*

LE'VITE. *ſ.* [*levita*, Latin.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews.
2. A prieſt: uſed in contempt.

LEVI'TICAL. *a.* [from *levite*.] Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews. *Ayliffe.*

LE'VITY. *ſ.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightneſs; not heavineſs. *Bentley.*
2. Inconſtancy; changeableneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Unſteadineſs; laxity of mind. *Milton.*
4. Idle pleaſure; vanity. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gayety; want of ſeriouſneſs. *Att.*

To LE'VY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raiſe; to bring together men. *Davies.*
2. To raiſe money. *Clarendon*
3. To raiſe war. *Milton.*

LE'VY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raiſing money or men. *Addiſ.*
2. War raiſed. *Shakſpeare.*

LEWD. *a.* [læpeꝺe, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical: obſolete. *Davies.*
2. Wicked; bad; diſſolute. *Whitgift.*
3. Luſtful; libidinous. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Libidinouſly; luſtfully. *Dryden.*

LE'WDNESS. *ſ.* [from *lewd*.] Luſtful licentiouſneſs. *Dryden.*

LE'WDSTER. *ſ.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleaſures. *Shakſpeare.*

LEXICO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmleſs drudge, that buſies himſelf in tracing the original, and detailing the ſignification of words. *Watts.*

LEXICO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON. *ſ.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary. *Milt.*

LEY. *ſ. Ley, lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon leaȝ, a field or paſture. *Gibſon.*

LI'ABLE. *a.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; ſubject. *Milton.*

LI'AR. *ſ.* [from *lie*.] One who tells falſehoods; one who wants veracity. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'ARD. *a.* Mingled roan. *Markham.*

LIBA'TION. *ſ.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity. *Bacon.*
2. The wine ſo poured. *Stilling fleet.*

LI'BBARD. *ſ.* [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Latin.] A leopard. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *ſ.* [*libellus*, Latin.]

1. A ſatire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety.*
2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon exhibited in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread defamation, written or printed. *Donne.*

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To ſatirize; to lampoon. *Dry.*

LI'BELLER. *ſ.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*

LI'BELLOUS. *a.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL. *a.* [*liberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth.
2. Becoming a gentleman.
3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton.*

LIBERA'LITY. *ſ.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, French.] Munificence; bounty; generoſity; generous profuſion. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *liberal*.]

1. Bounteouſly; bountifully; largely. *James.*
2. Not meanly; magnanimouſly.

LI'BERTINE. *ſ.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shakſ.*
2. One who lives without reſtraint or law. *Rowe.*
3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shakſpeare. Collier.*
4. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the ſon of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*

LI'BERTINE. *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*

LI'BERTINISM. *ſ.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice. *Atterbury.*

LI'BERTY. *ſ.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Lat.]

1. Freedom, as oppoſed to ſlavery. *Addiſon.*
2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government. *Milton.*
3. Freedom, as oppoſed to neceſſity. *Locke.*
4. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies.*
5. Relaxation of reſtraint. *Milton.*
6. Leave; permiſſion. *Locke.*

LIBI'DINOUS. *a.* [*libidinoſus*, Lat.] Lewd; luſtful. *Bentley.*

LIBI'DINOUSLY. *ad.* Lewdly; luſtfully.

LI'BRAL. *a.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight.

LIBRA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*librarius*, Lat.]

1. One who has the care of a library.
2. One who tranſcribes books. *Broome.*

LI'BRARY. *ſ.* [*libraire*, French.] A large collection of books. *Dryden.*

To LI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poiſe; to balance; to hold in equipoiſe.

LIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*libratio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being balanced. *Thomſon.*
2. [In aſtronomy.] The balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time. *Grew.*

LI'BRATORY. *a.* [from *libro*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louſe*. *Dryden.*

LI'CEBANE. *ſ.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LI'CENSE. *ſ.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, Fr.]
1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint. *Sidney.*
2. A grant of permiſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. Liberty; permiſſion. *Acts.*

To LI'CENSE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]
1. To permit by a legal grant *Pope.*
2. To diſmiſs: not in uſe. *Wotton.*

LI'CENSER. *ſ.* [from *licenſe*.] A granter of permiſſion.

LICE'NTIATE. *ſ.* [*licenciatus*, low Latin.]
1. A man who uſes licenſe. *Camden.*
2. A degree in Spaniſh univerſities. *Ayliffe.*

To LICE'NTIATE, *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by licenſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

LICE'NTIOUS. *a.* [*licentioſus*, Latin.]
1. Unreſtrained by law or morality. *Shakſp.*
2. Preſumptuous; unconfined. *Reſcommon.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* With too much liberty; without juſt reſtraint.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Boundleſs liberty; contempt of juſt reſtraint. *Swift.*

LICH. *ſ.* [lice, Sax.] A dead carcaſe; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordſhire, ſo named from martyred chriſtians.

LI'CHOWL. *ſ.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A ſort of owl, by the vulgar ſuppoſed to foretell death.

To LICK. *v. a.* [licean, Saxon.]
1. To paſs over with the tongue. *Addiſon.*
2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shakſ.*
3. *To* LICK *up*. To devour. *Pope.*

LICK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow. *Dryden.*

LI'CKERISH. } *a.* [licceɲa, a glutton,
LI'CKEROUS. } Saxon.]
1. Nice in the choice of food; ſqueamiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Eager; greedy to ſwallow. *Sidney.*
3. Nice; tempting the appetite. *Milton.*

LI'CKERISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *lickeriſh*.] Niceneſs of palate.

LI'CORICE. *ſ.* [*liquoricia*, Ital.] A root of ſweet taſte.

LICTOR. ſ. [Latin.] A beadle. *Shakſpeare.*

LID. *ſ.* [hlıð, Saxon.]
1. A cover; any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel. *Addiſon.*
2. The membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Prior.*

LIE. *ſ.* [*lie*, Fr.] Any thing impregnated with ſome other body; as, ſoap or ſalt. *Peacham.*

LIE. *ſ.* [lıȝe, Saxon.]
1. A criminal falſehood. *Watts.*
2. A charge of falſehood. *Locke.*
3. A fiction. *Dryden.*

To LIE. *v. n.* [leoȝan, Sax. *liegen*, Dut.]
1. To utter criminal falſehood. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To exhibit falſe repreſentation. *Swift.*

To LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien*. [leȝan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]
1. To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe.
2. To reſt; to preſs upon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To be repoſited in the grave. *Geneſis.*
4. To be in a ſtate of decumbiture. *Mark.*
5. To paſs the time of ſleep. *Dryden.*
6. To be laid up or repoſited. *Boyle.*
7. To remain fixed. *Temple.*
8. To reſide. *Geneſis.*
9. To be placed or ſituate, with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Collier.*
10. To preſs upon afflictively. *Creech.*
11. To be troubleſome or tedious. *Addiſon.*
12. To be judicially imputed. *Shakſpeare.*
13. To be in any particular ſtate. *Watts.*
14. To be in a ſtate of concealment. *Locke.*
15. To be in priſon. *Shakſpeare.*
16. To be in a bad ſtate. *L'Eſtrange.*
17. To be in a helpleſs or expoſed ſtate. *Sw.*
18. To conſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
19. To be in the power; to belong to. *Stillin.*
20. To be valid in a court of judicature: as, *an action* lieth *againſt one.*
21. To coſt: as, it lies *me in more money.*
22. *To* LIE *at*. To importune; to teaſe.
23. *To* LIE *by*. To reſt; to remain ſtill. *Sh.*
24. *To* LIE *down*. To reſt; to go into a ſtate of repoſe. *Iſaiah.*
25. *To* LIE *down*. To ſink into the grave. *Job.*
26. *To* LIE *in*. To be in childbed. *Wiſeman.*
27. *To* LIE *under*. To be ſubject to; to be oppreſſed by. *Smalridge.*
28. *To* LIE *upon*. To become the matter of obligation or duty. *Bentley.*
29. *To* LIE *with*. To converſe in bed. *Sh.*

LIEF. *a.* [leoꝼ, Sax.] Dear; beloved. *Spenſer.*

LIEF. *ad.* Willingly. *Shakſpeare.*

LIEGE. *a.* [*lige*, French.]
1. Bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject.
2. Sovereign. *Spenſer.*

LIEGE. *ſ.* Sovereign; ſuperiour lord. *Philips.*

LI'EGEMAN. *ſ.* A ſubject: not in uſe. *Sp.*

LI'EGER. *ſ.* [more proper *leger*.] A reſident ambaſſadour. *Denham.*

LI'EN. The participle of *lie*. *Geneſis.*

LIENTE'RICK. *a.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*

LI'ENTERY. *ſ.* [from λεῖον, *læve*, ſmooth, and ἔντερον, *inteſtinum*, gut.] A particular looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts. *Quincy.*

LI'ER. *ſ.* [from *to lie*.] One that reſts or lies down, or remains concealed. *Joſhua.*

LIEU. ſ. [Fr.] Place; room; ſtead. *Addiſon.*

LIEVE. *ad.* [See LIEF.] Willingly. *Shakſp.*

LIEUTE'NANCY *ſ.* [*lieutenance*, French.]
1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*

LIEUTE'NANT. *ſ.* [*lieutenant*, French.]
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; vicegerent. *Philips.*
2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperiour of any denomination. *Clarendon.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE. *ſ.* plural *lives.* [lipian, to live, Saxon.]
1. Union and co-operation of ſoul with body; vitality; animation. *Geneſis.*
2. Preſent ſtate. *Cowley.*
3. Enjoyment or poſſeſſion of exiſtence. *Prior.*
4. Blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life. *Pope.*
5. Conduct; manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice. *Pope.*
6. Condition; manner of living with reſpect to happineſs or miſery. *Dryden.*
7. Continuance of our preſent ſtate. *Locke.*
8. The living form. *Brown.*
9. Exact reſemblance. *Denham.*
10. General ſtate of man. *Milton.*
11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the courſe of things. *Aſcham.*
12. Living perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Narrative of a life paſt. *Pope.*
14. Spirit; briſkneſs; vivacity; reſolution. *Sidney.*
15. Animated exiſtence; animal being. *Thom.*
16. Syſtem of animal nature. *Pope.*

LI'FEBLOOD. *ſ.* [*life* and *blood.*] The blood neceſſary to life; the vital blood. *Spectator.*

LI'FEEVERLASTING. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

LI'FEGIVING. *a.* [*life* and *giving.*] Having the power to give life. *Spenſer.*

LIFEGUA'RD. *ſ.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's perſon.

LI'FELESS. *a.* [from *life.*]
1. Dead; deprived of life. *Prior.*
2. Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.*
3. Wanting power, force, or ſpirit. *Prior.*

LI'FELESSLY. *ad.* [from *lifeleſs.*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE. *a.* [*life* and *like.*] Like a living perſon. *Pope.*

LI'FESTRING. *ſ.* [*life* and *ſtring.*] Nerve; ſtring imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*

LI'FETIME. *ſ.* [*life* and *time.*] Continuance or duration of life. *Addiſon.*

LI'FEWEARY. *a.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakſpeare.*

To LIFT. *v. a.* [*liffta*, Swediſh.]
1. To raiſe from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high. *Dryden.*
2. To bear; to ſupport: not in uſe. *Spenſ.*
3. To rob; to plunder. *Dryden.*
4. To exalt; to elevate mentally. *Pope.*
5. To raiſe in fortune. *Eccluſ.*
6. To raiſe in eſtimation. *Hooker.*
7. To exalt in dignity. *Addiſon.*
8. To elevate; to ſwell, as with pride. *Atterb.*

To LIFT. *v. n.* To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength. *Locke.*

LIFT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The manner of lifting. *Bacon.*
2. The act of lifting. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Effort; ſtruggle. *Hudibras.*
4. A load or ſurcharge of any thing.
5. [In Scottiſh.] The ſky.
6. *Lifts* of a ſail, are ropes to raiſe or lower them at pleaſure.

LI'FTER. *ſ.* [from *lift.*] One that lifts. *Pſ.*

To LIG. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Spenſ.*

LI'GAMENT. *ſ.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Lat.]
1. A white and ſolid body, ſofter than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane: their chief uſe is to faſten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, leſt they ſhould be diſlocated with exerciſe. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.*
3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addiſon.*

LIGAME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *ligament.*]
LIGAME'NTOUS. } Compoſing a ligament. *Brown. Wiſeman.*

LIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of binding.
2. The ſtate of being bound. *Addiſon.*

LI'GATURE. *ſ.* [*ligature*, French.]
1. Any thing tied round another; bandage. *Spectator.*
2. The act of binding. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The ſtate of being bound. *Mortimer.*

LIGHT. *ſ.* [leohꝛ, Saxon.]
1. That material medium of ſight; that body by which we ſee. *Newton.*
2. State of the elements, in which things become viſible; oppoſed to *darkneſs.* *Gen.*
3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: oppoſed to *blindneſs.* *Milton.*
4. Day. *Milton.*
5. Life. *Pope.*
6. Artificial illumination. *Numbers.*
7. Illumination of mind; inſtruction; knowledge. *Bacon.*
8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is ſuppoſed to fall. *Dryden.*
9. Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Bacon.*
10. Point of view; ſituation; direction in which the light falls. *Addiſon.*
11. Publick notice; publick view. *Pope.*
12. The publick. *Pope.*
13. Explanation. *Locke.*
14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body. *Glanville.*

LIGHT. *a.* [leohꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy. *Addiſon.*
2. Not burdenſome; eaſy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous. *Bacon.*
3. Not afflictive; eaſy to be endured. *Hooker.*
4. Eaſy to be performed; not difficult. *Dry.*
5. Eaſy to be acted on by any power. *Dryden.*
6. Not heavily armed. *Knolles.*
7. Active; nimble. *Spenſer.*
8. Unencumbered; unembarraſſed; clear of impediments. *Bacon.*
9. Slight; not great. *Boyle.*
10. Not denſe; not groſs. *Numbers.*
11. Eaſy to admit any influence; unſteady; unſettled; looſe. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or ſolidity; trifling. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Not chaſte; not regular in conduct. *Sh.*
14. [from *light*, *ſ.*] Bright; clear. *Geneſis.*
15. Not dark; tending to whiteneſs. *Dryd.*

LIGHT. *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To kindle; to enflame; to ſet on fire. *Boy.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light. *Craſh.*
3. To illuminate; to fill with light. *Dry.*
4. [from the adjective.] To lighten; to eaſe of a burden. *Spenſer.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* pret. *lighted* or *light*, or *lit*. [*licht*, by chance, Dutch.]
1. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney.*
2. To fall in any particular direction. *Dryd.*
3. To fall; to ſtrike on. *Spenſer.*
4. [lıghtan, Saxon.] To deſcend from a horſe or carriage. *Kings.*
5. To ſettle; to reſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [lıt, lıgt, Saxon.]
1. To flaſh, with thunder. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhine like lightning. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fall; to light. [from *light*.] *Com. Pr.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]
1. To illuminate; to enlighten. *Davies.*
2. To exonerate; to unload. *Jonah.*
3. To make leſs heavy. *Milton.*
4. To exhilarate; to cheer. *Dryden.*

LI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded. *Pope.*

LI'GHTERMAN *ſ.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter. *Child.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *a.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; thieviſh.

LI'GHTFOOT. *a.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenſer.*

LI'GHTFOOT. *ſ.* Veniſon. A cant word.

LIGHTHE'ADED. *a.* [*light* and *head*.]
1. Unſteady; looſe; thoughtleſs; weak. *Clar.*
2. Delirious; diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS. *ſ.* Deliriouſneſs; diſorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEA'RTED. *a.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LI'GHTHOUSE. *ſ.* [*light* and *houſe*.] A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *a.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; ſwift. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS. *a.* Wanting light; dark.

LI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *light*.]
1. Without weight. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Without deep impreſſion. *Prior.*
3. Eaſily; readily; without difficulty; of courſe. *Hooker.*
4. Without reaſon. *Taylor.*
5. Without dejection; cheerfully. *Shakſ.*
6. Not chaſtely. *Swift.*
7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Dryden.*
8. Gayly; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMI'NDED. *a.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unſettled; unſteady. *Eccluſ.*

LI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *light*.]
1. Want of weight; not heavineſs. *Burnet.*
2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unchaſtity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney.*
4. Agility; nimbleneſs.

LI'GHTNING. *ſ.* [from *lighten*.]
1. The flaſh that attends thunder. *Davies.*
2. Mitigation; abatement. *Addiſon.*

LIGHTS. *ſ.* The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *a.* [from *light*.]
1. Luminous; not dark; not obſcure; not opake. *Raleigh.*
2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *lightſome*.]
1. Luminouſneſs; not opacity; not obſcurity; not darkſomeneſs. *Cheyne.*
2. Cheerfulneſs; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *ſ.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood. *Numbers.*

LI'GNEOUS. *a.* [*ligneus*, Latin.] Made of wood; wooden; reſembling wood. *Grew.*

LI'GNUMVITÆ. ſ. [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

LI'GURE. *ſ.* A precious ſtone. *Exodus.*

LIKE. *a.* [lıc, Saxon; *lik*, Dutch.]
1. Reſembling; having reſemblance. *Baker.*
2. Equal; of the ſame quantity. *Sprat.*
3. [for *likely*.] Probable; credible. *Bacon.*
4. Likely; in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. *Shakſpeare.*

LIKE. *ſ.*
1. Some perſon or thing reſembling another *Shakſpeare.*
2. Near approach; a ſtate like to another ſtate. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. *ad.*
1. In the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as. *Spenſer. Philips.*
2. In ſuch a manner as befits. *Samuel.*
3. Likely; probably. *Shakſpeare.*

To LIKE. *v. a.* [lıcan, Saxon.]
1. To chooſe with ſome degree of preference. *Clarendon.*
2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondneſs. *Sidney.*
3. To pleaſe; to be agreeable to. *Bacon.*

To LIKE. *v. n.*
1. To be pleaſed with: obſolete. *Hooker.*
2. To chooſe; to liſt; to be pleaſed. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD. } *ſ.* [from *likely*.]
LI'KELINESS. }
1. Appearance; ſhow: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Reſemblance; likeneſs: obſolete. *Raleigh.*
3. Probability; veriſimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker.*

LI'KELY. *a.* [from *like*.]
1. Such as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Probable; ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed.

LI'KELY. *ad.* Probably; as may reaſonably be thought. *Glanville.*

To LI'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To repreſent as having reſemblance; to compare. *Milton.*

LI'KENESS. *ſ.* [from *like*.]
1. Reſemblance; ſimilitude. *Dryden.*
2. Form; appearance. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. One who reſembles another. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE. *ad.* [*like* and *wiſe*.] In like manner; alſo; moreover; too. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'KING. *a.* Plump; in a ſtate of plumpneſs. *Daniel.*

LI'KING. *ſ.* [from *like.*]
1. Good ſtate of body; plumpneſs. *Dryden.*
2. State of trial. *Dryden.*
3. Inclination. *Spenſer.*

LI'LACH. *ſ.* [*lilac, lilàs*, Fr.] A tree. *Bacon.*

LI'LIED. *a.* [from *lily.*] Embelliſhed with lilies. *Milton.*

LI'LY. *ſ.* [*lilium*, Latin.] A flower. *Peacham.*

LILY-DAFFODIL. *ſ.* [*lilio-narciſſus.*] A foreign flower.

LILY *of the Valley*, or *May lily. ſ. Miller.*

LILYLI'VERED. *a.* [*lily* and *liver.*] White-livered; cowardly. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'MATURE. *ſ.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB. *ſ.* [lim, Saxon.]
1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton.*
2. [*limbe*, Fr.] An edge; a border. *Newton.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupply with limbs. *Milton.*
2. To tear aſunder; to diſmember.

LI'MBECK. *ſ.* [corrupted from *alembick.*] A ſtill. *Fairfax. Howel.*

LI'MBED. *a.* [from *limb.*] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*

LI'MBER. *a.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; lithe. *Ray. Harvey.*

LI'MBERNESS. *ſ.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LI'MBO. *ſ.*
1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. *Shakſp.*
2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint. *Hudib.*

LIME. *ſ.* [lim, Saxon.]
1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden.*
2. Matter of which mortar is made: ſo called becauſe uſed in cement. *Bacon.*
3. [linb, Saxon.] The linden tree. *Pope.*
4. [*lime*, Fr.] A ſpecies of lemon. *Thomſon.*

To LIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To entangle; to enſnare. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſmear with lime. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To cement: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To manure ground with lime. *Child.*

LI'MEKILN. *ſ.* [*lime* and *kiln.*] Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*

LI'MESTONE. *ſ.* [*lime* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*

LIME-WATER. *ſ.* A medicine made by pouring water upon quicklime. *Hill.*

LI'MIT. *ſ.* [*limite*, French.] Bound; border; utmoſt reach. *Exodus.*

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [*limiter*, French.]
1. To confine within certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe. *Swift.*
2. To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification: as, the univerſe is here *limited* to this earth.

LI'MITARY. *a.* [from *limit.*] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant. *Mil.*

LIMITA'TION. *ſ.* [*limitation*, French.]
1. Reſtriction; circumſcription. *Hooker.*
2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*

LI'MMER. *ſ.* A mongrel.

To LIMN. *v. n.* [*enluminer*, French.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peacham.*

LI'MNER. *ſ.* [corrupted from *enluminer*, Fr.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*

LI'MOUS. *a.* [*limoſus*, Latin.] Muddy; ſlimy. *Brown.*

LIMP. *a.* [*limpio*, Italian.] Vapid; weak.

To LIMP. *v. n.* [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior.*

LI'MPET. *ſ.* A kind of ſhellfiſh. *Ainſw.*

LI'MPID. *a.* [*limpidus*, Latin.] Clear; pure; tranſparent. *Woodward.*

LI'MPIDNESS. *ſ.* Clearneſs; purity.

LI'MPINGLY. *ad.* [from *limp.*] In a lame halting manner.

LI'MY. *a.* [from *lime.*]
1. Viſcous; glutinous. *Spenſer.*
2. Containing lime. *Grew.*

To LIN. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To yield; to give over. *Spenſer.*

LI'NCHPIN. *ſ.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LI'NCTUS. *ſ.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN. *ſ.* [linb, Sax.] The lime tree. *Dry.*

LINE. *ſ.* [*linea*, Latin.]
1. Longitudinal extenſion. *Bentley.*
2. A ſlender ſtring. *Moxon.*
3. A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.*
4. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook. *Waller.*
5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Cleaveland.*
6. Delineation; ſketch. *Temple.*
7. Contour; outline. *Pope.*
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verſe. *Garth.*
9. Rank of ſoldiers. *Addiſon.*
10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.*
11. Method; diſpoſition. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Extenſion; limit. *Milton.*
13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech.*
14. Progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending. *Shakſpeare.*
15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*
16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, *I read your* lines.
17. Lint or flax.

To LINE. *v. a.*
1. To cover on the inſide. *Boyle.*
2. To put any thing in the inſide. *Carew.*
3. To guard within. *Clarendon.*
4. To ſtrengthen by inner works. *Shakſp.*
5. To cover with ſomething ſoft. *Shakſp.*
6. To double; to ſtrengthen. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating. *Creech.*

LI'NEAGE. *ſ.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending. *Atterb.*

LI'NEAL. *a.* [*lineàlis*, Latin.]
1. Compoſed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.*
2. Deſcending in a direct genealogy. *Locke.*

3. Hereditary; derived from anceſtors. *Sh.*
4. Allied by direct deſcent. *Dryden.*

LI'NEALLY. *ad.* [from *lineal.*] In a direct line. *Clarendon.*

LI'NEAMENT. *ſ.* [*lineament*, Fr.] Feature; diſcriminating mark in the form. *Shakſp.*

LI'NEAR. *a.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Compoſed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodw.*

LINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Lat.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN. *ſ.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*

LI'NEN. *a.* [*lineus*, Latin.]
1. Made of linen. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Reſembling linen. *Shakſpeare.*

LINEN-DRA'PER. *ſ.* [*linen* and *draper.*] He who deals in linen.

LING. *ſ.* [*ling*, Iſlandick.]
1. Heath. *Bacon.*
2. [*lingbe*, Dutch.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit*ling*, from *klein*, German, *little*: ſometimes a quality; as firſt*ling*, from *langen*, Teut. *to belong.*

To LI'NGER. *v. n.* [from lenz, Saxon, *long.*]
1. To remain long in languor and pain. *Pope.*
2. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe. *Milton.*
3. To remain long. *Dryden.*
4. To remain long without any action or determination. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden.*
6. To be long in producing effect. *Shakſp.*

To LI'NGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'NGERER. *ſ.* One who lingers.

LI'NGERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediouſly. *Hale.*

LI'NGET. *ſ.* [*lingot*, French.] A ſmall maſs of metal. *Camden.*

LI'NGO. ſ. [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue; ſpeech. *Congreve.*

LINGUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; talkative.

LINGUADE'NTAL. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*

LI'NGUIST. *ſ.* [from *lingua*, Latin.] A man ſkilful in languages. *Milton.*

LI'NGWORT. *ſ.* An herb.

LI'NIMENT. *ſ.* [*liniment*, Fr.; *linimentum*, Latin.] Ointment; baliam; unguent. *Ray.*

LI'NING. *ſ.* [from *line.*]
1. The inner covering of any thing. *Prior.*
2. That which is within. *Shakſpeare.*

LINK. *ſ.* [*gelencke*, German.]
1. A ſingle ring of a chain. *Prior.*
2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together.
3. A chain; any thing connecting. *Shakſp.*
4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences. *Hale.*
5. A torch made of pitch and hards. *Howel.*

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To complicate: as, the links of a chain.
2. To unite; to join in concord. *Shakſp.*
3. To join; to connect. *Pope.*
4. To join by confederacy or contract. *Hook.*
5. To connect, as concomitant. *Tillotſon.*
6. To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences. *Hooker.*

LI'NKBOY. } *ſ.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy that
LI'NKMAN. } carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light. *More. Gay.*

LI'NNET. *ſ.* [*linot*, French.] A ſmall ſinging bird. *Pope.*

LI'NSEED. *ſ.* The ſeed of flax. *Mortimer.*

LI'NSEYWOOLSEY. *a.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts. *Pope.*

LI'NSTOCK. *ſ.* [*lente*, Teutonick.] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

LINT. *ſ.* [*linteum*, Latin.]
1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.
2. Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores. *Wiſeman.*

LI'NTEL. *ſ.* [*linteal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head. *Pope.*

LI'ON. *ſ.* [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.]
1. The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of fourfooted beaſts. *Milton.*
2. A ſign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

LI'ONESS. *ſ.* [feminine of *lion.*] A ſhe lion.

LI'ONLEAF. *ſ.* [*leontopetalon.*] A plant. *Mil.*

LI'ON's-MOUTH. }
LION's-PAW. } *ſ.* [from *lion.*] The
LI'ON's-TAIL. } name of an herb.
LION's-TOOTH. }

LIP. *ſ.* [lippe, Saxon.]
1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth. *Sandys.*
2. The edge of any thing. *Burnet.*
3. *To make a* LIP. To hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* To kiſs: obſolete. *Shakſp.*

LIPLA'BOUR. *ſ.* [*lip* and *labour.*] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without ſentiments. *Taylor.*

LIPO'THYMOUS. *a.* [λειπω and θυμος.] Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*

LIPO'THYMY. *ſ.* [λειποθυμια. Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*

LI'PPED. *a.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.

LI'PPITUDE. *ſ.* [*lippitude*, French; *lippitudo*, Latin.] Bleareduſs of eyes. *Bacon.*

LI'PWISDOM. *ſ.* [*lip* and *wiſdom.*] Wiſdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

LI'QUABLE. *a.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]
1. The act of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted. *Brown.*

To LI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*liquefactio*, Lat.] The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted. *Ba.*

LI'QUEFIABLE. *a.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French.] To melt; to diſſolve. *Bacon.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid. *Addiſ.*

LIQUE'SCENCY. *ſ.* [*liqueſcentia*, Latin.] Aptneſs to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT. *a.* [*liqueſcens*, Lat.] Melting.

LI'QUID. *a.* [*liquide*, French.]

1. Not ſolid; not forming one continuous ſubſtance; fluid. *Daniel.*
2. Soft; clear. *Craſhaw.*
3. Pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Diſſolved, ſo as not to be obtainable by law. *Ayliffe.*

LI'QUID. *ſ.* Liquid ſubſtance; liquor. *Philips.*

To LI'QUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to leſſen debts.

LIQUI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty; thinneſs. *Glanville.*

LI'QUIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR. *ſ.* [*liquor*, Latin.]

1. Any thing liquid. *Milton.*
2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

To LI'QUOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drench or moiſten. *Bacon.*

LIRICONFA'NCY. *ſ.* a flower.

LISNE. *ſ.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*

To LISP. *v. n.* [hlyꝑ, Saxon.] To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleaveland.*

LISP. *ſ.* The act of liſping. *Tatler.*

LI'SPER. *ſ.* [from *liſp.*] One who liſps.

LIST. *ſ.* [*liſte*, French.]

1. A roll; a catalogue. *Prior.*
2. [*lice*, French.] Incloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Pope.*
3. Bound; limit. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [lyſtan, Sax.] Deſire; willingneſs. *Dry.*
5. [*liſſe*, French.] A ſtrip of cloth. *Boyle.*
6. A border. *Hooker.*

To LIST. *v. n.* [lyſtan, Saxon.] To chooſe; to deſire; to be diſpoſed. *Whitgift.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enliſt; to enrol or regiſter. *South.*
2. To retain and enrol ſoldiers. *Temple.*
3. To incloſe for combats. *Dryden.*
4. To ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a particoloured ſhow. *Wotton.*
5. [contracted from *liſten.*] To hearken to; to liſten; to attend. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'STED. *a.* Striped; particoloured in long ſtreaks. *Milton.*

To LI'STEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. *Sh.*

To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*

LI'STENER. *ſ.* [from *liſten.*] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*

LI'STLESLY. *ad.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*

LI'STLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Inattention; want of deſire. *Taylor.*

LI'STLESS. *a.* [from *liſt.*]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotſ.*
2. Careleſs; heedleſs. *Dryden.*

LIT. The preterit of *light.* *Addiſon.*

LI'TANY. *ſ.* [λιτανια.] A form of ſupplicatory prayer. *Hooker. Taylor.*

LI'TERAL. *a.* [*literal*, French.]

1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative. *Hammond.*
2. Following the letter, or exact words. *Hoo.*
3. Conſiſting of letters.

LI'TERAL. *ſ.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LITERA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *literal.*] Original meaning. *Brown.*

LI'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *literal.*]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively. *Swift.*
2. With cloſe adherence to words. *Dryden.*

LI'TERARY. *a.* [*literarius*, Latin.] Reſpecting letters; regarding learning.

LITERA'TI. ſ. [Italian.] The learned. *Spec.*

LI'TERATURE. *ſ.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; ſkill in letters. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

LI'THARGE. *ſ.* [*lithargyrum*, Latin.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of ſilver. It is collected from the furnaces where ſilver is ſeparated from lead, or from thoſe where gold and ſilver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* ſold in the ſhops is produced in the copper-works, where lead has been uſed to purify that metal, or to ſeparate ſilver from it. *Hill.*

LITHE. *a.* [hlꝺe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; eaſily bent. *Milton.*

LI'THENESS. *ſ.* Limberneſs; flexibility.

LI'THER. *a.* [from *lithe.*]

1. Soft; pliant. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [lyꝺer, Sax.] Bad; ſorry; corrupt.

LITHO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [λιθος and γραφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

LI'THOMANCY. *ſ.* [λιθος and μαντεια.] Prediction by ſtones. *Brown.*

LITHONTRI'PTICK. *ſ.* [λιθος and τριβω.] Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'TOMIST. *ſ.* [λιθος and τεμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [λιθος and τεμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LI'TIGANT. *ſ.* [*litigans*, Latin.] One engaged in a ſuit of law. *L'Eſtrange.*

LI'TIGANT. *a.* Engaged in a juridical conteſt. *Ayliffe.*

To LI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Lat.] To conteſt in law; to debate by judicial proceſs.

To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a ſuit; to carry on a cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*litigatio*, Latin.] Judicial conteſt; ſuit of law. *Clarendon.*

LITI'GIOUS. *a.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclinable to lawſuits; quarrelſome; wrangling. *Donne.*
2. Diſputable; controvertible. *Dryden.*

LITI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* A wrangling diſpoſition; inclination to vexatious ſuits.

LI'TTER. *ſ.* [*litiere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehiculary bed. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtraw laid under animals. *Shakſ.*
3. A brood of young. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. A birth of animals. *Dryden.*
5. Any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about. *Swift.*

To LI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of human beings in contempt. *Brown.*
2. To cover with things negligently. *Swift.*
3. To cover with ſtraw. *Dryden.*
4. To ſupply cattle with bedding.

LI'TTLE. *a.* comp. *leſs*; ſuperlat. *leaſt*. [*leitels*, Gothick; lytel, Saxon.]
1. Small in extent. *Joſhua.*
2. Not great; ſmall; diminutive. *Locke.*
3. Of ſmall dignity, power, or importance. *Samuel.*
4. Not much; not many. *Pope.*
5. Some, not none. *Locke.*

LI'TTLE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall ſpace. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall part; a ſmall proportion. *Locke.*
3. A ſlight affair. *Prior.*
4. Not much. *Cheyne.*

LI'TTLE. *ad.*
1. In a ſmall degree. *Watts.*
2. In a ſmall quantity. *Otway.*
3. In ſome degree, but not great. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Not much. *Swift.*

LI'TTLENESS. *ſ.* [from *little*.]
1. Smallneſs of bulk. *Burnet.*
2. Meanneſs; want of grandeur. *Addiſon.*
3. Want of dignity. *Collier.*

LI'TTORAL. *a.* [*littoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhore.

LI'TURGY. *ſ.* [*liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions. *Taylor.*

To LIVE. *v. n.* [lyfian, lyfigan, Saxon.]
1. To be in a ſtate of animation; to be not dead. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happineſs or miſery. *Hammond.*
3. To continue in life. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To live emphatically; to be in a ſtate of happineſs. *Dryden.*
5. To be exempt from death, temporal or ſpiritual. *Theſſalonians.*
6. To remain undeſtroyed. *Burnet.*
7. To continue; not to be loſt. *Pope.*
8. To converſe; to cohabit. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To feed. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To maintain one's ſelf. *Temple.*
11. To be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation. *Dryden.*
12. To be unextinguiſhed. *Dryden.*

LIVE. *a.* [from *alive*.]
1 Quick; not dead. *Exodus.*
2. Active; not extinguiſhed. *Boyle.*

LI'VELESS. *a.* [from *live*.] Wanting life: rather, *lifeleſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'VELIHOOD. *ſ.* Support of life; maintenance; means of living. *Clarendon.*

LI'VELINESS. *ſ.* [from *lively*.]
1. Appearance of life. *Dryden.*
2. Vivacity; ſprightlineſs. *Locke.*

LI'VELODE. *ſ.* Maintenance; ſupport; livelihood. *Spenſer.*

LI'VELONG. *a.* [*live* and *long*.]
1. Tedious; long in paſſing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Laſting; durable: not uſed. *Milton.*

LI'VELY. *a.* [*live* and *like*.]
1. Briſk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; airy. *Pope.*
3. Repreſenting life. *Dryden.*
4. Strong; energetick. *Newton.*

LI'VELY or LI'VELILY. *ad.*
1. Briſkly; vigorouſly. *Hayward.*
2. With ſtrong reſemblance of life. *Dryden.*

LI'VER. *ſ.* [from *live*.]
1. One who lives. *Prior.*
2. One who lives in any particular manner. *Atterbury.*
3. [from lifene, Sax.] One of the entrails. *Sh.*

LI'VERCOLOUR. *a.* [*liver* and *colour*.] Dark red. *Woodward.*

LI'VERGROWN. *a.* [*liver* and *grown*.] Having a great liver. *Graunt.*

LI'VERWORT. *ſ.* [*lichen*.] A plant. *Mil.*

LI'VERY. *ſ.* [from *livrer*, French.]
1. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion. *Sh.*
2. Releaſe from wardſhip. *King Charles.*
3. The writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained.
4. The ſtate of being kept at a certain rate. *Spenſer.*
5. The clothes given to ſervants. *Pope.*
6. A particular dreſs; a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing. *Sidney.*

LI'VERYMAN. *ſ.* [*livery* and *man*.]
1. One who wears a livery; a ſervant of an inferiour kind. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [In London.] A freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

LIVES. The plural of *life*.

LI'VID. *a.* [*livide*, French.] Diſcoloured, as with a blow; black and blue. *Bacon.*

LIVI'DITY. *ſ.* [*lividité*, French.] Diſcoloration, as by a blow. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'VING. *participial adj.*
1. Vigorous; active.
2. Being in motion.

LI'VING. *ſ.* [from *live*.]
1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.*
2. Power of continuing life. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Livelihood. *Dryden.*
4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenſer.*

LI'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *living*.] In the living ſtate. *Brown.*

LIVRE. *ſ.* [French.] The ſum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

LIXI'VIAL. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]
1. Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium.
2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIATE. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.] Making a lixivium. *Brown.*

LIXI'VIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Lie; water impregnated with alkaline ſalt; a liquor which has the power of extraction. *Boyle.*

LI'ZARD. *ſ.* [*liſarde*, Fr.] An animal reſembling a ſerpent, with legs added to it. *Sh.*

LI'ZARDSTONE. *ſ.* A kind of ſtone.
LI'ZARDTAIL. *ſ.* A plant.
LL.D. [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.
LO. *interj.* [la, Sax.] Look; ſee; behold. *Sh.*
LOACH. *ſ.* [*loche*, French.] A ſmall fiſh, of the ſhape of an eel, and with a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton.*
LOAD. *ſ.* [hlaꝺe, Saxon.]
1. A burden; a freight; lading. *Dryden.*
2. Weight; preſſure; encumberance, *Pope.*
3. Weight, or violence of blows. *Dryden.*
4. Anything that depreſſes. *Ray.*
5. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Eſtr.*
To LOAD. *v. a.* [hlaꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To burden; to freight. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To encumber; to embarraſs. *Locke.*
3. To charge a gun. *Wiſeman.*
4. To make heavy by ſomething appended or annexed. *Addiſon.*
LOAD. *ſ.* [anciently and more properly *lode*; from lædan, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*
LO'ADER. *ſ.* [from *load.*] He who loads.
LO'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [*load* or *lode* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.
LO'ADSTAR. *ſ.* [more properly *lodeſtar*, from lædan, Sax. to lead.] The poleſtar; the cynoſure; the leading or guiding ſtar *Spenſ.*
LO'ADSTONE. *ſ.* [properly *lodeſtone*, or *leading-ſtone.*] The magnet; the ſtone on which the mariners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth. *Hill.*
LOAF. *ſ.* [from hlaf, Saxon.]
1. A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Hayw.*
2. Any thick maſs into which a body is wrought. *Mortimer.*
LOAM. *ſ.* [lim, laam, Saxon.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl. *Shakſpeare.*
To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Moxon.*
LO'AMY. *a.* [from *loam.*] Marly. *Bacon.*
LOAN. *ſ.* [hlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*
LOATH. *a.* [laꝺ, Saxon.] Unwilling; diſliking; not ready; not inclined. *Southern.*
To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from *loath.*]
1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sid.*
2. To conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety. *Cowley.*
3. To ſee food with diſlike. *Quincy.*
To LOATHE. *v. n.*
1. To create diſguſt; to cauſe abhorrence. *Sp.*
2. To feel abhorrence or diſguſt. *Exodus.*
LO'ATHER. *ſ.* One that loathes.
LO'ATHFUL. *a.* [*loath* and *full.*]
1. Abhorring; hating. *Spenſer.*
2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenſer.*
LO'ATHINGLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] In a faſtidious manner.
LO'ATHLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred. *Shakſpeare.*
LO'ATHLY. *ad.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Donne.*
LO'ATHNESS. *ſ.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingneſs. *Bacon.*
LO'ATHSOME. *a.* [from *loath.*]
1. Abhorred; deteſtable. *South.*
2. Cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs. *Shakſp.*
LO'ATHSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *loathſome.*] Quality of raiſing hatred. *Addiſon.*
LOAVES. The plural of *loaf.*
LOB. *ſ.*
1. Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh. *Sh.*
2. Lob's pound; a priſon. *Hudibras.*
3. A big worm. *Walton.*
To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner. *Shakſpeare.*
LO'BBY. *ſ.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room. *Wotton.*
LOBE. *ſ.* [λοβὸς.] A diviſion; a diſtinct part: uſed commonly for a part of the lungs. *Arb.*
LO'BSTER. *ſ.* [lobyrꝛa, Saxon.] A cruſtaceous fiſh. *Bacon.*
LO'CAL. *a.* [*locus*, Latin.]
1. Having the properties of a place. *Prior.*
2. Relating to place. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*
LOCA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *local.*] Exiſtence in place; relation of place, or diſtance. *Glan.*
LO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *local.*] With reſpect to place. *Glanville.*
LOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with reſpect to place; act of placing; ſtate of being placed. *Locke.*
LOCH. *ſ.* A lake. Scottiſh. *Cheyne.*
LOCK. *ſ.* [loc, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts. *Spenſer.*
2. The part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck. *Grew.*
3. A hug; a grapple. *Milton.*
4. Any incloſure. *Dryden.*
5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. *Spenſer.*
6. A tuft. *Addiſon.*
To LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut or faſten with locks. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhut up or confine, as with locks. *Sh.*
3. To cloſe faſt. *Gay.*
To LOCK. *v. n.*
1. To become faſt by a lock. *Spenſer.*
2. To unite by mutual inſertion. *Boyle.*
LO'CKER. *ſ.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is cloſed with a lock; a drawer. *Cruſoe.*
LO'CKET. *ſ* [*loquet*, French.] A ſmall lock; any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*
LO'CKRAM. *ſ.* A ſort of coarſe linen. *Shak.*
LO'CRON. *ſ.* A kind of ranunculus.
LOCOMO'TION *ſ.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place. *Brown.*
LOCOMO'TIVE. *a.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*
LO'CUST. *ſ.* [*locuſta*, Latin.] A devouring inſect. *Arbuthnot.*
LO'CUST-TREE. *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*
LO'DESTAR. See LOADSTAR.
LO'DESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE. *v. a.* [lozian, Saxon.]
1. To place in a temporary habitation. *Bac.*
2. To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden.*
3. To place; to plant. *Otway.*
4. To fix; to ſettle. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To place in the memory. *Bacon.*
6. To harbour or cover. *Addiſon.*
7. To afford place to. *Cheyne.*
8. To lay flat. *Shakſpeare.*

To LODGE. *v. n.*
1. To reſide; to keep reſidence. *Milton.*
2. To take a temporary habitation. *Shakſ.*
3. To take up reſidence at night. *Taylor.*
4. To lie flat. *Mortimer.*

LODGE. *ſ.* [*logis*, French.]
1. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt. *Milton.*
2. Any ſmall houſe appendant to a greater; as, *the porter's* lodge.

LO'DGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, Fr.]
1. Diſpoſition or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.*
2. Accumulation; collection. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Poſſeſſion of the enemy's work. *Addiſon.*

LO'DGER. *ſ.* [from *lodge.*]
1. One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One that reſides in any place. *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *ſ.* [from *lodge.*]
1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the houſe of another. *Bacon.*
2. Place of reſidence. *Spenſer.*
3. Harbour; covert. *Sidney.*
4. Convenience to ſleep on. *Ray.*

LOFT. *ſ.* [*lloft*, Welſh; or from *lift.*]
1. A floor. *Bacon.*
2. The higheſt floor. *Spenſer.*
3. Rooms on high. *Milton.*

LO'FTILY. *ad.* [from *lofty.*]
1. On high; in an elevated place.
2. Proudly; haughtily. *Pſalms.*
3. With elevation of language or ſentiment; ſublimely. *Spenſer.*

LO'FTINESS. *ſ.* [from *lofty.*]
1. Height; local elevation.
2. Sublimity; elevation of ſentiment. *Dry.*
3. Pride; haughtineſs. *Collier.*

LO'FTY, *a.* [from *loft*, or *lift.*]
1. High; hovering; elevated in place. *Pope.*
2. Elevated in condition or character. *Iſa.*
3. Sublime; elevated in ſentiment. *Milton.*
4. Proud; haughty. *Dryden.*

LOG. *ſ.*
1. A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood. *Bacon.*
2. An Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, or five-ſixths of a pint. *Calmet.*

LO'GARITHMS. *ſ.* [λόγος and ἀριθμος.] The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris.*

LO'GGATS. *ſ.* A play or game. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'GGERHEAD. *ſ.* [*log* and *head.*] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickſkull. *Shakſpeare.*

To fall to LO'GGERHEADS. } To ſcuffle;
To go to LO'GGERHEADS. } to fight without weapons. *L'Eſtrange.*

LO'GGERHEADED. *a.* [from *loggerhead.*] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'GICK. *ſ.* [*logica*, Lat.] The art of uſing reaſon well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

LO'GICAL. *a.* [from *logick.*]
1. Pertaining to logick. *Hooker.*
2. Skilled in logick. *Addiſon.*

LO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *logical.*] According to the laws of logick. *Prior.*

LOGI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*logicien*, Fr. *logicus*, Lat.] A teacher or profeſſor of logick; a man verſed in logick. *Swift.*

LO'GMAN. *ſ.* [*log* and *man.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'GOMACHY *ſ.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Howel.*

LO'GWOOD. *ſ.* Wood of a very denſe and firm texture, the heart only of the tree that produces it, and of a deep, ſtrong, red colour. *Hill.*

LO'HOCKS. *ſ.* Medicines which are now called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuſes. *Quin.*

LOIN. *ſ.* [*llwyn*, Welſh.]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
2. *Loins;* the reins. *Milton.*

To LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to ſpend time careleſly; to idle. *Locke.*

LO'ITERER. *ſ.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Otway.*

To LOLL. *v. n.*
1. To lean idly; to reſt lazily againſt any thing. *Dryden.*
2. To hang out. Uſed of the tongue.

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out. *Dryden.*

LOMP. *ſ.* A kind of roundiſh fiſh.

LONE. *a.* [contracted from *alone.*]
1. Solitary; having no company. *Savage.*
2. Single; not conjoined. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *ſ.* [from *lonely.*]
1. Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.*
2. Diſpoſition to ſolitude. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'NELY. *a.* [from *lone.*]
1. Solitary. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Addicted to ſolitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; diſlike of company. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME. *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; diſmal. *Blackmore.*

LONG. *a.* [*longus*, Latin.]
1. Not ſhort. *Luke.*
2. Having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Boyle.*
3. Of any certain meaſure in length. *Pope.*
4. Not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end. *Milton.*
5. Dilatory. *Ecclus.*
6. Tedious in narration. *Prior.*
7. Continued by ſucceſſion to a great ſeries.
8. [from the verb.] Longing; deſirous. *Sid.*
9. Protracted: as, *a* long *ſyllable.*

LONG. *ad.*
1. To a great length in ſpace. *Prior.*
2. Not for a ſhort time. *Fairfax.*
3. In the comparative, it ſignifies for more time; and in the ſuperlative, for moſt time. *Exodus. Locke.*

4. Not ſoon. *Acts.*
5. At a point of duration far diſtant. *Tillotſ.*
6. [for *along*.] All along; throughout. *Sh.*

LONG. *ad.* [ȝelanȝ, a fault, Sax.] By the fault; by the failure. *Shakſpeare.*

To LONG. *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to aſk.] To deſire earneſtly; to wiſh with eagerneſs continued. *Fairfax.*

LONGANI'MITY. *ſ.* [*longanimitas*, Latin.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Howel.*

LO'NGBOAT. *ſ.* The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip. *Wotton.*

LONGE'VITY. *ſ.* [*longævus*, Lat.] Length of life. *Arbuthnot.*

LONGI'MANOUS. *a.* [*longimanus*, Latin.] Longhanded; having long hands. *Brown.*

LONGI'METRY. *ſ.* [*longus* and μετρέω; *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGING. *ſ.* [from *long*.] Earneſt deſire; continual wiſh. *Locke.*

LO'NGINGLY. *ad.* [from *longing*.] With inceſſant wiſhes. *Dryden.*

LO'NGITUDE. *ſ.* [*longitude*, French.]
1. Length; the greateſt dimenſion. *Wotton.*
2. The circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian. *Abbot.*
3. The diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt. *Brown.*

LONGITU'DINAL. *a.* [*longitudinal*, Fr.] Meaſured by the length; running in the longeſt direction. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'NGSOME. *a.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearifome by its length. *Bacon.*

LO'NGSUFFERING. *a.* [*long* and *ſuffering*.] Patient; not eaſily provoked. *Exodus.*

LO'NGSUFFERING. *ſ.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*

LO'NGTAIL. *ſ.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and long tail: a canting term for one or another. *Sh.*

LO'NGWAYS. *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. Properly *longwiſe*. *Addiſon.*

LO'NGWINDED. *a.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*

LO'NGWISE. *ad.* [*long* and *wiſe*.] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*

LOO. *ſ.* A game at cards. *Addiſon.*

LOO'BILY. *a.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumſy. *L'Eſtrange.*

LO'OBY. *ſ.* [*llabe*, a clown, Welſh.] A lubber; a clumſy clown. *Swift.*

LO'OF *ſ.* That part aloft of the ſhip which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the caſtle. *Sea Dictionary.*

To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

LO'OFED. *a.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a diſtance. *Shakſpeare.*

To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]
1. To direct the eye to or from any object.
2. To have power of ſeeing. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To expect. *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch. *Locke.*
6. To be directed with regard to any object. *Proverbs.*
7. To have any particular appearance; to ſeem. *Burnet.*
8. To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shak.*
9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. *Milton.*
10. *To* LOOK *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.*
11. *To* LOOK *after.* To attend; to take care of. *Locke.*
12. *To* LOOK *for.* To expect. *Sidney.*
13. *To* LOOK *into.* To examine; to ſift; to inſpect cloſely. *Atterbury.*
14. *To* LOOK *on.* To reſpect; to eſteem; to regard as good or bad. *Dryden.*
15. *To* LOOK *on.* To conſider; to conceive of; to think. *South.*
16. *To* LOOK *on.* To be a mere idle ſpectator. *Bacon.*
17. *To* LOOK *over.* To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.*
18. *To* LOOK *out.* To ſearch; to ſeek. *Sw.*
19. *To* LOOK *out.* To be on the watch. *Coll.*
20. *To* LOOK *to.* To watch; to take care of. *Shakſpeare.*
21. *To* LOOK *to.* To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*
1. To ſeek; to ſearch for. *Spenſer.*
2. To turn the eye upon. *Kings.*
3. To influence by looks. *Dryden.*
4. *To* LOOK *out.* To diſcover by ſearching.

LOOK. *interj.* See! lo! behold! obſerve! *Sh.*

LOOK. *ſ.*
1. Air of the face; mien; caſt of the countenance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The act of looking or ſeeing. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER. *ſ.* [from *look*.]
1. One that looks.
2. LOOKER *on.* Spectator, not agent. *Add.*

LO'OKING-GLASS *ſ.* [*look* and *glaſs*.] Mirror; a glaſs which ſhows forms reflected. *Sh.*

LOOM. *ſ.* [*lome*, a tool or inſtrument. *Junius*.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addiſon.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at ſea. *Skinner.*

LOOM. *ſ.* A bird, as big as a gooſe; dark, dappled with white ſpots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two ſpots. *Grew.*

LOON. *ſ.* A lown; a ſorry fellow; a ſcoundrel; a raſcal. *Dryden.*

LOOP. *ſ.* [from *loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenſer.*

LO'OPED. *a.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes. *Sh.*

LO'OPHOLE. *ſ.* [*loop* and *hole*.]
1. Aperture; hole to give a paſſage. *Milton.*
2. A ſhift; an evaſion. *Dryden.*

LO'OPHOLED. *a.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*

LOORD. *ſ.* [*loerd*, Dutch.] A drone. *Spenſ.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [leȝan, Saxon.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.
2. To relax. *Daniel.*
3. To unbind any one bound. *Luke.*
4. To free from imprisonment. *Isaiah.*
5. To free from any obligation. *Corinthians.*
6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden.*
7. To free from any thing painful. *Luke.*
8. To disengage. *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor. *Acts.*

LOOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Unbound; untied. *Shakspeare.*
2. Not fast; not fixed. *Bentley.*
3. Not tight: as, *a* loose *robe.*
4. Not crowded; not close. *Milton.*
5. Wanton; not chaste. *Spenser.*
6. Not close; not concise; lax. *Felton.*
7. Vague; indeterminate. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Not strict; not rigid. *Hooker.*
9. Unconnected; rambling. *Watts.*
10. Lax of body; not costive. *Locke.*
11. Disengaged; not enslaved. *Atterbury.*
12. Disengaged from obligation. *Addison.*
13. Free from confinement. *Prior.*
14. Remiss; not attentive.
15. *To break* LOOSE. To gain liberty. *Locke.*
16. *To let* LOOSE. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint. *Taylor.*

LOOSE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Prior.*
2. Dismission from any restraining force. *Ba.*

LO'OSELY. *ad.* [from *loose.*]
1. Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden.*
2. Without bandage. *Spenser.*
3. Without union or connexion. *Norris.*
4. Irregularly. *Camden.*
5. Negligently; carelessly. *Hooker.*
6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity. *Sh.*
7. Unchastely. *Pope.*

To LO'OSEN. *v. n.* [from *loose.*] To part; to tend to separation. *Sharp.*

To LO'OSEN. *v. a.* [from *loose.*]
1. To relax any thing tied.
2. To make less coherent. *Bacon.*
3. To separate a compages. *Milton.*
4. To free from restraint. *Dryden.*
5. To make not costive. *Bacon.*

LO'OSENESS. *s.* [from *loose.*]
1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Bacon.*
2. Latitude; criminal levity. *Atterbury.*
3. Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward.*
4. Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*
5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

LO'OSESTRIFE. *s.* [*lysimachia.*] An herb.

To LOP. *v. a.* [from *laube*, Germ. a leaf.]
1. To cut the branches of trees. *Shakspeare.*
2. To cut any thing. *Howel.*

LOP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is cut from trees. *Mortimer.*
2. [*loppa*, Swedish.] A flea.

LOPE. The old pret. of *leap.* *Spenser.*

LO'PPER. *s.* [from *lop.*] One that cuts trees.

LO'PPERED. *a.* Coagulated: as, *loppered* milk. *Ainsworth.*

LOQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*loquax*, Latin.]
1. Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton.*
2. Speaking. *Philips.*
3. Blabbing; not secret.

LOQUA'CITY. *s.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk. *Ray.*

LORD. *s.* [hlapopd, Saxon.]
1. Monarch; ruler; governour. *Milton.*
2. Master; supreme person. *Shakspeare.*
3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Hayward.*
4. A husband. *Pope.*
5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer. *Tusser.*
6. A nobleman. *Shakspeare.*
7. A general name for a peer of England.
8. A baron.
9. An honorary title applied to officers: as, lord *chief justice*, lord *mayor.*

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically. *Spenser. Philips.*

LO'RDING. *s.* [from *lord.*] A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shakspeare.*

LO'RDLING. *s.* A diminutive lord. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS. *s.* [from *lordly.*]
1. Dignity; high station. *Shakspeare.*
2. Pride; haughtiness.

LO'RDLY. *a.* [from *lord.*]
1. Befitting a lord. *South.*
2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent. *Sh.*

LO'RDLY. *ad.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP. *s.* [from *lord.*]
1. Dominion; power. *Sidney.*
2. Seigniory; domain. *Dryden.*
3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke. *Ben Jonson.*
4. Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE. *s.* [from læpan, Saxon, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Milton. Pope.*

LORE. *a.* [leopan, Saxon.] Lost; destroyed.

LO'REL. *s.* [from leopan, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel: obsolete. *Spenser.*

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. } *s.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridle-
LO'RINER. } cutter.

LO'RIOT. *s.* [*galgulus.*] A kind of bird.

LORN. pret. pass. [of lopian, Sax.] Forsaken; lost. *Spenser.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost.* [leopan, Saxon.]
1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. *Dryden.*
2. To forfeit as a penalty. *Pope.*
3. To be deprived of. *Knolles.*
4. To suffer diminution of. *Matthew.*
5. To possess no longer. *Addison.*
6. To miss, so as not to find. *Swift.*
7. To separate or alienate. *Swift.*
8. To ruin; to send to perdition. *Addison.*
9. To bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known. *K. Charles.*
10. To deprive of. *Temple.*
11. Not to employ; not to enjoy. *Dryden.*
12. To squander; to throw away. *Pope.*
13. To suffer to vanish from view. *Pope.*
14. To destroy by shipwreck. *Prior.*

15. To employ ineffectually. *Pope.*
16. To miſs; to part with, ſo as not to recover. *Clarendon.*
17. To be freed from. *Parnel.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*
1. Not to win. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To decline; to fail. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *loſe.*] Subject to privation. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *ſ.* [from lortan, to periſh.] A ſcoundrel; a ſorry worthleſs fellow: obſolete. *Sp.*

LO'SER. *ſ.* [from *loſe.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing: the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*. *Taylor.*

LOSS. *ſ.* [from *loſe.*]
1. Detriment: the contrary to *gain*. *Hooker.*
2. Miſs; privation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Deprivation; forfeiture. *Milton.*
4. Deſtruction. *Dryden.*
5. Fault; puzzle. *South.*
6. Uſeleſs application. *Addiſon.*

LOST. *participial a.* [from *loſe.*] No longer perceptible. *Pope.*

LOT. *ſ.* [hlot, Saxon.]
1. Fortune; ſtate aſſigned. *Pope.*
2. A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances. *Dryden.*
3. A lucky or wiſhed chance. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.
5. Proportion of taxes: as, *to pay ſcot and* lot.

LOTE *tree*, or *nettle tree*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LO'TION. *ſ.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.] A medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with. *Quincy.*

LO'TTERY. *ſ.* [*lotterie*, French; from *lot.*] A game of chance; a fortilege; diſtribution of prizes by chance. *South.*

LO'VAGE. *ſ.* [*leviſticum*, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD. *a.*
1. Noiſy; ſtriking the ear with great force.
2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs.*

LO'UDLY. *ad.* [from *loud.*]
1. Noiſily; ſo as to be heard far. *Denham.*
2. Clamorouſly. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *ſ.* Noiſe; force of ſound; turbulence; vehemence of clamour. *South.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lufian, Saxon.]
1. To regard with paſſionate affection. *Cowl.*
2. To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley.*
3. To regard with parental tenderneſs. *John.*
4. To be pleaſed with; to delight in. *Bacon.*
5. To regard with reverent unwillingneſs to offend. *Deuteronomy.*

LOVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The paſſion between the ſexes. *Pope.*
2. Kindneſs; good-will; friendſhip. *Cowley.*
3. Courtſhip. *Bacon.*
4. Tenderneſs; parental care. *Tillotſon.*
5. Liking; inclination to. *Fenton.*
6. Object beloved. *Pope.*
7. Lewdneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Unreaſonable liking. *Taylor.*
9. Fondneſs; concord. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Principle of union. *South.*
11. Pictureſque repreſentation of love. *Dry.*
12. A word of endearment. *Dryden.*
13. Due reverence to God. *Hammond.*
14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Boyle.*

LO'VEAPPLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LO'VEKNOT. *ſ.* [*love* and *knot.*] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *ſ.* [*love* and *letter.*] Letter of courtſhip. *Addiſon.*

LO'VELILY. *ad.* [from *lovely.*] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love. *Otway.*

LO'VELINESS. *ſ.* [from *lovely.*] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Ad.*

LO'VELORN. *a.* [*love* and *lorn.*] Forſaken of one's love. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. *a.* [from *love.*] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotſon.*

LO'VEMONGER. *ſ.* [*love* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VER. *ſ.* [from *love.*]
1. One who is in love. *Dryden.*
2. A friend; one who regards with kindneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One who likes any thing. *Burnet.*

LO'UVER. *ſ.* [from *l'ouvert*, French.] An opening for the ſmoke. *Spenſer.*

LO'VESECRET. *ſ.* [*love* and *ſecret.*] Secret between lovers. *Dryden.*

LO'VESICK. *a.* Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME. *a.* [from *love.*] Lovely. *Dry.*

LO'VESONG. *ſ.* [*love* and *ſong.*] Song expreſſing love. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VESUIT. *ſ.* [*love* and *ſuit.*] Courtſhip. *Sh.*

LO'VETALE. *ſ.* [*love* and *tale.*] Narrative of love. *Milton.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *ſ.* [*love* and *thought.*] Amorous fancy. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VETOY. *ſ.* [*love* and *toy.*] Small preſents given by lovers. *Pope.*

LO'VETRICK. *ſ.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expreſſing love. *Donne.*

LOUGH. *ſ.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake; a large inland ſtanding water. *Fairfaxi*

LO'VING. *participial a.* [from *love.*]
1. Kind; affectionate. *Hayward.*
2. Expreſſing kindneſs. *Eſther.*

LO'VINGKINDNESS. *ſ.* Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *loving.*] Affectionately; with kindneſs. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *loving.*] Kindneſs; affection. *Sidney.*

LOUIS D'OR. ſ. [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty ſhillings. *Spec.*

To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. *ſ* [from *lounge.*] An idler.

LOUSE. *ſ.* plural *lice.* [luſ, Saxon.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, of beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Bentley.*

To LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice. *Spenſer.*

LO'USEWORT. *ſ.* A plant; cockſcomb.

LO'USILY. *ad.* [from *louſe.*] In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

LOU'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *louſy.*] The ſtate of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *a.* [from *louſe.*]
1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice. *Dr.*
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghil. *Sh.*

LOUT. *ſ.* [*loete*, old Dutch.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*

To LOUT. *v. n.* [hlutan, Saxon.] To bend; to bow; to ſtoop: obſolete. *Ben Jonſon.*

To LOUT. *v. a.* To overpower. *Shakſ.*

LO'UTISH. *a.* [from *lout.*] Clowniſh; bumpkinly *Sidney.*

LO'UTISHLY. *ad.* With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *a.*
1. Not high. *Milton.*
2. Not riſing far upward. *Ezekiel.*
3. Not elevated in ſituation. *Burnet.*
4. Deſcending far downward; deep. *Milton.*
5. Not deep; not ſwelling high; ſhallow: uſed of water. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. Not of high price: as, *corn is* low.
7. Not loud; not noiſy. *Waller.*
8. In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.*
9. Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.*
10. Late in time: as, *the* lower *empire.*
11. Dejected; depreſſed. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; ſubdued. *Graunt.*
13. Not elevated in ſtation; abject. *Shakſ.*
14. Diſhonourable; betokening meanneſs of mind. *Milton.*
15. Not ſublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Felton.*
16. Submiſſive; humble; reverent. *Milton.*

LOW. *ad.*
1. Not aloft; not on high. *Creech.*
2. Not at a high price; meanly. *Pope.*
3. In times near our own. *Locke.*
4. With depreſſion of the voice. *Addiſon.*
5. In a ſtate of ſubjection. *Spenſer.*

To LOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſink; to make low. *Swift.*

To LOW. *v. n.* [hlopan, Saxon.] To bellow as a cow. *Roſcommon.*

LO'WBELL. *ſ.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net.

LOWE, LOE. The termination of local names, comes from the Saxon hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibſon.*

To LO'WER. *v. a.* [from *low.*]
1. To bring low; to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion. *Prior.*
2. To ſuffer to ſink down. *Woodward.*
3. To leſſen; to make leſs in price or value. *Child.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to fall; to ſink. *Shakſpeare.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.*
1. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addiſon.*
2. To frown; to pout; to look ſullen. *Dry.*

LO'WER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloudineſs; gloominеſs.
2. Cloudineſs of look. *Sidney.*

LO'WERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lower.*] With cloudineſs; gloomily.

LO'WERMOST. *a.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *moſt.*] Loweſt. *Bacon.*

LO'WLAND. *ſ.* [*low* and *land.*] the country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills; the marſh. *Dryden.*

LO'WLILY. *ad.* [from *lowly.*]
1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.

LO'WLINESS. *ſ.* [from *lowly.*]
1. Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterb.*
2. Meanneſs; want of dignity; abject depreſſion. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *a.* [from *low.*]
1. Humble; meek; mild. *Matthew.*
2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.*
3. Not lofty; not ſublime. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *ad.* [from *low.*]
1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Humbly; meekly; modeſtly. *Milton.*

LOWN. *ſ.* [*liun*, Iriſh.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *low.*]
1. Contrariety to height; ſmall diſtance from the ground. *Addiſon.*
2. Meanneſs of character or condition, whether mental or external. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.*
4. Want of ſublimity; contrary to loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment. *Donne.*
5. Submiſſiveneſs. *Bacon.*
6. Depreſſion; dejection. *Swift.*

LOWTHO'UGHTED. *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean of ſentiment. *Pope.*

LO'WSPIRITED. *a.* Dejected; depreſſed; not lively; not vivacious. *Locke.*

LOXODRO'MICK. *ſ.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος.] The art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you ſail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the ſame meridian, but acroſs them. *Harris.*

LO'YAL. *a.* [*loyal*, French.]
1. Obedient; true to the prince. *Knolles.*
2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*

LO'YALIST. *ſ.* [from *loyal.*] One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howel.*

LO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover. *Pope.*

LO'YALTY. *ſ.* [*loiauté*, French.]
1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. *Milton.*
2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LO'ZENGE. *ſ.* [*lozenge*, French.]
1. A rhomb. *Wotton.*
2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted.
3. A cake of preſerved fruit.

LP. A contraction for *lordſhip*.

LU'BBARD. *ſ.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy ſturdy fellow. *Swift.*

LU'BBER. *ſ.* [*lubbed*, Daniſh, fat.] A ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky loſel; a booby. *Car.*

LU'BBERLY. *a.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'BBERLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; clumſily. *Dr.*

LU. *ſ.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmooth. *Arb.*

LUBRI'CITY. *ſ.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface.
2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*
3. Uncertainty; inſtability. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; ſmooth on the ſurface. *Craſhaw.*
2. Uncertain; unſteady. *Wotton.*
3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; ſmooth. *Woodward.*
2. Uncertain. *Glanville.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Lat.] The act of ſmoothing. *Ray.*

LUBRIFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or ſmoothing. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *ſ.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'CENT. *a.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; ſplendid. *Ben Jonſon.*

LU'CERN. *ſ.* [*medica*.] An herb remarkable for quick growth.

LU'CID. *a.* [*lucidus*, Latin.]
1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*
2. Pellucid; tranſparent. *Milton.*
3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madneſs. *Bentley.*

LUCI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *lucid*.] Splendour; brightneſs.

LUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of diſcovery. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FICK. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Lat.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*

LUCK. *ſ.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]
1. Chance; accident; hap; caſual event. *Boy.*
2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*

LU'CKILY. *ad.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addiſon.*

LU'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; caſual happineſs. *Locke.*

LU'CKLESS. *a.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*

LU'CKY. *a.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addiſon.*

LU'CRATIVE. *a.* [*lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*

LU'CRE. *ſ.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*

LUCRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FICK. *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.

LUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; conteſt.

To LU'CUBRATE. *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Latin.] To watch; to ſtudy by night.

LUCUBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal ſtudy; any thing compoſed by night. *Tatler.*

LUCUBRA'TORY. *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Lat.] Compoſed by candlelight. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT. *a.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; tranſparent; lucid. *Thomſon.*
2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS. *a.* [*ludicer*, Latin.] Burleſque; merry; ſportive; exciting laughter. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burleſque.

LU'DICROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burleſque; ſportiveneſs.

LUDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ludificor*, Latin.] The act of mocking.

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull.]
1. To haul or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*
2. *To* LUG *out.* To draw a ſword, in burleſque language. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.

LUG. *ſ.*
1. A kind of ſmall fiſh. *Carew.*
2. [In Scotland.] An ear.
3. A land meaſure; a pole or perch. *Spenſer.*

LU'GGAGE. *ſ.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away. *Glanville.*

LUGU'BRIOUS. *a.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; ſorrowful. *D. of Pic.*

LU'KEWARM. *a.*
1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.*
2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Add.*

LU'KEWARMLY. *ad.*
1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *ſ.* [from *lukewarm*.]
1. Moderate or pleaſing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour. *Sprat.*

To LULL. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Daniſh; *lallo*, Latin.]
1. To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound. *Sp.*
2. To compoſe; to quiet; to put to reſt. *Mil.*

LU'LLABY. *ſ.* [from *lull*.] A ſong to ſtill babes. *Fairfax. Locke.*

LUMBA'GO. *ſ.* [*lumbi*, Latin, the loins.] *Lumbagos* are pains very troubleſome about the loins and ſmall of the back, ſuch as precede ague fits and fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBER. *ſ.* [geloma, Saxon, houſehold-ſtuff.] Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; any thing of more bulk than value. *Dryden.*

To LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun] To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly. *Rymer.*

To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*

LU'MINARY. *ſ.* [*luminare*, Latin.]
1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.*
2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.*
3. Any one that inſtructs mankind. *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *lumen*, Latin.] Emiſſion of light.

LU'MINOUS. *a.* [*lumineux*, French.]
1. Shining; emitting light. *Bacon.*
2. Enlightened. *Milton.*
3. Shining; bright. *Newton.*

LUMP. *ſ.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall maſs of any matter. *Boyle.*
2. A ſhapeleſs maſs. *Keil.*
3. Maſs undiſtinguiſhed. *Woodward.*
4. The whole together; the groſs. *Addiſon.*

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars. *Addiſon.*

LU'MPFISH. *ſ.* [*lump* and *fiſh.*] A ſort of fiſh.

LU'MPING. *a.* [from *lump.*] Large; heavy; great. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH. *a.* [from *lump.*] Heavy; groſs; dull; unactive; bulky. *Raleigh.*

LU'MPISHLY. *ad.* With heavineſs; with ſtupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *lumpiſh.*] Stupid heavineſs.

LU'MPY. *a.* [from *lump.*] Full of lumps; full of compact maſſes. *Mortimer.*

LU'NACY. *ſ.* [from *luna*, Lat. the moon.] A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon; madneſs in general. *Suckling.*

LU'NAR. } *a.* [*lunaire*, French; *lunaris*,
LU'NARY. } Latin.]
1. Relating to the moon. *Dryden.*
2. Being under the influence of the moon. *Br.*

LU'NARY. *ſ.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*

LU'NATED. *a.* [from *luna*, Latin.] Formed like a half moon.

LU'NATICK. *a.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'NATICK. *ſ.* A madman. *Graunt.*

LUNA'TION. *ſ.* [*lunaiſon*, French.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*

LU'NCH. } *ſ.* [from *clutch*, or *clunch.*]
LU'NCHEON. } As much food as one's hand can hold. *Gay.*

LUNE. *ſ.* [*luna*, Latin.]
1. Any thing in the ſhape of a half moon.
2. Fits of frenzy; mad freaks. *Shakſpeare.*

LUNE'TTE. *ſ.* [French.] A ſmall half moon. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS. *ſ.* [lungen, Saxon.] The lights; the part by which breath is inſpired and expired.

LU'NGED. *a.* [from *lungs.*] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN. *a.* [*lung* and *grown.*] The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt; ſuch are *lung-grown. Harv.*

LU'NGWORT. *ſ.* [*pulmonaria.*] A plant. *Mil.*

LUNISO'LAR. *a.* [*luniſolaire*, Fr.] Compounded of the revolution of ſun and moon.

LUNT. *ſ.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *ſ.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Lat.] A kind of pulſe. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *ſ. To leave in the* LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition. *Arbuth.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhift; to play tricks. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To lie in wait: we now uſe *lurk. L'Eſtr.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]
1. To devour; to ſwallow greedily. *Bacon.*
2. To defeat; to diſappoint. *South.*
3. To ſteal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER. *ſ.* [from *lurch.*]
1. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap. *Gay.*
2. A dog that watches for his game. *Tatler.*
3. [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

LURE. *ſ.* [*leurre*, French.]
1. Something held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.*
2. Any enticement; any thing that promiſes advantage. *Milton.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice. *Gay.*

LU'RID. *a.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; diſmal. *Thomſon.*

To LURK. *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie cloſe. *Spenſer.*

LU'RKER. *ſ.* [from *lurk.*] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE. *ſ.* [*lurk* and *place.*] Hiding place; ſecret place. *Samuel.*

LU'SCIOUS. *a.* [from *luxurious.*]
1. Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate.
2. Sweet in a great degree. *Dryden.*
3. Pleaſing; delightful. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *ad.* Sweet in a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *luſcious.*] Immoderate ſweetneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

LU'SERN. *ſ.* [*lupus cervarius*, Lat.] A lynx.

LUSH. *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint. *Shakſpeare.*

LUSK. *a.* [*luſche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worthleſs.

LU'SKISH. *a.* [from *luſk.*] Somewhat inclinable to lazineſs or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *ad.* Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *luſkiſh.*] A diſpoſition to lazineſs. *Spenſer.*

LUSO'RIOUS. *a.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play; ſportive. *Sanderſon.*

LU'SORY. *a.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play. *Watts.*

LUST. *ſ.* [luſt, Saxon.]
1. Carnal deſire. *Taylor.*
2. Any violent or irregular deſire. *Peacham.*
3. Vigour; active power: not uſed. *Bacon.*

To LUST. *v. n.*
1. To deſire carnally. *Roſcommon.*
2. To deſire vehemently. *Knolles.*
3. To liſt; to like: out of uſe. *Pſalms.*
4. To have irregular diſpoſitions. *James.*

LU'STFUL. *a.* [*luſt* and *full.*]
1. Libidinous; having irregular deſires. *Til.*
2. Provoking to ſenſuality; inciting to luſt. *Milton.*

LU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *luſtful.*] With ſenſual concupiſcence.

LU'STFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *luſtful.*] Libidinouſneſs.

LU'STIHED. } *ſ.* [from *luſty.*] Vigour;
LU'STIHOOD. } ſprightlineſs; corporal ability: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'STILY. *ad.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle. *Southern.*

LU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *luſty*.] Stoutneſs; ſturdineſs; ſtrength; vigour of body. *Dryden.*

LU'STLESS. *a.* [from *luſt*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenſer.*

LU'STRAL. *a.* [*luſtrale*, French; *luſtralis*, Latin.] Uſed in purification. *Garth.*

LUSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*luſtratio*, Latin.] Purification by water. *Prior.*

LU'STRE. *ſ.* [*luſtre*, French.]
1. Brightneſs; ſplendour; glitter. *Davies.*
2. A ſconce with lights. *Pope.*
3. Eminence; renown. *Swift.*
4. The ſpace of five years.

LU'STRING. *ſ.* [from *luſtre*.] A ſhining ſilk.

LU'STROUS. *a.* [from *luſtre*.] Bright; ſhining; luminous. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'STWORT. *ſ.* [*luſt* and *wort*.] An herb.

LU'STY. *a.* [*luſtig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body. *Otway.*

LU'TANIST. *ſ.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.

LU'TA'RIOUS. *a.* [*lutarius*, Latin.]
1. Living in mud.
2. Of the colour of mud. *Grew.*

LUTE. *ſ.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.]
1. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Arbuth.*
2. A compoſition like clay, with which chymiſts cloſe up their veſſels. *Garth.*

To LUTE. *v. a.* To cloſe with lute, or chymiſts clay. *Wilkins.*

LU'TULENT. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxo*, Lat.] To put out
To LU'XATE. } of joint; to disjoint. *Wiſem.*

LUXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]
1. The act of disjointing.
2. Any thing disjointed. *Floyer.*

LUXE. ſ. [French; *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuouſneſs: not uſed. *Prior.*

LUXU'RIANCE. } *ſ.* [from *luxuriant*, Lat.]
LUXU'RIANCY. } Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth. *Spectator.*

LUXU'RIANT. *a.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous. *Milton.*

To LUXU'RIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXU'RIOUS. *a.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Latin.]
1. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table.
2. Adminiſtring to luxury. *Milton.*
3. Luſtful; libidinous. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Voluptuous; enſlaved to pleaſure. *Milton.*
5. Softening by pleaſure. *Dryden.*
6. Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*

LUXU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luxurious*.] Deliciouſly; voluptuouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'XURY. *ſ.* [*luxuria*, Latin.]
1. Voluptuouſneſs; addictedneſs to pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. Luſt; lewdneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.*
4. Delicious fare. *Addiſon.*

LY. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leag, Sax. a field: when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as *beaſtly*, *beaſtlike*.

LYCA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [λύκος and ἄνθρωπος.] A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts. *Taylor.*

LYKE. *a.* For *like*. *Spenſer.*

LY'ING. *participle noun*, from *lie*. *Shakſ.*

LYMPH. *ſ.* [*lympha*, Latin.] Water; tranſparent colourleſs liquor *Arbuthnot.*

LY'MPHATED. *a.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad.

LY'MPHATICK. *ſ.* [from *lympha*, Latin.] The *lymphaticks* are ſlender pellucid tubes, whoſe cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal diſtances; they are carried into the glands of the meſentery. *Cheyne.*

LY'MPHEDUCT. *ſ.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Lat.] A veſſel which conveys the lymph. *Blackm.*

LYNX. ſ. [Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight. *Locke.*

LYRE. *ſ.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a muſical inſtrument to which poetry is ſuppoſed to be ſung. *Prior.*

LY'RICAL. } *a.* [*lyricus*, Latin.] Pertaining
LY'RICK. } to a harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to a harp; ſinging to a harp. *Pope.*

LY'RICK. *ſ.* A poet who writes ſongs to the harp. *Addiſon.*

LY'RIST. *ſ.* [*lyriſtes*, Latin.] A muſician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*

M.

MHas, in Engliſh, one unvaried ſound, by compreſſion of the lips; as *mine*, *tame*.

MACARO'ON. *ſ.* [*macarone*, Italian.]
1. A coarſe, rude, low fellow: whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purpoſely corrupted. *Donne.*
2. [*macaron*, Fr.] A kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACA'W. *ſ.* A bird in the Weſt Indies, the largeſt ſpecies of parrot.

MACA'W-TREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of the *palm tree*. *Miller.*

MACE. *ſ.* [maꝛꝛa, Saxon; *maſa*, Spaniſh.]
1. An enſign of authority born before magiſtrates. *Spenſer.*
2. [*maſſue*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.] A heavy

blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Knollet.*

3. [*macis*, Latin.] A kind of ſpice. The nutmeg is encloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is *mace*. *Hill.*

MACEA'LE. *ſ.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale ſpiced with mace. *Wiſeman.*

MA'CEBEARER. *ſ.* [*mace* and *bearer*.] One who carries the mace before perſons in authority. *Spectator.*

To MA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin.]

1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*

2. To mortify; to haraſs with corporal hardſhips. *Burton.*

3. To ſteep almoſt to ſolution. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *macerate*.]

1. The act of waſting, or making lean.

2. Mortification; corporal hardſhip.

3. *Maceration* is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt diſſolved. *Quincy*

MA'CHINAL. *a.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines.

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Latin.] To plan; to contrive.

MACHINA'TION. *ſ.* [*machinatio*, Lat.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious ſcheme. *Sprat.*

MACHI'NE. *ſ.* [*machina*, Lat. *machine*, Fr.]

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another. *Prior.*

2. An engine. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY. *ſ.* [from *machine*.]

1. Enginery; complicated workmanſhip.

2. The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

MA'CHINIST. *ſ.* [*machineſte*, French.] A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY. *ſ.* [from *macilent*.] Leanneſs.

MA'CILENT. *a.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL. *ſ.* [*mackereel*, Dutch.] A ſea fiſh. *Gay.*

MA'CKEREL-GALE. A ſtrong breeze. *Dryd.*

MA'CROCOSM. *ſ.* [μακρὸς and κοσμος.] The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A ſpot. *Burnet.*

2. [In phyſick.] Any ſpots upon the ſkin, whether thoſe in fevers or ſcorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To ſtain; to ſpot.

MACULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; ſpot; taint. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'CULE. *ſ.* [*macula*, Lat.] A ſpot; a ſtain.

MAD. *a.* [ʒemaad, Saxon.]

1. Diſordered in the mind; broken in the underſtanding; diſtracted. *Taylor.*

2. Expreſſing diſorder of mind. *Milton.*

3. Overrun with any violent or unreaſonable deſire. *Rymer.*

4. Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD. *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*

To MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Mil.*

MAD. *ſ.* [maðu, Sax.] An earthworm. *Ainſ.*

MA'DAM. *ſ.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree. *Spenſer. Philips.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *a.* [*mad* and *brain*.] Diſ-
MA'DBRAINED. } ordered in the mind; hotheaded. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'DCAP. *ſ.* A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomſon.*

MA'DDER. *ſ.* [mabene, Sax.] A plant. *Hill.*

MADE. The participle preterit of *make*.

MADEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moiſten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET. *ſ.* An owl. *Ainſworth.*

MA'DHOUSE. *ſ.* [*mad* and *houſe*.] A houſe where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Eſtr.*

MA'DLY. *ad.* [from *mad*.] Without underſtanding; furiouſly. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *ſ.* [*mad* and *man*.] A man deprived of his underſtanding. *South.*

MA'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *mad*.]

1. Diſtraction; loſs of underſtanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildneſs; rage. *K. Charles.*

MADRI'ER. *ſ.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *ſ.* [*madrigal*, Spaniſh and Fr.] A paſtoral ſong. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *ſ.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.

MÆRE. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great, noted: ſo *ælmere* is all famous. *Gibſon.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To ſtammer. *Ainſworth.*

MA'FFLER. *ſ.* A ſtammerer. *Ainſworth.*

MAGAZI'NE. *ſ.* [*magazine*, French.]

1. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions. *Pope.*

2. Of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miſcellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MAGE. *ſ.* [*magus*, Lat.] A magician. *Spen.*

MA'GGOT. *ſ.* [maðu, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall grub, which turns into a fly. *Ray.*

2. Whimſey; caprice; odd fancy. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *ſ.* [from *maggotty*.] The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *a.* [from *maggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimſical. *Norris.*

MA'GICAL. *a.* [from *magick*.] Acting or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers. *Dryd.*

MA'GICALLY. *ad.* According to the rites of magick; by enchantment. *Camden.*

MA'GICK. *ſ.* [*magia*, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits; ſorcery; enchantment. *Rogers.*

2. The ſecret operations of natural powers. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK. *a.*
1. Enchanted; necromantick. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Done or produced by magick. *Milton.*

MAGI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*magicus*, Lat.] One ſkilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Loc.*

MAGISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *magiſter*, Latin.]
1. Such as ſuits a maſter. *K. Charles.*
2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; inſolent; deſpotick. *South.*
3. Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery. *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* Arrogantly; with an air of authority. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *magiſterial.*] Haughtineſs; airs of a maſter. *Gov. of Tong.*

MA'GISTERY. *ſ.* [*magiſterium*, Lat.] *Magiſtery* is a term made uſe of by chymiſts to ſignify ſometimes a very fine powder, and ſometimes reſinous ſubſtances; but the moſt genuine acceptation is that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or moſt part, is, by the addition of ſomewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy.*

MA'GISTRACY. *ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magiſtrate. *Ben Jonſon.*

MA'GISTRALLY. *ad.* [*magiſtralis*, low Lat.] Deſpotically; authoritatively; magiſterially. *Bramhall.*

MA'GISTRATE. *ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] A man publickly inveſted with authority; a governour. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNA'LITY. *ſ.* [*magnalia*, Lat.] A great thing; ſomething above the common rate. *Br.*

MAGNANI'MITY. *ſ.* [*magnanimité*, Fr. *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatneſs of mind; bravery; elevation of ſoul. *Spenſer. Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in ſentiment; brave. *Grew.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* Bravely; with greatneſs of mind. *Milton.*

MA'GNET. *ſ.* [*magnes*, Lat.] The loadſtone; the ſtone that attracts iron. *Dryden.*

MAGNE'TICAL. } *a.* [from *magnet.*]
MAGNE'TICK. }
1. Relating to the magnet. *Newton.*
2. Having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet. *Newton.*
3. Attractive; having the power to draw things diſtant. *Donne.*

MA'GNETISM. *ſ.* [from *magnet.*]
1. Power of the loadſtone. *Brown.*
2. Power of attraction. *Glanville.*

MAGNIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *magnify.*] Worthy to be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual. *Bro.*

MAGNI'FICAL. } *a.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
MAGNI'FICK. } Illuſtrious; grand. *Mil.*

MAGNI'FICENCE. *ſ.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; ſplendour. *Milton.*

MAGNI'FICENT. *ſ.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
1. Grand in appearance; ſplendid; pompous. *Addiſon.*
2. Fond of ſplendour; ſetting greatneſs to ſhow. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* [from *magnificent.*] Pompouſly; ſplendidly. *Grew.*

MAGNI'FICO. ſ. [Italian.] A grandee of Venice. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'GNIFIER. *ſ.* [from *magnify.*]
1. One that praiſes; an encomiaſt; an extoller. *Brown.*
2. A glaſs that increaſes the bulk of any object.

To MA'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]
1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol. *Bacon.*
2. To exalt; to elevate; to raiſe in eſtimation. *Milton.*
3. To raiſe in pride or pretenſion. *Daniel.*
4. To increaſe the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke.*

MA'GNITUDE. *ſ.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]
1. Greatneſs; grandeur. *Milton.*
2. Comparative bulk. *Newton.*

MA'GPIE. *ſ.* [from *pie*, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*] A bird ſometimes taught to talk. *Peacham.*

MA'GYDARE. *ſ.* [*magudaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MAID. } *ſ.* [mæden, mægden, Saxon;
MA'IDEN. } *maegd*, Dutch.]
1. An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden.*
2. A woman ſervant. *Prior.*
3. Female. *Leviticus.*

MAID. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MA'IDEN. *a.*
1. Conſiſting of virgins. *Addiſon.*
2. Freſh; new; unuſed; unpolluted. *Shakſ.*

MA'IDENHAIR. *ſ.* A plant. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. }
MA'IDENHODE. } *ſ.* [from *maiden.*]
MA'IDENHOOD. }
1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination. *Milton.*
2. Newneſs; freſhneſs; uncontaminated ſtate. *Wotton.*

MA'IDENLIP. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MAI'DENLY. *a.* [*maiden* and *like.*] Like a maid; gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent. *Sh.*

MA'IDHOOD. *ſ.* [from *maid.*] Virginity. *Sh.*

MA'IDMARIAN. *ſ.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *a.* [*maid* and *pale.*] Pale like a ſick virgin. *Shakſpeare.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. *ſ.* A female ſervant. *Sw.*

MAJE'STICAL. } *a.* [from *majeſty.*]
MAJE'STICK. }
1. Auguſt; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance. *Denham.*
2. Stately; pompous; ſplendid. *Hooker.*
3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *majeſtical.*] With dignity; with grandeur. *Glanville.*

MA'JESTY. *ſ.* [*majeſtas*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs of appearance. *Milton.*
2. Power; ſovereignty. *Daniel.*
3. Dignity; elevation of manner. *Dryden.*
4. The title of kings and queens. *Shakſp.*

MAIL. *ſ.* [*maille*, French.]
1. A coat of ſteel network worn for defence. *Wotton.*

2. Any armour. *Gay.*
3. A poſtman's bundle; a bag.

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To arm defenſively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To bundle in a wrapper. *Shakſpeare.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, to maim, old Fr.] To deprive of any neceſſary part; to cripple by loſs of a limb. *Shakſpeare.*

MAIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Privation of ſome eſſential part; lameneſs, by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.*
2. Injury; miſchief. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Eſſential defect. *Hayward.*

MAIN. *a.* [*magne*, old French.]
1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.*
2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vaſt. *Mil.*
3. Groſs; containing the chief part. *Shakſp.*
4. Important; forcible. *Davies.*

MAIN. *ſ.*
1. The groſs; the bulk; the greater part. *Locke.*
2. The ſum; the whole; the general. *K. Ch.*
3. The ocean; the great ſea. *Prior.*
4. Violence; force. *Hudibras.*
5. A hand at dice. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The continent. *Bacon.*
7. A hamper. *Ainſworth.*

MA'INLAND. *ſ.* [*main* and *land.*] Continent. *Spenſer.*

MA'INLY. *ad.* [from *main.*]
1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.*
2. Greatly; hugely. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. *ſ.* [*main* and *maſt.*] The chief or middle maſt. *Dryden.*

MA'INPERNABLE. *a* Bailable; that may be admitted to give ſurety.

MA'INPERNOR. *ſ.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*

MA'INPRISE. *ſ.* [*main* and *priſe*, French.] Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance; bail. *Davies.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *ſ.* [*main* and *ſail.*] The ſail of the mainmaſt. *Acts.*

MA'INSHEET. *ſ.* [*main* and *ſheet.*] The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt. *Dryden.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]
1. To preſerve; to keep. *Harvey.*
2. To defend; to hold out. *Grew.*
3. To vindicate; to juſtify. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.*
5. To keep up; to ſupport the expence of. *Sh.*
6. To ſupport with the conveniences of life. *South.*
7. To preſerve from failure. *Blackmore.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To ſupport by argument; to aſſert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

MAINTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *maintain.*] Defenſible; juſtifiable. *Hayward.*

MAINTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cheriſher. *Spenſer.*

MA'INTENANCE. *ſ.* [*maintenant*, French.]
1. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſuſtenance; ſuſtentation. *Hooker.*
2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenſer.*
3. Continuance; ſecurity from failure. *South.*

MA'INTOP. *ſ.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmaſt. *Addiſon.*

MA'INYARD. *ſ.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'JOR. *a.* [*major*, Latin.]
1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.
2. Greater in dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'JOR. *ſ.*
1. The officer above the captain; the loweſt field officer.
2. A mayor or head officer of a town.
3. The firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality. *Boyle.*
4. MAJOR-*general.* The general officer of the ſecond rank. *Tatler.*
5. MAJOR-*domo.* One who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *major.*] Increaſe; enlargement. *Bacon.*

MAJO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *major.*]
1. The ſtate of being greater. *Grew.*
2. The greater number. *Addiſon.*
3. Anceſtry. *Brown.*
4. Full age; end of minority. *Davies.*
5. Firſt rank: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The office of a major.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat.* *ſ.* *Miller.*

To MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]
1. To create. *Geneſis.*
2. To form of materials. *Holder.*
3. To compoſe. *Waller.*
4. To form by art what is not natural. *Spen.*
5. To produce or effect as the agent. *Hooker.*
6. To produce as a cauſe. *Proverbs.*
7. To do; to perform; to practiſe; to uſe in action. *Dryden.*
8. To cauſe to have any quality. *Clarendon.*
9. To bring into any ſtate or condition. *Job.*
10. To form; to ſettle. *Rowe.*
11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden.*
12. To ſecure from diſtreſs; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
13. To ſuffer; to incur. *Bacon.*
14. To commit. *Dryden.*
15. To compel; to force; to conſtrain. *Loc.*
16. To intend; to purpoſe to do. *Dryden.*
17. To raiſe as profit from any thing. *Shakſ.*
18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at. *Dry.*
19. To gain. *Milton.*
20. To force; to gain by force. *Temple.*
21. To exhibit. *Luke.*
22. To pay; to give. *Leviticus.*
23. To put; to place. *Bacon.*
24. To turn to ſome uſe. *Dryden.*
25. To incline to; to diſpoſe to. *Brown.*
26. To effect as an argument. *Hooker.*
27. To repreſent; to ſhow. *Baker.*
28. To conſtitute. *Locke.*
29. To amount to. *Galatians.*
30. To mould; to form. *Bacon.*
31. *To* MAKE *away.* To kill; to deſtroy. *Sidney.*
32. *To* MAKE *away.* To tranſfer. *Waller.*
33. *To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe. *Bacon.*

34. *To* MAKE *account of.* To eſteem; to regard.
35. *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony. *Dunciad.*
36. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to juſtify. *Knolles.*
37. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accompliſh. *Shakſpeare.*
38. *To* MAKE *light of.* To conſider as of no conſequence. *Matthew.*
39. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant. *Addiſon.*
40. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feaſt; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakſpeare.*
41. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cheriſh; to foſter. *Temple.*
42. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of,* is, how to underſtand. *Addiſon.*
43. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect. *Addiſon.*
44. *To* MAKE *of.* To conſider; to account; to eſteem. *Dryden.*
45. *To* MAKE *of.* To cheriſh; to foſter.
46. *To* MAKE *over.* To ſettle in the hands of truſtees. *Hudibras.*
47. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer. *Hammond.*
48. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's ſelf. *Arbuthnot.*
49. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince. *Sw.*
50. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To conſider as certain. *Dryden.*
51. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To ſecure to one's poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
52. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together. *Locke.*
53. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile. *Shakſp.*
54. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair. *Ezekiel.*
55. *To* MAKE *up.* To compoſe, as ingredients. *South.*
56. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſhape. *Arbuthnot.*
57. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſupply. *Hooker.*
58. *To* MAKE *up.* To compenſate. *Attrb.*
59. *To* MAKE *up.* To adjuſt. *Rogers.*
60. *To* MAKE *up.* To accompliſh; to conclude; to complete. *Locke.*

To MAKE. *v. n.*
1. To tend; to travel; to go any way. *Shak.*
2. To contribute; to have effect. *Swift.*
3. To operate; to act as a proof of argument, or cauſe. *Hooker. Dryden.*
4. To ſhow; to appear; to carry appearance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. *To* MAKE *away with.* To deſtroy; to kill; to make away. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour. *Bacon.*
7. *To* MAKE *up for.* To compenſate; to be inſtead. *Swift.*
8. *To* MAKE *with.* To concur. *Hooker.*

MAKE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Form; ſtructure; nature. *Glanville.*

MAKE. *ſ.* [maca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend. *Ben Jonſon.*

MA'KEBATE. *ſ.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*

MA'KER. *ſ.* [from *make.*]
1. The Creator. *Milton.*
2. One who makes any thing. *Pope.*
3. One who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate. *Aſcham.*

MA'KEPEACE. *ſ.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'KEWEIGHT. *ſ.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight. *Pb.*

MALACHI'TE. *ſ.* This ſtone is green, ſo as in colour to reſemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλάχη; ſometimes it is veined with white, or ſpotted with blue. *Woodward.*

MA'LADY. *ſ.* [*maladie,* French.] A diſeaſe; a diſtemper; a diſorder of body. *Spenſer.*

MALA'NDERS. *ſ.* [from *mal andare,* Ital.] A dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

MA'LAPERT. *a.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence. *Dryden.*

MA'LAPERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *malapert.*] Livelineſs of reply without decency; quick impudence; faucineſs.

MA'LAPERTLY. *ad.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; ſaucily.

To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλάσσω.] To ſoften, or knead to ſoftneſs, any body.

MALAXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of ſoftening.

MALE. *a.* [*male,* French.] Of the ſex that begets young; not female. *Swift.*

MALE. *ſ.* The he of any ſpecies. *Bacon.*

MALE, in compoſition, ſignifies *ill.*

MALEADMINISTRA'TION. *ſ.* Bad management of affairs. *Ayliffe.*

MALECONTE'NT. } *a.* [*male* and *con-*
MALECONTE'NTED. } *tent.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied. *Shakſpeare.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *ad.* [from *malecontent.*] With diſcontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *malecontent.*] Diſcontentedneſs; want of affection to government. *Spectator.*

MALEDI'CTED. *a.* [*maledictus,* Lat.] Accurſed.

MALEDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*malediction,* French.] Curſe; execration; denunciation of evil. *Wot.*

MALEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*male* and *facio,* Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shakſpeare.*

MALEFA'CTOR. *ſ.* [*male* and *facio,* Latin.] An offender againſt law; a criminal. *Roſcom.*

MALE'FICK. } *a.* [*maleficus,* Lat.] Miſ-
MALE'FIQUE. } chievous; hurtful.

MALEPRA'CTICE. *ſ.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

MALE'VOLENCE. *ſ.* [*malevolentia,* Lat.] Ill-will; inclination to hurt others; malignity. *Shakſpeare.*

MALE'VOLENT. *a.* [*malevolus,* Lat.] Ill-diſpoſed toward others; malignant. *Dryden.*

MALE'VOLENTLY. *ad.* Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will. *Howel.*

MA'LICE. *ſ.* [*malice,* French.]
1. Badneſs of deſign; deliberate miſchief. *Taylor.*
2. Ill intention to any one; deſire of hurting. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MALI'CIOUS. *a.* [*malicieux*, Fr.] Ill-diſpoſed to any one; intending ill; malignant. *Sh.*

MALI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* With malignity; with intention of miſchief. *Swift.*

MALI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Malice; intention of miſchief to another. *Herbert.*

MALI'GN. *a.* [*maligne*, French.]
1. Unfavourable; ill-diſpoſed to any one; malicious. *South.*
2. Infectious; fatal to the body; peſtilential. *Bacon.*

To MALI'GN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To regard with envy or malice. *South.*
2. To miſchief; to hurt; to harm.

MALI'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *malignant*.]
1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableneſs. *Sh.*
2. Deſtructive tendency. *Wiſeman.*

MALI'GNANT. *a.* [*malignant*, French.]
1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; miſchievous. *Watts.*
2. Hoſtile to life: as, *malignant* fevers. *Dry.*

MALI'GNANT. *ſ.*
1. A man of ill intention, malevolently diſpoſed. *Hooker.*
2. It was a word uſed for the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

MALI'GNANTLY. *ad.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciouſly; miſchievouſly.

MALI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *malign*.]
1. One who regards another with ill-will. *Sw.*
2. Sarcaſtical cenſurer. *Glanville.*

MALI'GNITY. *ſ.* [*malignité*, French.]
1. Malice; maliciouſneſs. *Tickel.*
2. Contrariety to life; deſtructive tendency.
3. Evilneſs of nature. *South.*

MALI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *malign*.] Enviouſly; with ill-will; miſchievouſly. *Pope.*

MA'LKIN. *ſ.* [*mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*.] A kind of mop made of clouts for ſweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dreſſed up; thence a dirty wench. *Shakſp.*

MALL. *ſ.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]
1. A kind of beater or hammer. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſtroke; a blow: not in uſe. *Hudibras.*
3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Pope.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or ſtrike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *ſ.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck. *Walton.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of ſpreading under the hammer. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *a.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being ſpread by beating. *Newton.*

MA'LLEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer. *Derham.*

MA'LLET. *ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*

MA'LLOWS. *ſ.* [*malva*, Latin; mælepe, Saxon.] A plant. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY. *ſ.*
1. A ſort of grape.
2. A kind of wine. *Shakſpeare.*

MALT. *ſ.* [mealt, Saxon.] Grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

To MALT. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTDRINK. *ſ.* All *maltdrinks* may be boiled to a ſlimy ſyrrup. *Floyer.*

MA'LTDUST. *ſ.* It is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTFLOOR. *ſ.* A floor to dry malt. *Mort.*

MA'LTHORSE. *ſ.* A dull dolt. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'LTMAN. } *ſ.* [from *malt*.] One who
MA'LTSTER. } makes malt. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *a.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. ſ. [French.] Bad ſhifts; mean artifices.

MAM. } *ſ.* [*mamma*, Latin.] The fond
MAMMA'. } word for mother. *Prior.*

MA'MMET. *ſ.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet; a figure dreſſed up. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'MMIFORM. *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, L.] Having the ſhape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY. *a.* [*mammillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *ſ.* A ſhapeleſs piece. *James.*

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces. *Shak.*

MA'MMON. ſ. [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *ſ.* [man, mon, Saxon.]
1. Human being. *Creech.*
2. Not a woman. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not a boy. *Dryden.*
4. A ſervant; an attendant. *Cowley.*
5. A word of familiar addreſs, bordering on contempt. *Shakſpeare.*
6. It is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French *on*, one, any one: as. *though a* man *be wiſe he may err*, *Addiſon.*
7. One of uncommon qualifications. *Add.*
8. A human being qualified in any particular manner. *Samuel.*
9. Individual. *Watts.*
10. Not a beaſt. *Creech.*
11. Wealthy or independent perſon. *Till.*
12. A moveable piece at cheſs or draughts.
13. MAN *of war*. A ſhip of war.

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with men. *Daniel.*
2. To guard with men. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fortify; to ſtrengthen. *Milton.*
4. To tame a hawk. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To attend; to ſerve; to wait on as a ſervant. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. To direct in hoſtility; to point. *Shakſp.*

MA'NACLES *ſ.* [*manicæ*, from *manus*, Lat.] Chain for the hands; ſhackles. *Ecclus.*

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to ſhackle. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]
1. To conduct; to carry on. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To train a horſe to graceful action. *Knolles.*
3. To govern; to make tractable. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily. *Newton.*
5. To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.*
6. To treat with caution or decency. *Addis.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE. *s.* [*menage*, French.]
1. Conduct; administration. *South.*
2. Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.*
3. Government of a horse. *Peacham.*
4. Discipline; governance. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *a.* [from *manage.*]
1. Easy in the use. *Newton.*
2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *s.* [from *manageable.*]
1. Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *s.* [*menagement*, Fr.]
1. Conduct; administration. *Swift.*
2. Prudence; cunning practice. *Dryden.*
3. Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*

MA'NAGER. *s.* [from *manage.*]
1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.*
2. A man of frugality; a good husband. *Dry.*

MA'NAGERY. *s.* [*menagerie*, French.]
1. Conduct; direction; administration. *Cla.*
2. Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *s.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE. s. [French.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHET. *s.* [*michet*, French. *Skinner.*] A small loaf of fine bread. *More.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree. s.* [*mancanilla*, Lat.] It is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Latin.] To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Hale.*

MANCIPA'TION. *s.* [from *mancipate.*] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *s.* [*manceps*, Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor. *Betterton.*

MANDA'MUS. s. [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *s.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MA'NDATARY. *s.* [*mandataire*, French.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE. *s.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]
1. Command. *Howel.*
2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted. *Dryden.*

MANDA'TOR. s. [Latin.] Director. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATORY. *a.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.

MA'NDIBLE. *s.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Grew.*

MANDI'BULAR. *a.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'LION. *s.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat. *Skinner.*

MA'NDRAKE. *s.* [*mandragorus*, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. *Miller.*

MA'NDREL. *s.* [*mandrin*, French.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon.*

To MA'NDUCATE. *v. a* [*manduco*, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCA'TION. *s.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating. *Taylor.*

MANE. *s.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, or other animals. *Sidney.*

MA'NEATER. *s.* [*man* and *eat.*] A cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MA'NED. *a.* [from *mane.*] Having a mane.

MA'NES. s. [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death. *Dryden.*

MA'NFUL. *a.* [*man* and *full.*] Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras.*

MA'NFULLY. *ad.* Boldly; stoutly. *Ray.*

MA'NFULNESS. *s.* [from *manful.*] Stoutness; boldness.

MA'NGANESE. *s.* [*manganesia*, low Lat.] An iron ore of a poorer sort. *Hill.*

MANGCO'RN. *s.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed.

MANGE. *s.* [*mangeaison*, French.] The itch or scab in cattle. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'NGER. *s.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NGINESS. *s.* [from *mangy.*] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch; *maneus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher. *Milton.*

MA'NGLER. *s.* [from *mangle.*] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly. *Tickel.*

MA'NGO. *s.* [*mangostan*, French.] A fruit of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King.*

MA'NGY. *a.* [from *mange.*] Infected with the mange; scabby. *Shakspeare.*

MANHA'TER. *s.* [*man* and *hater*] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *s.* [from *man.*]
1. Human nature. *Milton.*
2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.*
3. Virility; not childhood. *Pope.*
4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

MANI'AC. } *a.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging
MANI'ACAL. } with madness. *Grew.*

MA'NIFEST. *a.* [*manifestus*, Latin.]
1. Plain; open; not concealed. *Romans.*
2. Detected. *Dryden.*

MA'NIFEST. *s.* [*manifeste*, French.] Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST *v. a.* [*manifester*, Fr. *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to show plainly; to discover. *Ham.*

MANIFESTA'TION. *s.* [from *manifest.*] Discovery; publication; clear evidence. *Till.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *a.* [properly *manifestable.*] Easy to be made evident. *Brown.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *ad.* [from *manifeſt.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *ſ.* [from *manifeſt.*] Perſpicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. ſ. [Italian.] Publick proteſtation; declaration. *Addiſon.*

MA'NIFOLD. *a.* [*many* and *fold.*] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated. *Shakſpeare.*

MANIFO'LDED. *a.* [*many* and *fold.*] Having many complications. *Spenſer.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *ad.* [from *manifold.*] In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*

MANI'GLIONS. *ſ.* [In gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

MA'NIKIN. *ſ.* [*mannikin*, Dutch.] A little man. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NIPLE. *ſ.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]
1. A handful.
2. A ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *a.* [from *manipulus*, Latin.] Relating to a maniple.

MANKI'LLER. *ſ.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND. *ſ.* [*man* and *kind.*] The race or ſpecies of human beings. *Raleigh.*

MA'NKIND. *a.* Reſembling man, not woman, in form or nature. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NLESS. *a.* [*man* and *leſs.*] Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*

MA'NLIKE. *a.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the proper qualities of man. *Sidney.*

MA'NLINESS. *ſ.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; ſtoutneſs. *Locke.*

MA'NLY. *a.* [from *man.*]
1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; ſtout; undaunted; undiſmayed. *Dryden.*
2. Not womaniſh; not childiſh. *Shakſp.*

MA'NLY. *ad.* With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *ſ.* A gum, or honey-like juice concreted, ſeldom ſo dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitiſh, or browniſh, and it has ſweetneſs, and with it a ſharpneſs that renders it agreeable: it is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the aſh: when the heats are free from rain, theſe trees exſudate a white juice. *Hill.*

MA'NNER. *ſ.* [*maniere*, French.]
1. Form; method. *Dryden.*
2. Cuſtom; habit; faſhion. *New Teſt.*
3. Certain degree. *Bacon.*
4. Sort; kind. *Atterbury.*
5. Mien; caſt of the look. *Clariſſa.*
6. Peculiar way; diſtinct mode of perſon. *Clarendon.*
7. Way; mode. *Atterbury.*
8. [In the plural.] Character of mind. *Add.*
9. General way of life; morals; habits. *Bac.*
10. Ceremonious behaviour; ſtudied civility. *Dryden.*

MA'NNERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaiſance. *Hale.*

MA'NNERLY. *a.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaiſant. *Rogers.*

MA'NNERLY. *ad.* Civilly; without rudeneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NNIKIN. *ſ.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *a.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; maſculine; impudent. *Sidney.*

MA'NOR. *ſ.* [*manoir*, old French.] *Manor* ſignifies in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of theſe *manors*, it ſeems, that in the beginning, there was a certain compaſs or circuit of ground granted by the king to ſome man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exerciſe ſome juriſdiction. *Cowel.*

MANQUE'LLER. *ſ.* [man and cpellan, Sax.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manſlayer. *Car.*

MANSE. *ſ.* [*manſio*, Latin.]
1. Farm and land.
2. A parſonage houſe.

MA'NSION. *ſ.* [*manſio*, Latin.]
1. The lord's houſe in a manor.
2. Place of reſidence; abode; houſe. *Dryden.*
3. Reſidence; abode. *Denham.*

MANSLA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [*man* and *ſlaughter.*]
1. Murder; deſtruction of the human ſpecies. *Aſcham.*
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice; puniſhed by forfeiture. *Feſter.*

MA'NSLAYER. *ſ.* [*man* and *ſlay.*] One that has killed another. *Numbers.*

MANSU'ETE. *a.* [*manſuetus*, Latin.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Ray.*

MA'NSUETUDE. *ſ.* [*manſuetudo*, Latin.] Tameneſs; gentleneſs. *Herbert.*

MA'NTEL. *ſ.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton.*

MANTELE'T. *ſ.* [*mantelet*, French.]
1. A ſmall cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A moveable penthouſe made of planks, about three inches thick, nailed one over another to the height of almoſt ſix feet, and driven before the pioneers, as a blind to ſhelter them. *Harris.*

MANTI'GER. *ſ.* [*man* and *tiger.*] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'NTLE. *ſ.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or outer garment. *Hayward.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the verb.] To cloak; to cover; to diſguiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.*
1. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. To joy; to revel. *Spenſer.*
3. To be expanded; to ſpread luxuriantly. *Gay.*
4. To gather any thing on the ſurface; to froth. *Pope.*
5. To ferment; to be in ſprightly agitation. *Smith.*

MA'NTUA. *ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, French.] A lady's gown. *Pope.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. *ſ.* [*mantua* and *maker.*] One who makes gowns for women. *Addiſon.*

MA'NUAL. *a.* [*manualis*, Latin.]
1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden.*
2. Uſed by the hand. *Clarendon.*

MA'NUAL. *f.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand. *Stilling fleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *a.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to ſpoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM. ſ. [Latin.] A handle, *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the hand. *South.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *ſ.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip.
2. Any thing made by art. *Addiſon.*

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.]

1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanſhip.
2. To employ in work; to work up.

MANUFA'CTURER. *ſ.* [*manufacturier*, Fr.] A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*

To MANUMI'SE. *v. n.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To ſet free; to diſmiſs from ſlavery. *Knolles.*

MANUMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*manumiſſio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to ſlaves. *Brown.*

To MANUMI'T. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To releaſe from ſlavery. *Dryden.*

MANU'RABLE. *a.* [from *manure.*] Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*

MANU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *manure.*] Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenſer.*

To MANU'RE. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, French.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.*
2. To dung; to fatten with compoſts. *Woodw.*
3. To fatten as a compoſt. *Addiſon.*

MANU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on land; dung to fatten land. *Dryden.*

MANU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *manure.*] Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*

MANU'RER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a huſbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*manuſcriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton.*

MA'NY. *a.* comp. *more.* ſuperl. *moſt.* [mænig, Saxon.]

1. Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few. *Digby.*
2. Marking number indefinite. *Exodus.*

MA'NY. *ſ.*

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenſer.*
2. *Many* is uſed much in compoſition.

MANYCO'LOURED. *a.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having various colours. *Donne.*

MANYCO'RNERED. *a.* [*many* and *corner.*] Polygonal; having many corners. *Dryden.*

MANYHEA'DED. *a.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads. *Sidney.*

MANYLA'NGUAGED. *a.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages. *Pope.*

MANYPE'OPLED. *a.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerouſly populous. *Sandys.*

MANYTI'MES, an adverbial phraſe. Often; frequently. *Addiſon.*

MAP. *ſ.* [*mappa.* low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidn.*

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to ſet down. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'PLE *tree. ſ.* [*ær.*] A tree. *Mortimer.*

MA'PPERY. *ſ.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and deſigning. *Shakſpeare.*

To MAR. *v. a.* [amyrran, Saxon.] To injure; to ſpoil; to hurt; to miſchief; to damage. *Dryden.*

MARANA'THA. ſ. [Syriack.] It was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *St. Paul.*

MARA'SMUS. *ſ.* [μαρασμὸς.] A conſumption in which perſons waſte much of their ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

MA'RBLE. *ſ.* [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat.]

1. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh. *Locke.*
2. Little balls ſuppoſed to be of marble, with which children play. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription; as, the Oxford *marbles.*

MA'RBLE. *a.*

1. Made of marble. *Waller.*
2. Variegated, or ſtained like marble. *Sid.*

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] To variegate, or vein like marble. *Boyle.*

MARBLEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*marble* and *heart.*] Cruel; inſenſible; hardhearted. *Shakſp.*

MA'RCASITE. *ſ.* A hard foſſil, found among the veins of ores, or in the fiſſures of ſtone. There are only three diſtinct ſpecies of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright ſilver, and a third of a dead white. *Marcaſite* is frequent in Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick. *Hill.*

MARCH. *ſ.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, French.]

1. To move in military form. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner. *Sidney. Davies.*

To MARCH. *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement. *Boyle.*
2. To bring in regular proceſſion. *Prior.*

MARCH. *ſ.* [*marche*, French.]

1. Military movement; journey of ſoldiers. *Blackmore.*
2. Grave and ſolemn walk. *Pope.*
3. Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addiſon.*
4. Signals to move. *Knolles.*
5. *Marches*, without ſingular. Borders; limits; confines. *Davies.*

MA'RCHER. *ſ.* [from *marcheur*, Fr.] Preſident of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

MA'RCHIONESS. *ſ.* The wife of a marquis.

MA'RCHPANE. *ſ.* [*maſſepane*, French.] A kind of ſweet bread, or biſcuit. *Sidney.*

MA'RCID. *a.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining, withered. *Dryden.*

MA'RCOUR. *ſ.* [*marcor*, Lat.] Leanneſs; the ſtate of withering; waſte of fleſh. *Brown.*

MARE. *ſ.* [mare, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horſe. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*

MA'RESCHAL. *ſ.* [*mareſchal*, French.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE. *ſ.* [*margarita*, Latin.] A pearl. *Peacham.*

MA'RGARITES. *ſ* [*bellis.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

MARGE. } MA'RGENT. } MA'RGIN. } *ſ.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.]

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenſer.*
2. The edge of a page left blank. *Hammond.*
3. The edge of a wound or ſore. *Sharp.*

MA'RGINAL. *a.* [*marginal*, Fr.] Placed or written on the margin. *Watts.*

MA'RGINATED. *a.* [*marginatus*, Latin.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *ſ.* [*mark* and *graff*, German.] A title of ſovereignty in Germany.

MA'RIETS. *ſ.* A kind of violet.

MA'RIGOLD. *ſ.* [*Mary* and *gold.*] A yellow flower. *Cleaveland.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*

MARI'NE. *a* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſea. *Woodward.*

MARI'NE. *ſ.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea affairs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *ſ.* [from *mare*, Lat.] A ſeaman; a ſailor. *Swift.*

MA'RJORAM. *ſ.* [*marjorana*, Latin.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacham.*

MA'RISH. *ſ.* [*marais*, French] A bog; a fen; a ſwamp; watery ground. *Sandys.*

MA'RISH. *a.* Mooriſh; fenny; boggy; ſwampy. *Bacon.*

MA'RITAL. *a.* [*maritus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a huſband *Ayliffe.*

MA'RITATED. *a.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a huſband.

MARI'TIMAL. } MA'RITIME. } *a.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, French.]

1. Perſormed on the ſea; marine. *Raleigh.*
2. Relating to the ſea; naval. *Wotton.*
3. Bordering on the ſea. *Milton.*

MARK. *ſ.* [*marc*, Welſh; *mercke*, Dutch.]

1. A token by which any thing is known. *Sp.*
2. A ſtamp; an impreſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. A proof; an evidence. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Notice taken. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Conveniency of notice. *Carew.*
6. Any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed. *Davies.*
7. The evidence of a horſe's age. *Bacon.*
8. [*marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals.
9. [*marc*, French.] A ſum of thirteen ſhillings and fourpence. *Camden.*
10. A character made by thoſe who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meapcan, Saxon.]

1. To impreſs with a token, or evidence. *Sh.*
2. To notify as by a mark. *D. of Piety.*
3. To note; to take notice of. *Romans.*
4. To heed; to regard as valid. *Smith.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Dr.*

MA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *mark.*]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notes.

MA'RKET. *ſ.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Latin.]

1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and ſelling. *Spenſer.*
2. Purchaſe and ſale. *Temple.*
3. Rate; price. [*marché*, French.] *Dryden.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or ſell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *ſ.* The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shak.*

MA'RKET-CROSS. *ſ.* A croſs ſet up where the market is held. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RKET-DAY. *ſ.* The day on which things are publickly bought and ſold. *Addiſ.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *ſ.* People that come to the market. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *ſ.* One who goes to the market to ſell or buy. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *ſ.* Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } MA'RKET-RATE. } *ſ.* The price at which any thing is currently ſold. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *ſ.* A town that has the privilege of a ſtated market; not a village. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *a.* [from *market.*]

1. Such as may be ſold; ſuch for which a buyer may be found. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*

MA'RKMAN. } MA'RKSMAN. } *ſ.* [*mark* and *man.*] A man ſkiful to hit a mark. *Sh.*

MARL. *ſ.* [*marl*, Welſh.] A kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation. *Quincy.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl. *Child.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To faſten the ſails with marline. *Ainſworth.*

MA'RLINE. *ſ.* [meapn, *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *ſ.* A ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT. *ſ.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *a.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE. } MA'RMALET. } *ſ.* [*marmelade*, French.] The pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION. *ſ.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incruſtation with marble.

MARMO'REAN. *a.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble.

MA'RMOSET. [*marmouſet*, Fr.] A ſmall monkey. *Shakſpeare.*

MARMO'T. } *MARMO'TTO.* } *ſ.* [Italian.] The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abſconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*

MA'RQUETRY. *ſ.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Checquered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *ſ.* [*marquis*, French.]
1. In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.
2. *Marquis* is uſed by *Shakſpeare* for *marchioneſs*. [*marquiſe*, French.]

MA'RQUISATE. *ſ.* [*marquiſat*, French.] The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *ſ.* [from *mar*.] One who ſpoils or hurts any thing. *Aſcham.*

MA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*mariage*, French.]
1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*
2. State of perpetual union.

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *a.* [from *marriage*.]
1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.
2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MA'RRIED. *a.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *ſ.* [mepȝ, Saxon.] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous ſubſtance, called *marrow*. *Quin.*

MA'RROWBONE. *ſ.* [*marrow* and *bone*.]
1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
2. In burleſque language, the knees. *L'Eſtr.*

MA'RROWFAT. *ſ.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS. *a.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'RRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French.]
1. To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*
2. To diſpoſe of in marriage. *Bacon.*
3. To take for huſband or wife. *Shakſp.*

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

MARSH, Mars, Mas, are derived from the Saxon mepſc, a fen. *Gibſon.*

MARSH. *ſ.* [mepſc, Saxon.] A fen; a bog; a ſwamp; a watery tract of land. *Drayton.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *ſ.* [*altheæ*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *ſ.* [*populago*, Lat.] A flower. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL. *ſ.* [*mareſchal*, French.]
1. The chief officer of arms. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts. *Dryden.*
3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt, or any other aſſembly. *Spenſer.*
4. A harbinger; a purſuivant. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*
2. To lead as a harbinger. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RSHALLER. *ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] The priſon in Southwark belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MARSHALSHIP. *ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] The office of a marſhal.

MA'RSHE'LDER. *ſ.* A gelderroſe, of which it is a ſpecies.

MARSHRO'CKET. *ſ.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MA'RSHY. *a.* [from *marſh*.]
1. Boggy; wet; fenny; ſwampy. *Dryden.*
2. Produced in marſhes. *Dryden.*

MART. *ſ.* [contracted from *market*.]
1. A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*
2. Bargain; purchaſe and ſale. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Letters of *mart*. See Mark.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or ſell. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RTEN. } *ſ.* [*marte*, French.]
MA'RTERN. }
1. A large kind of weeſel, whoſe fur is much valued.
2. [*martelet*, Fr.] A kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes; a martlet. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL. *a.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]
1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenſer. Chapman.*
2. Having a warlike ſhow; ſuiting war. *Pope.*
3. Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.*
4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown.*
5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemiſts.

MA'RTIALIST. *ſ.* [from *martial*.] A warriour; a fighter. *Howel.*

MA'RTINGAL. *ſ.* [*martingale*, French.] A broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe; and running between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſeband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS. *ſ.* [*Martin* and *maſs*.] The feaſt of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmas* or *martlemas*. *Tuſſer.*

MA'RTINET. } *ſ.* [*martinet*, French.] A
MA'RTLET. } kind of ſwallow. *Shakſ.*

MA'RTNETS. *ſ.* Small lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm cloſe up to the yard. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR. *ſ.* [μαρτυς.] One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth. *K. Charles.*

To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put to death for virtue, or true profeſſion.
2. To murder; to deſtroy. *Suckling.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *ſ.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; teſtimony born to truth by voluntary ſubmiſſion to death. *Hooker.*

MARTYRO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [*martyrologiſte*, French.] A writer of martyrology.

MARTYRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*martyrologe*, Fr.] A regiſter of martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

MA'RVEL. *ſ.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing aſtoniſhing. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RVEL *of Peru*. A flower. *Ainſw.*

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, Fr.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed: diſuſed. *Shakſ.*

MA'RVELLOUS. *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]
1. Wonderful; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing. *Shakſ.*
2. Surpaſſing credit. *Pope.*
3. *The marvellous*, is any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſite to *the probable*.

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *ad.* Wonderfully; ſtrangely. *Clarendon.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *ſ.* Wonderfulneſs; ſtrangeneſs; aſtoniſhingneſs.

MA'SCULINE. *a.* [*maſculin*, Fr.]
1. Male; not female. *Milton.*
2. Reſembling man; virile; not ſoft; not effeminate. *Addiſon.*
3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MA'SCULINELY. *ad.* Like a man. *B. Jonſon.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *ſ.* [from *maſculine.*] Manniſhneſs; male figure or behaviour.

MASH. *ſ.* [*maſche*, Dutch.]
1. The ſpace between two threads of a net: commonly written meſh. *Mortimer.*
2. [from *miſchen*, Dutch, or *maſcher*, Fr.] Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed or confuſed body.
3. A mixture for a horſe. *Mortimer.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*maſcher*, French.]
1. To beat into a confuſed maſs. *More.*
2. To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer.*

MASK. *ſ.* [*maſque*, French.]
1. A cover to diſguiſe the face; a viſor. *Sh.*
2. Any pretence or ſubterfuge. *Prior.*
3. A feſtive entertainment in which the company is maſked. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.*
5. A dramatic performance, written in a tragick ſtyle without attention to rules or probability. *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*maſquer*, French.]
1. To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor. *Hooker.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Craſhaw.*

To MASK. *v. n.*
1. To revel; to play the mummer. *Prior.*
2. To be diſguiſed any way.

MA'SKER. *ſ.* [from *maſk.*] One who revels in a maſk; a mummer. *Donne.*

MA'SLIN. *a.* [corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Compoſed of various kinds.

MA'SON. *ſ.* [*maçon*, French.] A builder with ſtone. *Wotton.*

MA'SONRY. *ſ.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERA'DE. *ſ.* [from *maſque*, Fr.]
1. A diverſion in which the company is maſked. *Pope.*
2. Diſguiſe. *Felton.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go in diſguiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To aſſemble in maſks. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. *ſ.* [from *maſquerade.*] A perſon in a maſk. *L'Eſtrange.*

MASS. *ſ.* [*maſſe*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.]
1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.*
2. A large quantity. *Davies.*
3. Bulk; vaſt body. *Abbot.*
4. Congeries; aſſemblage indiſtinct. *Dryd.*
5. Groſs body; the general. *Dryden.*
6. [*miſſa*, Latin.] The ſervice of the Romiſh church. *Atterbury.*

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate maſs. *Hooker.*

MA'SSACRE. [*maſſacre*, French.]
1. Butchery; indiſcriminate deſtruction. *Dr.*
2. Murder. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*maſſacrer*, Fr.] To butcher; to ſlaughter indiſcriminately. *Att.*

MA'SSICOT. *ſ.* [French.] Ceruſs calcined by a moderate degree of fire. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSINESS. } *ſ.* [from *maſſy*, *maſſive.*]
MA'SSIVENESS. } Weight; bulk; ponderouſneſs. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE. } *a.* [*maſſif*, French.] Heavy;
MA'SSY. } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous. *Dryden.*

MAST. *ſ.* [*maſt*, *mât*, Fr. mæſt, Saxon.]
1. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed. *Dryden.*
2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this ſenſe no plural termination. *Bacon.*

MA'STED. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Furniſhed with maſts.

MA'STER. *ſ.* [*meeſter*, Dutch; *maiſtre*, Fr.]
1. One who has ſervants: oppoſed to *man* or *ſervant.* *Shakſpeare.*
2. A director; a governour. *Eccluſ.*
3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.*
4. A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.*
5. Chief; head. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Poſſeſſor. *Addiſon.*
7. Commander of a trading ſhip. *Aſcham.*
8. One uncontrolled. *Shakſpeare.*
9. An appellation of reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*
10. A young gentleman. *Dryden.*
11. One who teaches; a teacher. *South.*
12. A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience. *Davies.*
13. A title of dignity in the univerſities: as, *maſter* of arts.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be a maſter to; to rule; to govern. *Sh.*
2. To conquer; to overpower. *Calamy.*
3. To execute with ſkill. *Bacon.*

MASTER-HAND. *ſ.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *ſ.* Principal jeſt. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *ſ.* The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINEW. *ſ.* A large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the windgalls are uſually ſeated. *Farrier's Dict.*

MASTER-STRING. *ſ.* Principal ſtring. *Row.*

MASTER-STROKE. *ſ.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MASTER-TEETH. *ſ.* The principal teeth. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *ſ.* [from *maſter.*] Dominion; rule: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'STERLESS. *a.* [from *maſter.*]
1. Wanting a maſter or owner. *Spenſer.*
2. Ungoverned; unſubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *maſterly.*] Eminent ſkill.

MA'STERLY. *a.* [from *maſter.*]
1. Suitable to a maſter; artful; ſkilful. *Add.*
2. Imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

MA'STERLY. *ad.* With the ſkill of a maſter. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'STERPIECE. *ſ.* [*maſter* and *piece.*]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill. *Davies.*
2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *maſter.*]
1. Dominion; rule; power.
2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.*
3. Chief work. *Dryden.*
4. Skill; knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A title of ironical reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'STERWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

MA'STERY. *ſ.* [from *maſter.*]
1. Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.*
2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Skill; dexterity. *Tillotſon.*
4. Attainment of ſkill or power. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech, or cheſtnut. *Dr.*

MASTICA'TION. *ſ.* [*maſticatio*, Latin.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*

MA'STICATORY. *ſ.* [*maſticatoire*, French.] A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed. *Bacon.*

MA'STICH. *ſ.* [*maſtic*, French.]
1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name. *Wiſeman.*
2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addiſon.*

MA'STICOT. See MASSICOT. *Dryden.*

MA'STIFF. *ſ.* *maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, Fr.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog. *Spenſer.*

MA'STLESS. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Bearing no maſt. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN. *ſ.* Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Tuſſer.*

MAT. *ſ.* [meatte, Saxon.] A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes. *Careto.*

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with mats.
2. To twiſt together; to join like a mat. *Dry.*

MA'TADORE. *ſ.* [*matador*, Spaniſh.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille. *Pope.*

MA'TACHIN. ſ. [Fr.] An old dance. *Sidn.*

MATCH. *ſ.* [*mecbe*, French.]
1. Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon.*
2. [from maca, Sax.] A conteſt; a game. *Shak.*
3. One equal to another; one able to conteſt with another. *Rogers.*
4. One that ſuits or tallies with another.
5. A marriage. *Shakſpeare.*
6. One to be married. *Clarendon.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be equal to. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhow an equal. *South.*
3. To oppoſe as equal. *Milton.*
4. To ſuit; to proportion. *Reſcommon.*
5. To marry; to give in marriage. *Donne.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be married. *Sidney.*
2. To ſuit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE. *a.* [from *match.*]
1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenſer.*
2. Correſpondent. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS. *a.* [from *match.*] Having no equal. *Waller.*

MA'TCHLESSLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *matchleſs.*] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER. *ſ.* [*match* and *maker.*]
1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*
2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *ſ.* [maca, Saxon.]
1. A huſband or wife. *Spenſer.*
2. A companion, male or female. *Dryden.*
3. The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
4. One that ſails in the ſame ſhip. *Roſcom.*
5. One that eats at the ſame table.
6. The ſecond in ſubordination in a ſhip: as, the maſter's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate.*

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To match; to marry. *Spenſer.*
2. To be equal to. *Dryden.*
3. To oppoſe; to equal. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*matter*, French.] To ſubdue; to confound; to cruſh: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MATE'RIAL. *a.* [*materiel*, French.]
1. Conſiſting of matter; corporeal; not ſpiritual. *Davies.*
2. Important; momentous; eſſential. *Whit.*
3. Not formal: as, though the *material* action was the ſame, it was formally different.

MATE'RIALIST. *ſ.* [from *material.*] One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances. *Dryden.*

MATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*materialité*, French.] Corporeity; material exiſtence; not ſpirituality. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *material.*]
1. In the ſtate of matter. *Boyle.*
2. Not formally. *South.*
3. Importantly; eſſentially. *Spenſer.*

MATE'RIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *material.*] State of being material.

MATE'RIALS. *ſ.* [*materiaux*, Fr.] The ſubſtance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*

MATE'RIATE. } *a.* [*materiatus*, Latin.]
MATE'RIATED. } Conſiſting of matter.

MATERIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *materia*, Latin.] The act of forming matter. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL. *a.* [*maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *maternus*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON. *ſ.* A ſpecies of knap weed.

MATHEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*mathematicus*,
MATHEMA'TICK. } Latin.] Conſidered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical ſciences. *Bent.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] A man verſed in the mathematicks. *Addiſon.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *ſ.* [μαθηματικη.] That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured. *Harris.*

MA'THES. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MATHE'SIS. *ſ.* [μαθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *a.* [*matine*, French.] Morning; uſed in the morning. *Milton.*

MA'TIN. *ſ.* Morning. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'TINS. *ſ.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worſhip. *Cleaveland. Stillingfleet.*

MA'TRASS. *ſ.* [*matras*, French.] A chymical glaſs veſſel made for digeſtion or diſtillation, being ſometimes bellied, and ſometimes riſing gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

MA'TRICE. *ſ.* [*matrix*, Latin.]
1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed. *Bacon.*
2. A mould; that which gives form to ſomething encloſed. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE. *ſ.* [*matricidium*, Latin.]
1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.*
2. [*matricida*, Lat.] A mother killer. *Ainſ.*

To MATRI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *matriculo*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the univerſities of England; to enliſt. *Walton.*

MATRI'CULATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [*matrimonial*, French.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Dryden.*

MATRIMO'NIALLY. *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MA'TRIMONY. *ſ.* [*matrimonium*, Latin.] Marriage; the nuptial ſtate; the contract of man and wife; nuptials. *Com. Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. ſ. [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice. *Brown.*

MA'TRON. *ſ.* [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.]
1. An elderly lady. *Tatler.*
2. An old woman. *Pope.*

MA'TRONAL. *a.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; conſtituting a matron. *Bac.*

MA'TRONLY. *a.* [*matron* and *like.*] Elderly; ancient. *L'Eſtrange.*

MATRO'SS. *ſ. Matroſſes* are a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in traverſing, ſponging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER. *ſ.* [*matiere*, Fr. *materia*, Latin.]
1. Body; ſubſtance extended. *Newton.*
2. Materials; that of which any thing is compoſed. *Bacon.*
3. Subject; thing treated. *Dryden.*
4. The whole; the very thing ſuppoſed. *Till.*
5. Affair; buſineſs. *Bacon.*
6. Cauſe of diſturbance. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Subject or ſuit of complaint. *Acts.*
8. Import; conſequence; importance; moment. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Thing; object; that which has ſome particular relation. *Bacon.*
10. Queſtion conſidered. *South.*
11. Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Eſt.*
12. Purulent running. *Wiſeman.*
13. *Upon the* MATTER. With reſpect to the main; nearly: out of uſe. *Sanderſon.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be of importance; to import. *B. Jonſ.*
2. To generate matter by ſuppuration. *Sidn.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* To regard; not to neglect. *Bramſton.*

MA'TTERY. *a.* [from *matter.*] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MA'TTOCK. *ſ.* [mattuc, Saxon.]
1. A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up weeds. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A pickaxe. *Brown.*

MA'TTRESS. *ſ* [*matras*, French.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden.*

MATURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of growing ripe. *Bacon.*
2. The act of ripening. *Bentley.*
3. The ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE. *a.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]
1. Ripening; conducive to ripeneſs. *Brown.*
2. Conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

MATU'RE. *a.* [*maturus*, Latin.]
1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prior.*
2. Brought near to a completion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Well-diſpoſed; fit for execution; well-digeſted.

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Latin.]
1. To ripen; to advance to ripeneſs. *Bacon.*
2. To advance toward perfection. *Pope.*

MATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *mature.*]
1. Ripely; completely.
2. With counſel well-digeſted. *Swift.*
3. Early; ſoon. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY. *ſ.* [*maturitas*, Latin.] Ripeneſs; completion. *Rogers.*

MA'UDLIN. *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *Southern.*

MA'UDLIN. *ſ.* [*ageratum.*] A plant. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE. *ad.* [*malgré*, French.] In ſpite of; notwithſtanding: out of uſe. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *ſ.* [*mauvis*, French.] A thruſh. *Sp.*

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To beat; to bruiſe; to hurt in a coarſe or butcherly manner. *Dryden.*

MAUL. *ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *mall.* *Proverbs.*

MAUND. *ſ.* [mand, Sax.] A hand-baſket.

To MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiſeman.*

MA'UNDERER. *ſ.* [from *maunder.*] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *ſ.* The Thurſday before Good-friday.

MAUSOLE'UM. ſ. [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *ſ.* [maga, Saxon.]
1. The ſtomach of animals. *Sidney.*
2. The craw of birds. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'WKISH. *a.* [perhaps from *maw.*] Apt to give ſatiety; apt to cauſe loathing. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *mawkiſh.*] Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MA'WMET. *ſ.* [or *mammet*; from *mam* or *mother.*] A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *a.* [from *maw*, or *mawmet.*] Fooliſh; idle; nauſeous. *L'Eſtrange.*

MAW-WORM. *ſ.* Gut worms frequently creep into the ſtomach; whence they are called ſtomach or *maw-worms.* *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR. } *a.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.]
MA'XILLARY. } Belonging to the jaw-bone. *Bacon.*

MA'XIM. *ſ.* [*maximum*, Latin.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers.*

MAY, auxiliary verb; preterit *might*. [magan, Saxon.]
1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, *you* may *do for me all you can*. *Locke.*
2. To be poſſible; *the ditch* may *be filled by labour*. *Bacon.*
3. To be by chance: *a blind man* may *catch a hare*. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To have power: *the king* may *pardon treaſon*. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A word expreſſing deſire: may *my friend live long*. *Dryden.*

MAY *be*. Perhaps. *Spenſer.*

MAY. *ſ.* [*Maius*, Latin.]
1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of ſpring and ſummer. *Milton.*
2. The early or gay part of life. *Shakſpeare.*

To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning. *Sidney.*

MAY-BUG. *ſ.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.

MAY-DAY. *ſ.* The firſt of May. *Shakſ.*

MAY-FLOWER. *ſ.* A plant. *Bacon.*

MAY-FLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Walton.*

MAY-GAME. *ſ.* Diverſion; ſport; ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of May. *Bacon.*

MAY-LILY. *ſ.* The ſame with *lily of the valley*.

MAY-POLE. *ſ.* Pole to be danced round in May. *Pope.*

MAY-WEED. *ſ.* A ſpecies of chamomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*

MA'YOR. *ſ.* [*major*, Latin.] The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who in London and York is called *Lord Mayor*. *Knolles.*

MA'YORALTY. *ſ.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*

MA'YORESS. *ſ.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.

MA'ZARD. *ſ.* [*maſchoire*, Fr.] A jaw. *Shak.*

MAZE. *ſ.* [mare, a whirlpool, *Skinner*.]
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding paſſages. *Thomſon.*
2. Confuſion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. *Sidney.*

To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuſe. *Spenſer.*

MA'ZER. *ſ.* [*maeſer*, Dutch.] A maple cup. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

MA'ZY. *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with windings; confuſed. *Dryden.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of phyſic.

ME. The oblique caſe of *I*.

ME'ACOCK. *ſ.* [*mes coq*, Fr. *Skinner*.] An uxorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakſpeare.*

MEAD. *ſ.* [mæbe, Saxon.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden.*

MEAD. } *ſ.* [mæbe, Saxon.] Ground
ME'ADOW. } ſomewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with graſs and flowers. *Walker.*

ME'ADOW-SAFFRON. *ſ.* [*colchicum*.] A plant. *Miller.*

ME'ADOW-SWEET. *ſ.* [*ulmaria*.] A plant.

ME'AGER. *a.* [*maigre*, French.]
1. Lean; wanting fleſh; ſtarved. *Dryden.*
2. Poor; hungry. *Dryden.*

To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lean. *Knolles.*

ME'AGERNESS. *ſ.* [from *meagre*.]
1. Leanneſs; want of fleſh.
2. Scantneſs; bareneſs. *Bacon.*

MEAK. *ſ.* A hook with a long handle. *Tuſſer.*

MEAL. *ſ.* [male, Saxon.]
1. The act of eating at a certain time. *Arb.*
2. A repaſt; the food eaten. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A part; a fragment. *Bacon.*
4. [mælepe, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch.] The flower or edible part of corn. *Wotton.*

To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To ſprinkle; to mingle. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'ALMAN. *ſ.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY. *a.* [from *meal*.]
1. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Beſprinkled, as with meal. *Brown.*

ME'ALY-MOUTHED. *a.* Soft mouthed; unable to ſpeak freely. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS. *ſ.* Baſhfulneſs; reſtraint of ſpeech.

MEAN. *a.* [mæne, Saxon.]
1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.
2. Low minded; baſe; ungenerous; ſpiritleſs. *Smalridge.*
3. Contemptible; deſpicable. *Philips.*
4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power. *Dryden.*
5. [*moyen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without exceſs. *Sidney.*
6. Intervening; intermediate. *Kings.*

MEAN. *ſ.* [*moyen*, French.]
1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *Sh.*
2. Meaſure; regulation: not uſed. *Spenſer.*
3. Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenſer.*
4. Inſtrument; meaſure; that which is uſed in order to any end. *Hooker.*
5. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without heſitation; without fail.
6. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all. *Addiſon.*
7. Revenue; fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
8. MEAN-TIME *or* MEAN-WHILE. In the intervening time. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

To MEAN. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.]
1. To have in the mind; to purpoſe. *Milton.*
2. To think. *Pope.*

To MEAN. *v. a.*
1. To purpoſe; to intend; to deſign. *Milton.*
2. To intend; to hint covertly; to underſtand. *Dryden.*

MEA'NDER. *ſ.* Maze; labyrinth; flexuous paſſage; ſerpentine winding. *Hale.*

MEA'NDROUS. *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding; flexuous.

ME'ANING. *ſ.* [from *mean*.]
1. Purpoſe; intention. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Habitual intention. *Roſcommon.*
3. The ſenſe; the thing underſtood. *Pope.*
4. Senſe; power of thinking. *Pope.*

ME'ANLY. *ad.* [from *mean*.]
1. Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryd.*
2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton.*

3. Without greatneſs of mind; ungenerouſly. *Prior.*
4. Without reſpect. *Watts.*

ME'ANNESS. *ſ.* [from *mean.*]
1. Want of excellence. *Hooker.*
2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.
3. Lowneſs of mind. *South.*
4. Sordidneſs; niggardlineſs.

MEANT. perf. and part. paſſ. of *to mean.*

MEASE. *ſ.* A *meaſe* of herrings is five hundred.

ME'ASLES. *ſ.* [*morbilli*, Latin.]
1. *Meaſles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*
2. A diſeaſe of ſwine. *J. Jonſon.*
3. A diſeaſe of trees. *Mortimer.*

ME'ASLED. *a.* [from *meaſles.*] Infected with the meaſles. *Hudibras.*

ME'ASLY. *a.* [from *meaſles.*] Scabbed with the meaſles. *Swift.*

ME'ASURABLE. *a.* [from *meaſure.*]
1. Such as may be meaſured. *Bentley.*
2. Moderate; in ſmall quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS. *ſ.* Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

ME'ASURABLY. *ad.* Moderately. *Eccluſ.*

ME'ASURE. *ſ.* [*meſure*, French.]
1. That by which any thing is meaſured. *Arb.*
2. The rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned. *More.*
3. Proportion; quantity ſettled. *Hooker.*
4. A ſtated quantity. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Sufficient quantity. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Tillotſon.*
7. Degree; quantity. *Abbot.*
8. Proportionate time; muſical time. *Prior.*
9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryden.*
10. A ſtately dance. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Moderation; not exceſs. *Iſaiah.*
12. Limit; boundary. *Pſalms.*
13. Any thing adjuſted. *Smalridge.*
14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.
15. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenſer.*
16. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Claren.*
17. To have hard *meaſure*; to be hardly treated.

To ME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*meſurer*, French.]
1. To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule. *Bacon.*
2. To paſs through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden.*
3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatneſs. *Milton.*
4. To adjuſt; to proportion. *Taylor.*
5. To mark out in ſtated quantities. *Add.*
6. To allot or diſtribute by meaſure. *Matt.*

ME'ASURELESS. *a.* [from *meaſure.*] Immenſe; immeaſurable. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'ASUREMENT. *ſ.* [from *meaſure.*] Menſuration; act of meaſuring.

ME'ASURER. *ſ.* One that meaſures.

MEAT. *ſ.* [*met*, French.]
1. Fleſh to be eaten. *Bacon.*
2. Food in general. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'ATED. *a.* [from *meat.*] Fed; foddered.

MEATHE. *ſ.* [*medd*, Welſh.] Drink. *Milton.*

MECHA'NICAL. } *a.* [*mechanicus*, Latin, from μηχανὴ.]
MECHA'NICK. }
1. Conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks.
2. Skilled in mechanicks.
3. Mean; ſervile; of mean occupation. *Sh.*

MECHA'NICK. *ſ.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *South.*

MECHA'NICKS. *ſ.* [*mechanica*, Latin.] A mathematical ſcience which ſhows the effects of powers, or moving forces, ſo far as they are applied to engines, and demonſtrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

MECHA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechaniſm. *Ray.*

MECHA'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *mechanick.*]
1. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm.
2. Meanneſs.

MECHANI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*mechanicien*, French.] A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines. *Boyle.*

ME'CHANISM. *ſ.* [*mechaniſme*, French.]
1. Action according to mechanick laws. *Arb.*
2. Conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHO'ACAN. *ſ.* A large root, brought from the province of *Mechoacan* in South America: a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

MECO'NIUM. *ſ.* [μηκώνιον.]
1. Expreſſed juice of poppy.
2. The firſt excrement of children. *Arbuth.*

ME'DAL. *ſ.* [*medaille*, French.]
1. An ancient coin. *Addiſon.*
2. A piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

MEDA'LLICK. *a.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals. *Addiſon.*

MEDA'LLION. *ſ.* [*médaillon*, French.] A large antique ſtamp or medal. *Addiſon.*

ME'DALIST. *ſ.* [*medailliſte*, French.] A man ſkilled or curious in medals. *Addiſon.*

To ME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]
1. To have to do. *Bacon.*
2. To interpoſe; to act in any thing. *Dryd.*
3. To interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly. *Proverbs.*

To ME'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *meſler*, French.] To mix; to mingle: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

ME'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *meddle.*] One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*

ME'DDLESOME. *a.* Intermeddling. *Ainſw.*

MEDIA'STINE. ſ. [French; *mediaſtinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]
1. To interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to intercede. *Rogers.*
2. To be between two. *Digby.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. a.*
1. To effect by mediation. *Clarendon.*
2. To limit by ſomething in the middle. *Hold.*

ME'DIATE. *a.* [*mediat*, French.]
1. Interpoſed; intervening. *Prior.*
2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.*
3. Acting as a mean: unuſual. *Wotton.*

ME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *mediate.*] By a ſecondary cauſe. *Raleigh.*

MEDIA'TION. *ſ.* [*mediation*, French.]

1. Interpoſition; intervention; agency between two parties, practiſed by a common friend. *Ba.*
2. Agency interpoſed; intervenient power. *South.*
3. Interceſſion; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR. *ſ.* [*mediateur*, French.]
1. One that intervenes between two parties.
2. An interceſſor; an entreater for another. *Stilling fleet.*
3. One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour. *Milton.*

MEDIATO'RIAL. } *a.* [from *mediator.*] Be-
ME'DIATORY. } longing to a mediator.

MEDIA'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *mediator.*] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX. *ſ.* A female mediator. *Ainſ.*

ME'DIC. *ſ.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'DICAL. *a.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Phyſical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*

ME'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *medical.*] Phyſically; medicinally. *Brown.*

ME'DICAMENT. *ſ.* [*medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing uſed in healing; generally topical applications. *Hammond.*

MEDICAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY. *ad.* After the manner of medicine. *Brown.*

To ME'DICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

MEDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *medicate.*]
1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.*
2. The uſe of phyſick. *Brown.*

MEDI'CINABLE. *a.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of phyſick. *Bacon.*

MEDICI'NAL. *a.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of healing; having phyſical virtue. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to phyſick. *Butler.*

MEDI'CINALLY. *ad.* Phyſically. *Dryden.*

ME'DICINE. *ſ.* [*medicine*, French; *medicina*, Latin.] Phyſick; any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician. *Dryden.*

To ME'DICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as phyſick: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

MEDI'ETY. *ſ.* [*medieté*, Fr.] Middle ſtate; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*

MEDIO'CRITY *ſ.* [*mediocrité*, Fr.]
1. Moderate degree; middle rate. *Wotton.*
2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*meditor*, Latin.]
1. To plan; to ſcheme; to contrive. *Dryd.*
2. To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Sp.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muſe; to contemplate. *Taylor.*

MEDITA'TION. *ſ.* [*meditatio*, Latin.]
1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; contrivance; contemplation. *Bentley.*
2. Thought employed upon ſacred objects. *Sp.*
3. A ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

ME'DITATIVE. *a.* [from *meditate.*]
1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainſworth.*
2. Expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRA'NE. } *a.* [*medius* and
MEDITERRA'NEAN. } *terra*, Latin; *me-*
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. } *diterranée*, Fr.]
1. Encircled with land. *Brerewood.*
2. Inland; remote from the ſea. *Brown.*

ME'DIUM. *ſ.* [*medium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing intervening. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing uſed in ratiocination, in order to a concluſion. *Baker.*
3. The middle place or degree; the juſt temperature between extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'DLAR. *ſ.* [*meſpilus*, Latin.]
1. A tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of that tree. *Cleaveland.*

To ME'DLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenſer.*
To ME'DLY. }

ME'DLY. *ſ.* [from *meddle* for *mingle.*] A mixture; a miſcellany; a mingled maſs. *Walſh.*

ME'DLEY. *a.* Mingled; confuſed. *Dryden.*

MEDU'LLAR. } *a.* [*medullaire*, Fr.] Pertain-
MEDU'LLARY. } ing to the marrow. *Chey.*

MEED. *ſ.* [med, Saxon.]
1. Reward; recompence. *Milton.*
2. Preſent; gift. *Shakſpeare.*

MEEK. *a.* [*minkr*, Iſlandick.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; ſoft; gentle. *Milton.*

To ME'EKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek.*] To make meek; to ſoften. *Thomſon.*

ME'EKLY *ad.* [from *meek.*] Mildly; gently.

ME'EKNESS. *ſ.* [from *meek.*] Gentleneſs; mildneſs; ſoftneſs of temper. *Atterbury.*

MEER. *a.* [See MERE.] Simple; unmixed.

MEER. *ſ.* [See MERE.] A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED. *a.* Relating to a boundary. *Shak.*

MEET. *a.* [of obſcure etymology.]
1. Fit; proper; qualified. *Whitgift.*
2. MEET *with.* Even with. *Shakſpeare.*

To MEET. *v. a.* pret. I *met*; I have *met*; part. *met.* [metan, Saxon, to find.]
1. To come face to face; to encounter. *Shak.*
2. To encounter in hoſtility. *Milton.*
3. To encounter unexpectedly. *Milton.*
4. To join another in the ſame place. *Shakſ.*
5. To cloſe one with another. *Addiſon.*
6. To find; to light on. *Pope.*

To MEET. *v. n.*
1. To encounter; to cloſe face to face.
2. To encounter in hoſtility. *Dryden.*
3. To aſſemble; to come together. *Tillotſon.*
4. *To* MEET *with.* To light on; to find.
5. *To* MEET *with.* To join. *Shakſpeare.*
6. *To* MEET *with.* To ſuffer unexpectedly. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To encounter; to engage. *Rowe.*
8. To obviate. A latiniſm. *Bacon.*
9. To advance half way. *South.*
10. To unite; to join.

ME'ETER. *ſ.* [from *meet.*] One that accoſts another. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'ETING. *ſ.* [from *meet.*]
1. An aſſembly; a convention. *Sprat.*
2. An interview. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A conventicle; an aſſembly of diſſenters.
4. A conflux: as, *the* meeting *of two rivers.*

ME'ETING-HOUSE, *ſ.* [*meeting* and *houſe.*] Place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip. *Ad.*

ME'ETLY. *ad.* [from the adj.] Fitly; properly.
ME'ETNESS. *ſ.* Fitneſs; propriety.
ME'GRIM. *ſ.* [from *hemicrany*.] Diſorder of the head. *Bacon.*
To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainſworth.*
ME'INY. *ſ.* [menigu, Saxon.] A retinue; domeſtick ſervants. *Shakſpeare.*
MELANAGO'GUES. *ſ.* [from μελας and ἀγω.] Such medicines as are ſuppoſed particularly to purge off black choler.
MELANCHO'LICK. *a.* [from *melancholy*.]
1. Diſordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy. *Clarendon.*
2. Unhappy; unfortunate. *Clarendon.*
ME'LANCHOLY. *ſ.* [from μελας and χολη.]
1. A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Quincy.*
2. A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper. *Taylor.*
ME'LANCHOLY. *a.* [*melancholique*, Fr.]
1. Gloomy; diſmal. *Denham.*
2. Diſeaſed with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*
MELICE'RIS. ſ. [μελικηρις.] A tumour encloſed in a cyſtis, and conſiſting of matter like honey. *Sharp.*
ME'LILOT. *ſ.* [*melilotus*, Lat.] A plant.
To ME'LIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*, Lat.] To better; to improve. *South.*
MELIORA'TION. *ſ.* [*melioration*, French.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*
MELIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *melior*, Latin.] State of being better. *Bacon.*
To MELL. *v. n.* [*meler*, French.] To mix; to meddle: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
MELLI'FEROUS. *a.* Productive of honey.
MELLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*mellifico*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey. *Arbuthnot.*
MELLI'FLUENCE. *ſ.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] A honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.
MELLI'FLUENT. } *a.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.]
MELLI'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey. *Sh.*
ME'LLOW. *a.* [meapꝛa, ſoft, Saxon.]
1. Soft with ripeneſs; full ripe. *Digby.*
2. Soft in ſound. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.*
4. Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roſco.*
To ME'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To ripen; to mature; to ſoften by ripeneſs; to ripen by age. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſoften. *Mortimer.*
3. To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*
To ME'LLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*
ME'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *mellow*.]
1. Maturity of fruits; ripeneſs; ſoftneſs by maturity. *Digby.*
2. Maturity; full age.
MELOCO'TON. *ſ.* [*melocotone*, Spaniſh.] A quince: obſolete. *Bacon.*
MELO'DIOUS. *a.* [from *melody*.] Muſical; harmonious. *Milton.*
MELO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *melodious*.] Muſically; harmoniouſly.
MELO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *melodious*.] Harmonioufneſs; muſicalneſs.
ME'LODY. *ſ.* [μελωδια.] Muſick: harmony of ſound. *Hooker.*
ME'LON. *ſ.* [*melo*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Numbers.*
ME'LON-THISTLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
To MELT. *v. a.* [meltan, Saxon.]
1. To diſſolve; to make liquid. *Locke.*
2. To diſſolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.*
3. To ſoften to love or tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. To waſte away. *Shakſpeare.*
To MELT. *v. n.*
1. To become liquid; to diſſolve. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſoftened to pity, or any gentle paſſion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle. *Shakſ.*
3. To be diſſolved; to loſe ſubſtance. *Shakſ.*
4. To be ſubdued by affliction. *Pſalms.*
ME'LTER. *ſ.* One that melts metals. *Sidney.*
ME'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *melting*.] Like ſomething melting. *Sidney.*
ME'LWEL. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.
ME'MBER. *ſ.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.]
1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.
2. A part of a diſcourſe or period; a head; a clauſe. *Watts.*
3. Any part of an integral. *Addiſon.*
4. One of a community. *Addiſon.*
ME'MBRANE. *ſ.* [*membrana*, Lat.] A web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven for the wrapping up ſome parts; the fibres give them an elaſticity, whereby they can contract, and cloſely graſp the parts they contain. *Quincy.*
MEMBRANA'CEOUS. } *a.* [*membraneux*,
MEMBRA'NEOUS. } Fr. from *membrana*, Lat.] Conſiſting of membranes. *Boyle.*
MEME'NTO. ſ. [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*
MEMO'IR. *ſ.* [*memoire*, French.]
1. An account of tranſactions familiarly written. *Prior.*
2. Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Arb.*
ME'MORABLE. *a.* [*memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Dr.*
ME'MORABLY. *ad.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.
MEMORA'NDUM. ſ. [Latin.] A note to help the memory. *Swift.*
MEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*memorialis*, Latin.]
1. Preſervative of memory. *Broome.*
2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*
MEMO'RIAL. *ſ.*
1. A monument; ſomething to preſerve memory. *South.*
2. Hint to aſſiſt the memory. *Hayward.*
3. An addreſs, reminding of ſervices and ſoliciting reward.
MEMO'RIALIST. *ſ.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials. *Spectator.*
To MEMORI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.]
1. To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Wotton.*
2. To cauſe to be remembered. *Shakſpeare.*
ME'MORY. *ſ.* [*memoria*, Latin.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt; retention; reminiſcence; recollection. *Locke.*
2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Time of knowledge. *Milton.*
4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addiſon.*
5. Reflection; attention: not in uſe. *Shak.*

MEN. The plural of *man*.

MEN-PLEASER. *ſ.* [*men* and *pleaſer*.] One too careful to pleaſe others. *Epheſians.*

To ME'NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threat. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'NACE. *ſ.* [*menace*, Fr.] Threat. *Brown.*

ME'NACER. *ſ.* [*menaceur*, Fr.] A threatener; one that threats. *Philips.*

MENA'GE. ſ. [French.] A collection of animals. *Addiſon.*

ME'NAGOGUE. *ſ.* [μὴν and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. To repair from breach or decay. *Chron.*
2. To correct; to alter for the better. *Pope.*
3. To help; to advance. *Locke.*
4. To improve; to increaſe. *Dryden.*

To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Pope.*

ME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended.

MENDA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falſehood. *Brown.*

ME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *mend*.] One that makes any change for the better. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'NDICANT. *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a ſtate of beggary. *Fiddes.*

ME'NDICANT. *ſ.* [*mendicant*, French.] A beggar; one of ſome begging fraternity.

To ME'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, French.] To beg; to aſk alms.

MENDI'CITY. *ſ.* [*mendicitas*, Latin.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS, for *amends*. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'NIAL. *a.* [from *meiny*.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of ſervants. *Dryden.*

ME'NIAL. *ſ.* One of the train of ſervants.

ME'NINGES. *ſ.* [μηνίγξ.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater. *Wiſeman.*

MENO'LOGY. *ſ.* [μηνολόγιον.] A regiſter of months. *Stilling fleet.*

ME'NOW. *ſ.* [commonly *minnow*.] A fiſh.

ME'NSAL. *a.* [*menſalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table; tranſacted at table. *Clariſſa.*

ME'NSTRUAL. *a.* [*menſtruus*, Latin.]
1. Monthly; happening once a month; laſting a month. *Bentley.*
2. Pertaining to a menſtruum. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS. *a.* [*menſtruus*, Latin.]
1. Having the catamenia. *Sandys.*
2. Happening to women at certain times. *Br.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *ſ.* All liquors are called *menſtruums* which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, decoction. *Quincy.*

MENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*menſurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being meaſured.

ME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*menſura*, Lat.] Meaſurable; that may be meaſured. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL. *a.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] Relating to meaſure.

To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] To meaſure; to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] The act or practice of meaſuring; reſult of meaſuring. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'NTAL. *a.* [*mentale*, Fr. *mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual; exiſting in the mind. *Milton.*

ME'NTALLY. *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION. *ſ.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Lat.]
1. Oral or written recital of any thing. *Rog.*
2. Curſory or incidental nomination. *Milton.*

To ME'NTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, French.] To write or expreſs in words or writing. *Iſa.*

MEPHI'TICAL. *a.* [*mephitis*, Latin.] Ill-ſavoured; ſtinking. *Quincy.*

MERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*meracus*, L.] Strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE. *a.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be ſold or bought.

ME'RCANTANT. *ſ.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'RCANTILE. *a.* Trading; commercial.

ME'RCAT. *ſ.* [*mercatus*, Latin.] Market; trade. *Sprat.*

ME'RCATURE. *ſ.* [*mercatura*, Latin.] The practice of buying and ſelling.

ME'RCENARINESS. *ſ.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; reſpect to hire or reward. *Boyle.*

ME'RCENARY. *a.* [*mercenaire*, French.]
1. Venal; hired; ſold for money. *Hayw.*
2. Too ſtudious of profit. *South.*

ME'RCENARY. *ſ.* A hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay. *Sandys.*

ME'RCER. *ſ.* [*mercier*, French.] One who ſells ſilks. *Howel.*

ME'RCERY. *ſ.* [*mercerie*, Fr.] Trade of mercers; traffick of ſilks. *Graunt.*

To ME'RCHAND. *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To tranſact by traffick. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDISE. *ſ.* [*marchandiſe*, Fr.]
1. Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor.*
2. Wares; any thing to be bought or ſold.

To ME'RCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exerciſe commerce. *Brerewood.*

ME'RCHANT. *ſ.* [*marchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addiſon.*

ME'RCHANTABLE. *a.* [from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or ſold. *Brown.*

ME'RCHANTLIKE. } *a.* Like a merchant.
ME'RCHANTLY. }

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *ſ.* A ſhip of trade. *Ainſworth.*

ME'RCIABLE. *a.* The word in *Spenſer* ſignifies *merciful*: not uſed.

ME'RCIFUL. *a.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compaſſionate; tender; kind; unwilling to puniſh; willing to pity and ſpare. *Deut.*

ME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compaſſion. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderneſs; willingneſs to ſpare. *Hammond.*

ME'RCILESS. *a.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitileſs; hardhearted; cruel. *Denham.*

ME'RCILESSLY. *ad.* [from *mercileſs.*] In a manner void of pity.

ME'RCILESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *mercileſs.*] Want of pity.

MERCU'RIAL. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.]

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; ſprightly. *Bacon.*
2. Conſiſting of quickſilver.

MERCURIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver. *Boyle.*

ME'RCURY. *ſ.* [*mercurius*, Latin.]

1. The chymiſt's name for quickſilver is *mercury.* *Hill.*
2. Sprightly qualities. *Pope.*
3. A news paper.
4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.

ME'RCURY. *ſ.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'RCY. *ſ.* [*merci*, French.]

1. Tenderneſs; goodneſs; pity; willingneſs to ſpare and ſave; clemency; mildneſs; unwillingneſs to puniſh. *Pſalms.*
2. Pardon. *Dryden.*
3. Diſcretion; power of acting at pleaſure. *Sh.*

ME'RCY-SEAT. *ſ.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim, of the ſame metal, which, with their wings extended forward, ſeemed to form a throne. *Exodus.*

MERE. *a.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; ſuch and nothing elſe; this only. *Atterbury.*

MERE or *Mer* ſignify the ſame with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake. *Gibſon.*

MERE. *ſ.* [mere, Saxon.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake.
2. A boundary. *Bacon.*

ME'RELY. *ad.* [from *mere.*] Simply; only; thus and no other way. *Swift.*

MERETRI'CIOUS. *a.* [*meretricius*, Latin.] Whoriſh; ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes; alluring by falſe ſhow. *Roſcommon.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Whoriſhly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *meretricious.*] Falſe allurement like that of ſtrumpets.

MERI'DIAN. *ſ.* [*meridien*, French.]

1. Noon; midday. *Dryden.*
2. The line drawn from north to ſouth, which the ſun croſſes at noon. *Watts.*
3. The particular place or ſtate of any thing.
4. The higheſt point of glory or power. *Sh.*

MERI'DIAN. *a.*

1. Being at the point of noon. *Milton.*
2. Extended from north to ſouth. *Boyle.*
3. Raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERI'DIONAL. *a.* [*meridional*, French.]

1. Southern. *Brown.*
2. Southerly; having a ſouthern aſpect. *Wot.*

MERIDIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *meridional.*] Poſition in the ſouth; aſpect toward the ſouth.

MERI'DIONALLY. *ad.* [from *meridional.*] In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*

ME'RIT *ſ.* [*meritum*, Lat. *merite*, Fr.]

1. Deſert; excellence deſerving honour or reward. *Dryden.*
2. Reward deſerved. *Prior.*
3. Claim; right. *Dryden.*

To ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]

1. To deſerve; to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved. *South.*
2. To deſerve; to earn. *Shakſpeare.*

MERITO'RIOUS. *a.* [*meritoire*, Fr.] Deſerving of reward; high in deſert. *Sanderſon.*

MERITO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward. *Wotton.*

MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *meritorious.*] The act or ſtate of deſerving well. *South.*

ME'RITOT. *ſ.* A kind of play. *Ainſworth.*

ME'RLIN. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Sidney.*

ME'RMAID. *ſ.* [*mer*, the ſea, and *maid.*] A ſea woman. *Davies.*

ME'RRILY. *ad.* [from *merry.*] Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Granville.*

ME'RRIMAKE. *ſ.* [*merry* and *make.*] A feſtival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenſer.*

To ME'RRIMAKE. *v. n.* To feaſt; to be jovial. *Gay.*

ME'RRIMENT. *ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; gayety; cheerfulneſs; laughter. *Hooker.*

ME'RRINESS. *ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; merry diſpoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'RRY. *a.*

1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.
2. Cauſing laughter. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Proſperous. *Dryden.*
4. *To make* MERRY. To junket; to be jovial. *L'Eſtrange.*

MERRY-ANDREW. *ſ.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *ſ.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone on the body of fowls. *Echard.*

ME'RSION. *ſ.* [*merſio*, Latin.] The act of ſinking, or thruſting over head. *Ainſworth.*

MESE'EMS. *impersonal verb.* I think; it appears to me. *Sidney.*

MESENTE'RICK. *a.* [*meſenterique*, French.] Relating to the meſentery. *Cheyne.*

ME'SENTERY. *ſ.* [μεσεντέριον.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

MESERA'ICK. *a.* [μεσάραιον; *meſeraique*, French.] Belonging to the meſentery. *Arb.*

MESH. *ſ.* [*maeſche*, Dutch.] The interſtice of a net; the ſpace between the threads of a net. *Blackmore.*

To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enſnare. *Drayton.*

ME'SHY. *a.* [from *meſh.*] Reticulated; of network. *Carew.*

ME'SLIN. *ſ.* [for *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Hooker.*

MESOLEU'CYS. *ſ.* [μεσόλευκος.] A precious ſtone, black, with a ſtreak of white in the middle.

MESO'LOGARITHMS. *ſ.* [μέσος, λόγος, and ἀριθμός.] The logarithms of the coſines and tangents, ſo denominated by *Kepler. Har.*

MESO'MELAS. *ſ.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious ſtone with a black vein parting every colour in the midſt. *Bailey.*

ME'SPISE. *ſ.* [probably miſprinted for *meſpriſe*; *meſpris*, Fr.] Contempt; ſcorn. *Spen.*

MESS. *ſ.* [*mes*, old French.] A diſh; a quantity of food ſent to table together. *Shakſpeare.*

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE. *ſ.* [*meſſage*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *South. Dryden.*

ME'SSENGER. *ſ.* [*meſſager*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing. *Clarendon.*

MESSI'AH. *ſ.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Chriſt. *Watts.*

ME'SSIEURS. *ſ.* [Fr. plural of *monſieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. *ſ.* [*meſs* and *mate*.] One who eats at the ſame table.

ME'SSUAGE. *ſ.* [*meſſuagium*, law Latin.] The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſehold uſes.

MET. The preterit and part. of *meet*.

META'BASIS. *ſ.* [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator paſſes from one thing to another.

MATA'BOLA. *ſ.* [μεταβολὴ.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

METACA'RPAL. *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *S harp.*

METACA'RPUS. *ſ.* [μεταχαρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are jointed to the fingers.

METAGRA'MMATISM. *ſ.* [μετὰ and γραμμα.] A diſſolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, making ſome perfect ſenſe applicable to the perſon named; anagrammatiſm. *Camden.*

ME'TAL. *ſ.* [*metal*, French.]

1. A firm, heavy, and hard ſubſtance, opake, fuſible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a ſolid body, ſuch as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer. The *metals* are ſix in number; gold, ſilver, copper, tin, iron, and lead. *Hill.*

2. Courage; ſpirit: more frequently written *mettle*. *Clarendon.*

METALE'PSIS. *ſ.* [μεταλημψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications. *Bailey.*

META'LLICAL. } *a.* [from *metallum*, Lat.]
META'LLICK. } Partaking of metal; containing metal; conſiſting of metal. *Wotton.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals.

META'LLINE. *a.* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſting of metal. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *ſ.* [*metalliſte*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one ſkilled in metals. *Moxon.*

METALLO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [*metallum* and γράφω.] An account or deſcription of metals.

ME'TALLURGIST. *ſ.* [*metalium* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

ME'TALLURGY. *ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or ſhape of any thing. *Wotton.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *ſ.* [μεταμορφωσις.] Tranſformation; change of ſhape. *Dryden.*

ME'TAPHOR. *ſ.* [μεταφορα.] The application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the ſound; the ſpring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a ſimile compriſed in a word. *Dryden.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *a.* [*metaphorique*, Fr.]
METAPHO'RICK. } Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE. *ſ.* [μεταφρασις.] A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another. *Dryden.*

METAPHRA'ST. *ſ.* [μεταφραστης.] A literal tranſlator; one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL. }
METAPHY'SICK. } *a.*

1. Verſed in metaphyſicks; relating to metaphyſicks.

2. In *Shakſpeare* it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

METAPHY'SICK. } *ſ.* [*metaphyſique*, Fr.]
METAPHY'SICKS. } μεταφυσικη.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of ſubſtances exiſting. *Watts.*

ME'TAPLASM. *ſ.* [μεταπλασμὸς.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are tranſpoſed contrary to their natural order.

METASTA'SIS. *ſ.* [μεταστάσις.] Tranſlation or removal. *Harvey.*

METATA'RSAL. *a.* [from *metatarſus*.] Belonging to the metatarſus. *Sharp.*

METATA'RSUS. *ſ.* [μετα and ταρσὸς.] The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot. *Wiſeman.*

META'THESIS. *ſ.* [μεταθεσις.] A tranſpoſition.

To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To meaſure; to reduce to meaſure. *Creech.*

To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempſychoſis*.] To tranſlate from body to body *Peacham.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *ſ.* [μετεμψυχωσις.] The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body. *Brown.*

ME'TEOR. *ſ.* [μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux and tranſitory nature. *Donne.*

METEOROLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors. *Howel.*

METEORO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *meteorology*.] A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them. *Howel.*

METEORO'LOGY. *ſ.* [μετέωρα and λογω.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*

METE'OROUS. *a.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

ME'TER. *ſ.* [from *mete*.] A meaſurer.

ME'TEWAND. } *ſ.* [*mete* and *yard*, or
ME'TEYARD. } *wand.*] A ſtaff of a certain length wherewith meaſures are taken. *Aſcham. Leviticus.*

METHE'GLIN. *ſ.* [*meddyglyn*, Welſh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*

METHI'NKS, *verb imperſonal.* I think; it ſeems to me; meſeems. *Spenſer.*

ME'THOD. *ſ.* [*methode*, Fr. μέθοδος.] The placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an order as is moſt convenient to attain ſome end. *Watts.*

METHO'DICAL. *a.* [*methodique*, Fr.] Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order. *Addiſon.*

METHO'DICALLY. *ad.* According to method and order. *Suckling.*

To ME'THODISE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to diſpoſe in order. *Addiſon.*

ME'THODIST. *ſ.* [from *method.*]
1. A phyſician who practiſes by theory. *Boy.*
2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHO'UGHT. The pret. of *methinks.*

METONY'MICAL. *a.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONY'MICALLY. *ad.* By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METO'NYMY. *ſ.* [μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

METOPO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [μέτωπον and σκοπέω.] The ſtudy of phyſiognomy.

ME'TRE. *ſ.* [μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmoniſck diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe; meaſure; numbers. *Aſch.*

ME'TRICAL. *a.* [*metricus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.
2. Conſiſting of verſes.

METRO'POLIS. *ſ.* [μήτηρ and πόλις.] The mother-city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict. *Addiſon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *ſ.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] A biſhop of the mother church; an archbiſhop. *Clarendon.*

ME'TROPO'LITAN. *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *metropolis.*] Chief or principal of cities. *Knolles.*

ME'TTLE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *metal.*]
1. Spirit; ſpritelineſs; courage. *Pope.*
2. Subſtance. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'TTLED. *a.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour. *B. Jonſon.*

ME'TTLESOME. *a.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; lively; gay; briſk; airy. *Tatler.*

ME'TTLESOMELY. *ad.* With ſpritelineſs.

MEW. *ſ.* [*mue*, French.]
1. A cage; an incloſure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.*
2. [mæw, Saxon.] A ſeafowl. *Dryden.*

To MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up; to confine; to impriſon; to incloſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſhed the feathers. *Walton.*
3. [*miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat. *Grew.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To ſquall as a child. *Shakſpeare.*

MEZE'REON. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſpurge laurel. *Hill.*

ME'ZZOTINTO. ſ. [Italian.] A kind of graving, ſo named as nearly reſembling paint, the word importing half-painted.

MEYNT. *a.* Mingled: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MI'ASM. *ſ.* [from μιαίνω, *inquino*, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies. *Harvey.*

MICE. The plural of *mouſe.*

MI'CHAELMAS. *ſ.* [*Michael* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE. *v. n.* To be ſecret or covered; to lie hid. *Hanmer.*

MI'CHER. *ſ* [from *miche.*] A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by-places; a hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

MI'CKLE. *a.* [micel, Saxon.] Much; great; muckle. *Camden.*

MICROCO'SM. *ſ.* [μικρὸς and κόσμος.] The little world. Man is ſo called. *Denham.*

MI'CROGRAPHY. *ſ.* [μικρὸς and γράφω.] The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope. *Grew.*

MICRO'METER. *ſ.* [μικρὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MI'CROSCOPE. *ſ.* [μικρὸς and σκοπέω.] An optick inſtrument, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects, which could not otherwiſe be ſeen. *Bentley.*

MICROSCO'PICAL. } *a.* [from *micro-*
MICROSCO'PICK. } *ſcope.*]
1. Made by a microſcope. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope. *Thomſon.*
3. Reſembling a microſcope. *Pope.*

MID. *a.* [contracted from *middle.*]
1. Middle; equally between two extremes.
2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

MID-COURSE. *ſ.* [*mid* and *courſe.*] Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MI'DDAY. *a.* [*mid* and *day.*] Meridional; being at noon. *Sidney.*

MIDDAY. *ſ.* Noon; meridian. *Donne.*

MI'DDEST. The ſuperl. of *mid.* *Spenſer.*

MI'DDLE. *a.* [middle, Saxon.]
1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes. *Sw.*
2. Intermediate; intervening. *Davies.*
3. *Middle* finger; the long finger. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE. *ſ.*
1. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge. *Judges.*
2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

MI'DDLE-AGED. *a.* [*middle* and *age.*] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*

MI'DDLEMOST. *a.* [from *middle.*] Being in the middle. *Newton.*

MI'DDLING. *a.* [from *middle.*]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*

MIDGE. *ſ.* [mige, Saxon.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *ſ.* [*mid* and *heaven.*] The middle of the ſky. *Milton.*

MI'DLAND. *a.* [*mid* and *land.*]
1. That is remote from the coaſt. *Hale.*
2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean. *Dry.*

MI'DLEG. *ſ.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MI'DMOST. *a.* [from *mid.*] Middle.

MI'DNIGHT. *ſ.* [*mid* and *night.*] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night. *Atterbury.*

MI'DNIGHT. *a.* Being in the middle of the night. *Bacon.*

MI'DRIFF. *ſ.* [miohpiꝛe, Saxon.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*

MID-SEA. *ſ.* The Mediterranean ſea. *Dryd.*

MI'DSHIPMAN. *ſ.* An officer aboard a ſhip, next in rank to a lieutenant.

MIDST. *ſ.* Middle. *Taylor.*

MIDST. *a.* [from *middeſt.*] Midmoſt; being in the middle. *Dryden.*

MIDSTRE'AM. *ſ.* [*mid* and *ſtream.*] Middle of the ſtream. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER. *ſ.* [*mid* and *ſummer.*] The ſummer ſolſtice. *Swift.*

MI'DWAY. *ſ.* [*mid* and *way.*] The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'DWAY. *a.* Being in the middle between two places. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'DWAY. *ad.* In the middle of the paſſage. *Dryden.*

MI'DWIFE. *ſ.* [mio *and* pif, Sax.] A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth. *Donne.*

MI'DWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *midwife.*]
1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth.
2. Trade of a midwife.
3. Act of production; help to production.

MI'DWINTER. *ſ.* [*mid* and *winter.*] The winter ſolſtice. *Dryden.*

MIEN. *ſ.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look; manner. *Dry.*

MIGHT. The preterit of *may.*

MIGHT. *ſ.* [mihꝛ, Saxon.] Power; ſtrength; force. *Ayliffe.*

MIGHT *and main.* Utmoſt force; higheſt degree of ſtrength. *Dryden.*

MI'GHTILY. *ad.* [from *mighty.*]
1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciouſly; forcibly. *Hooker.*
2. Vehemently; vigorouſly; violently. *Sh.*
3. In a great degree; very much. *Spectator.*

MI'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *mighty.*] Power; greatneſs; height of dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'GHTY. *a.* [from *might.*]
1. Strong; valiant. *Milton.*
2. Powerful. *Geneſis.*
3. Impetuous; violent. *Iſaiah.*
4. Vaſt; enormous; bulky. *Milton.*
5. Excellent; of ſuperiour eminence. *Dry.*
6. Forcible; efficacious. *Eſdras.*

MI'GHTY. *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*

MIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*migratio*, Latin.]
1. Act of changing reſidence. *Brown.*
2. Change of place; removal. *Woodward.*

MILCH. *a.* [from *milk.*] Giving milk. *Sh.*

MILD. *a.* [milo, Saxon.]
1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compaſſionate; clement. *Rogers.*
2. Soft; gentle; not violent. *Pope.*
3. Not acrid; not corroſive; not acrimonious; demulcent; aſſuaſive. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Not ſharp; mellow; ſweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*

MI'LDEW. *ſ.* [milꝺeaꝛ, Saxon.] *Mildew* is a dewy moiſture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete ſubſtance, which exſudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an inſect, which preys upon this exſudation. *Hill.*

To MI'LDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Gay.*

MI'LDLY. *ad.* [from *mild.*]
1. Tenderly; not ſeverely. *Dryden.*
2. Gently; not violently. *Bacon.*

MI'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *mild.*] Gentleneſs; tenderneſs; mercy; clemency. *Addiſon.*

MILE. *ſ.* [*mille paſſus*, Lat.] The uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards. *Clarendon.*

MI'LESTONE. *ſ.* [*mile* and *ſtone.*] Stone ſet to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL. *ſ.* [*milleſolium*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with yarrow. *Dryden.*

MI'LIARY. *a.* [*milium*, Lat. millet.] Small; reſembling a millet-ſeed. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

MI'LICE. ſ. [Fr.] Standing force. *Temple.*

MI'LITANT. *a.* [*militans*, Latin.]
1. Fighting; proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier. *Spenſer.*
2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant. *Rogers.*

MI'LITAR. } *a.* [*militaris*, Latin. *Mili-*
MI'LITARY. } *tar* is now out of uſe.]
1. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier; ſoldierly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Suiting a ſoldier; pertaining to a ſoldier; warlike. *Prior.*
3. Effected by ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

MILI'TIA. ſ. [Latin.] The trainbands; the ſtanding force of a nation. *Clarendon.*

MILK. *ſ.* [meolc, Saxon.]
1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt. *Floyer.*
2. Emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds: as, milk *of almonds.* *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand. *Pope.*
2. To ſuck. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'LKEN. *a.* [from *milk.*] Conſiſting of milk. *Temple.*

MI'LKER. *ſ.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS. *ſ.* [from *milky.*] Softneſs like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Floyer.*

MI'LKLIVERED. *a.* [*milk* and *liver*]. Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted. *Shakſp.*

MI'LKMAID. *ſ.* [*milk* and *maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKMAN. *ſ.* [*milk* and *man.*] A man who ſells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *ſ.* [*milk* and *pail.*] A veſſel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*

MI'LKPAN. *ſ.* [*milk* and *pan.*] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *ſ.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *ſ.* [*milk* and *ſcore.*] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKSOP. *ſ.* [*milk* and *ſop.*] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Spenſer.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *ſ.* [*milk* and *tooth.*] *Milkteeth* are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before, when a foal is about three months old. *F. Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE. *ſ.* [*milk* and *thiſtle:* plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *ſ.* [*cytiſus.*] An herb.

MI'LKVETCH. *ſ.* [*aſtragalus.*] A plant.

MI'LKWEED. *ſ.* [*milk* and *weed.*] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *a.* [*milk* and *white.*] White as milk. *Dryden.*

MI'LKWORT. *ſ.* [*milk* and *wort.*] A bell-ſhaped flower.

MI'LKWOMAN. *ſ.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LKY. *a.* [from *milk.*]

1. Made of milk.
2. Reſembling milk. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Yielding milk. *Reſcommon.*
4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous. *Shakſp.*

MILKY-WAY. *ſ.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy. The *milky-way* is a broad white track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. It conſiſts of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of whoſe light its white colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. *Harris.*

MILL. *ſ.* [μύλη; mÿln, Saxon.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sharp.*

To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; μυλεῖν.]

1. To grind; to comminute.
2. To beat up chocolate.
3. To ſtamp coin in the mints. *Addiſon.*

MILL-COG. *ſ.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*

MILL-DAM. *ſ.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill. *Mort.*

MILL-HORSE. *ſ.* Horſe that turns a mill.

MILLENA'RIAN. *ſ.* [from *millenarius*, Lat.] One who expects the millennium.

MI'LLENARY. *a.* [*millenarius*, Latin.] Conſiſting of a thouſand. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LLENIST. *ſ.* [from *mille*, Latin.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM. ſ. [Latin.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude. *Burnet.*

MILLE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *millennium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the millennium. *Burnet.*

MI'LLEPEDES. *ſ.* [*mille* and *pes*, Lat.] Woodlice ſo called from their numerous feet. *Mort.*

MI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*

MI'LLER *ſ.* A fly. *Ainſworth.*

MI'LLER's-THUMB. *ſ.* A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bull-head.

MILLE'SIMAL. *a.* [*milleſimus*, Lat.] Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts. *Watts.*

MI'LLET. *ſ.* [*millium*, Latin.]

1. A plant. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

MI LLINER. *ſ.* One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women. *Tatler.*

MI'LLION. *ſ.* [*million*, French.]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*

MI'LLIONTH. *a.* [from *million.*] The ten hundred thouſandth. *Bentley.*

MILLMOU'NTAINS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

MI'LLSTONE. *ſ.* [*mill* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone by which corn is comminuted. *L'Eſtrange.*

MILLTEETH. *ſ.* [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders. *Arbuthnot.*

MILT. *ſ.* [*milde*, Dutch.]

1. The ſperm of the male fiſh. *Walton.*
2. [milt, Saxon.] The ſpleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

MI'LTER. *ſ.* [from *milt.*] The he of any fiſh, the ſhe being called ſpawner. *Walton.*

MI'LTWORT. *ſ.* [*aſplenon.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

MIME. *ſ.* [μῖμος.] A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth. *B. Jon.*

To MI'ME. *v. n.* To play the mime. *B. Jonſon.*

MI'MER. *ſ.* [from *mime.*] A mimick. *Milt.*

MI'MICAL. *a.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dryd.*

MI'MICALLY. *ad.* In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICK. *ſ.* [*mimicus*, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Prior.*
2. A mean or ſervile imitator.

MI'MICK. *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative. *Sw.*

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burleſque imitation. *Granville.*

MI'MICKRY. *ſ.* [from *mimick.*] Burleſque imitation. *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces.

MINA'CIOUS. *a.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

MI'NATORY. *a.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening. *Bacon.*

To MINCE. *v. a.* [from *miniſh.*]

1. To cut into very ſmall parts. *South.*
2. To mention any thing ſcrupulouſly, by a little at a time; to palliate. *Woodward.*
3. To ſpeak with affected ſoftneſs; to clip the words. *Shakſpeare.*

To MINCE. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps. *Pope.*
2. To ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *mince.*] In ſmall parts; not fully. *Hooker.*

MIND. *ſ.* [ʒemind, Saxon.]

1. The intelligent power. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Intellectual capacity. *Cowley.*
3. Liking; choice; inclination; propenſion; affection. *Hooker.*
4. Thoughts; ſentiments. *Dryden.*
5. Opinion. *Granville.*
6. Memory; remembrance. *Atterbury.*

To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend. *Roſcommon.*
2. To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*

To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be diſpoſed. *Sp.*

MI'NDED. *a.* [from *mind.*] Diſpoſed; inclined; affected. *Tillotſon.*

MI'NDFUL. *a.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; heedful; having memory. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY. *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.

MI'NDFULNESS. *ſ.* Attention; regard.

MI'NDLESS. *a.* [from *mind.*]

1. Inattentive; regardleſs. *Prior.*
2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.*
3. Stupid; unthinking. *Shakſpeare.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *a.* [*mind* and *ſtricken.*] Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*

MINE. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [mÿn, Sax.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*

MINE. *ſ.* [*mine*, Fr. *mwyn*, or *mwn*, Welſh.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. *Boyle.*
2. A cavern dug under any fortification, that it may ſink for want of ſupport; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired, whatever is over it may be blown up. *Milton.*

To MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows. *Woodward.*

To MINE. *v. a.* To ſap; to ruin by mines; to deſtroy by ſlow degrees. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NER. *ſ.* [*mineur*, French.]

1. One who digs for metals. *Dryden.*
2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*

MI'NERAL. *ſ.* [*minerale*, Lat.] Foſſil body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*

MI'NERAL. *a.* Conſiſting of foſſil bodies.

MI'NERALIST. *ſ.* [from *mineral.*] One ſkilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*

MINERA'LOGIST. *ſ.* [*mineralogie*, Fr.] One who diſcourſes on minerals. *Brown.*

MINERA'LOGY. *ſ.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

MINE'VER. *ſ.* A ſkin with ſpecks of white.

To MI'NGLE. *v. a.*

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs. *Rog.*
2. To contaminate; to make of diſſimilar parts. *Rogers.*
3. To confuſe. *Milton.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*

MI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confuſed maſs. *Dryden.*

MI'NGLER. *ſ.* He who mingles.

MI'NIATURE. *ſ.* [*miniature*, French.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum and water.
2. Repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs; repreſentation leſs than the reality. *Philips.*

MI'NIKIN. *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shakſp.*

MI'NIKIN. *ſ.* A ſmall ſort of pins.

MI'NIM. *ſ.* [from *minimus*, Latin.] A ſmall being; a dwarf. *Milton.*

MI'NIMUS. ſ. [Latin.] A being of the leaſt ſize. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NION *ſ.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Swift.*

MI'NIOUS. *a.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminiſh*; *minus*, Lat.] To leſſen; to lop; to impair. *Pſalms.*

MI'NISTER. *ſ.* [*miniſter*, Latin.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another. *Sidney.*
2. One who is employed in the adminiſtration of government. *Bacon.*
3. One who ſerves at the altar; one who performs ſacerdotal functions. *Addiſon.*
4. A delegate; an official. *Shakſpeare.*
5. An agent from a foreign power.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*miniſtro*, Latin.] To give; to ſupply; to afford. *Otway.*

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to ſerve in any office. *Milton.*
2. To give medicines. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To give ſupplies of things needful; to give aſſiſtance; to contribute; to afford. *Smalr.*
4. To attend on the ſervice of God. *Romans.*

MINISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *miniſter.*]

1. Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*
2. Acting under ſuperiour authority. *Rogers.*
3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office. *Hooker.*
4. Pertaining to miniſters of ſtate.

MINISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* In a miniſterial manner. *Waterland.*

MI'NISTERY. *ſ.* [*miniſterium*, Latin.] Office; ſervice: commonly *miniſtry.* *Digby.*

MI'NISTRAL. *a.* [from *miniſter.*] Pertaining to a miniſter.

MI'NISTRANT. *a.* [from *miniſter.*] Attendant; acting at command. *Milton.*

MI'NISTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *miniſtro*, Lat.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commiſſioned by another. *Taylor.*

2. Service; office; eccleſiaſtical function.

MI'NISTRY. *ſ.* [contracted from *miniſtery.*]
1. Office; ſervice. *Sprat.*
2. Office of one ſet apart to preach; eccleſiaſtical function. *Locke.*
3. Agency; interpoſition. *Bentley.*
4. Buſineſs. *Dryden.*
5. Perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate. *Swift.*

MI'NIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen veſſel unglazed, and ſtir it till it be calcined into a gray powder, called the calx of lead; continue the fire, ſtirring it, and it becomes yellow, called maſticot; put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will become of a fine red, which is *minium*, or red lead. *Hill.*

MI'NNOW. *ſ.* [*manue*, French.] A very ſmall fiſh; a pink. *Walton.*

MI'NOR. a. [Latin.]
1. Petty; inconſiderable. *Brown.*
2. Leſs; ſmaller. *Clarendon.*

MI'NOR. *ſ.*
1. One under age. *Davies.*
2. The ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm. *Arbuthnot.*

To MI'NORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Latin.] To leſſen; to diminiſh. *Glanville.*

MINORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *minorate.*] The act of leſſening; diminution; decreaſe. *Brown.*

MINO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *minor*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being under age. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of being leſs. *Brown.*
3. The ſmaller number.

MI'NOTAUR. *ſ.* [*minos* and *taurus*, Lat.] A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NSTER. *ſ.* [mınꝑeꝛe, Saxon.] A monaſtery; an eccleſiaſtical fraternity; a cathedral church.

MI'NSTREL. *ſ.* [*meneſtril*, Span.] A muſician; one who plays upon inſtruments. *Sandys.*

MI'NSTRELSY. *ſ.* [from *minſtrel.*]
1. Muſick; inſtrumental harmony. *Davies.*
2. A number of muſicians. *Milton.*

MINT. *ſ.* [mınꝑe, Saxon.] A plant. *Dryd.*

MINT. *ſ.* [*munte*, Dutch; mynetian, Sax.]
1. The place where money is coined. *Addiſ.*
2. Any place of invention. *Shakſpeare.*

To MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To coin; to ſtamp money. *Bacon.*
2. To invent; to forge. *Bacon.*

MI'NTAGE. *ſ.* [from *mint.*]
1. That which is coined or ſtamped. *Milton.*
2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainſworth.*

MI'NTER. *ſ.* [from *mint.*] Coiner. *Camden.*

MI'NTMAN. *ſ.* [*mint* and *man.*] One ſkilled in coinage. *Bacon.*

MI'NTMASTER. *ſ.* [*mint* and *maſter.*]
1. One who preſides in coinage. *Boyle.*
2. One who invents. *Locke.*

MI'NUET. *ſ.* [*menuet*, French.] A ſtately regular dance. *Stepney.*

MI'NUM. *ſ.*
1. [With printers.] A ſmall ſort of printing letter.
2. [With muſicians.] A note of ſlow time.

MINU'TE. *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; ſlender; ſmall in bulk. *South.*

MI'NUTE. *ſ.* [*minutum*, Latin.]
1. The ſixtieth part of an hour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any ſmall ſpace of time. *South.*
3. The firſt draught of any agreement in writing.

To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To ſet down in ſhort hints. *Spectator.*

MI'NUTE-BOOK. *ſ.* [*minute* and *book.*] Book of ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-GLASS. *ſ.* [*minute* and *glaſs.*] Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MINU'TELY. *ad.* [from *minute.*] To a ſmall point; exactly. *Locke.*

MI'NUTELY. *ad.* [from *minute*, the ſubſtantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*

MINU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *minute.*] Smallneſs; exility; inconſiderableneſs. *Bentley.*

MI'NUTE-WATCH. *ſ.* [*minute* and *watch.*] A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*

MINX. *ſ.* A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shak.*

MI'RACLE. *ſ.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Lat.]
1. A wonder; ſomething above human power. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth. *Bentley.*

MIRA'CULOUS. *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Herbert.*

MIRA'CULOUSLY. *ad.* By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*

MIRA'CULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *miraculous.*] The ſtate of being effected by miracle; ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRADOR. ſ. [Spaniſh, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden.*

MIRE. *ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water. *Roſcommon.*

To MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to ſoil with mud. *Shakſpeare.*

MIRE. *ſ.* [mẏꝛa, Sax. *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pilmire.

MI'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *miry.*] Dirtineſs; fulneſs of mire.

MI'RKSOME. *a.* Dark; obſcure. *Spenſer.*

MI'RROR. *ſ.* [*miroir*, French.]
1. A looking-glaſs; any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection. *Dav.*
2. It is uſed for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed. *Hooker.*

MI'RROR-STONE. *ſ.* [*ſelenites*, Latin.] A kind of tranſparent ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

MIRTH. *ſ.* [mẏꝛhꝺe, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gayety; laughter. *Pope.*

MI'RTHFUL. *a.* [*mirth* and *full.*] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben Jonſon.*

MI'RTHLESS. *a.* [from *mirth.*] Joyleſs; cheerleſs.

MI'RY. *a.* [from *mire.*]
1. Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.*
2. Conſiſting of mire. *Shakſpeare.*

MIS, an inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or depravation of the meaning: as *chance*, luck; *miſchance*, ill luck; from *mes*, Fr. uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

MISACCEPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *acceptation.*] The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [*meſaventure*, Fr.] Miſchance; misfortune; ill luck. *Clarendon.*

MISADVE'NTURED. *a.* [from *miſaventure.*] Unfortunate. *Shakſpeare.*

MISADVI'SED. *a.* [*mis* and *adviſed.*] Ill directed.

MISA'IMED. *a.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly. *Spenſer.*

MI'SANTHROPE. } *ſ.* [*miſanthrope*, Fr.
MISA'NTHROPOS. } μισάνθρωπος.] A hater of mankind. *Shakſpeare.*

MISA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [*miſanthropie*, Fr.] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *application.*] Application to a wrong purpoſe. *Brown.*

To MISAPPLY'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply.*] To apply to wrong purpoſes. *Howel.*

To MISAPPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend.*] Not to underſtand rightly. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *apprehenſion.*] Miſtake; not right apprehenſion.

To MISASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſcribe.*] To aſcribe falſely. *Boyle.*

To MISASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſſign.*] To aſſign erroneouſly. *Boyle.*

To MISBECO'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become.*] Not to become; to be unſeemly; not to ſuit. *Sh.*

MISBEGO'T. } *a.* [*beget* or *begotten* with *mis.*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*
MISBEGO'TTEN. }

To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*] To act ill or improperly. *Young.*

MISBEHA'VED. *a.* [*mis* and *behaved.*] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil. *Shakſpeare.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*] Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addiſon.*

MISBELI'EF. *ſ.* [*mis* and *belief.*] Falſe religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELI'EVER. *ſ.* [*mis* and *believer.*] One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*

To MISCA'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name improperly. *Glanville.*

To MISCA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *carriage.*]

1. Unhappy event of an undertaking; failure; ill conduct. *Rogers.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Graunt.*

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to ſucceed. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To have an abortion. *Pope.*

To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *caſt.*] To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NE. *ſ.* [*miſcellaneus*, Latin.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Bacon.*

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *a.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] Mingled; compoſed of various kinds. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *miſcellaneous.*] Compoſition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY. *a.* [*miſcellaneus*, Latin.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

MI'SCELLANY. *ſ.* A maſs formed out of various kinds. *Pope.*

MISCHA'NCE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; miſhap. *South.*

MI'SCHIEF. *ſ.* [*meſchef*, old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriouſly done. *Rowe.*

2. Ill conſequence; vexatious affair. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Sprat.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *ſ.* [from *miſchief* and *make.*] One who cauſes miſchief.

MI'SCHIEVOUS. *a.* [from *miſchief.*]

1. Harmful; hurtful; deſtructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked. *South.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainſworth.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Noxiouſly; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *ſ.* Hurtfulneſs; perniciouſneſs; wickedneſs. *South.*

MI'SCIBLE. *a.* [from *miſceo*, Lat.] Poſſible to be mingled. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or falſe quotation. *Collier.*

To MISCI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM. *ſ.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Miſtaken claim. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *computation.*] Falſe reckoning. *Clarendon.*

MISCONCE'IT. } *ſ.* [*mis* and *conceit*,
MISCONCE'PTION. } and *conception.*] Falſe opinion; wrong notion. *Hooker.*

MISCONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive.*] To misjudge; to have a falſe notion of. *Sha.*

MISCO'NDUCT. *ſ.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management. *Rogers.*

To MISCONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiſs; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong gueſs. *Brown.*

MISCONSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *conſtruction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conſtrue.*] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*

To MISCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*meſcounter*, French; *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong. *Sh.*

MI'SCREANCE. } *ſ.* [from *meſcreance*, Fr.]
MI'SCREANCY. } Unbelief; falſe faith; adherence to a falſe religion. *Swift.*

MI'SCREANT. *ſ.* [*meſcreant*, French.]

1. One that holds a falſe faith; one who believes in falſe gods. *Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch. *Addiſon.*

MISCREA'TE. } *a.* [*mis* and *create.*] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature. *Sh.*
MISCREA'TED. }

MISDE'ED. *ſ.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action. *Sh.*

To MISDE'EM. *v. n.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to miſtake. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill. *Shakſpeare.*

MISDEME'ANOR. *ſ.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour. *South.*

To MISDO'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton.*

To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults. *Dryden.*

MISDO'ER. *ſ.* [from *miſdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor. *Spenſer.*

MISDO'ING. *ſ.* [from *miſdo.*] Offence; deviation from right. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MISDO'UBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To ſuſpect of deceit or danger. *Dryden.*

MISDO'UBT. *ſ* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suſpicion of crime or danger. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Irreſolution; heſitation; *Shakſpeare.*

MISE. ſ. [French.] Iſſue. Law term.

To MISEMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To uſe to wrong purpoſes. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application. *Hale.*

MI'SER. *ſ.* [*miſer*, Latin.]

1. A wretched perſon: not in uſe. *Sidney.*
2. A wretch; a mean fellow: not in uſe. *Sh.*
3. A wretch covetous to extremity. *Otway.*

MI'SERABLE. *a.* [*miſerable*, French.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched. *South.*
2. Wretched; worthleſs. *Job.*
3. Culpably parſimonious; ſtingy.

MI'SERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *miſerable.*] State of miſery.

MI'SERABLY. *ad.* [from *miſerable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitouſly. *South.*
2. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*
3. Covetouſly. *Ainſworth.*

MI'SERY. *ſ.* [*miſeria*, Latin.]

1. Wretchedneſs; unhappineſs. *Locke.*
2. Calamity; misfortune. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [from *miſer.*] Covetouſneſs; avarice. *Wot.*

To MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *faſhion.*] To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *fortune*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune. *Add.*

To MISGI'VE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. *Shak.*

To MISGO'VERN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to adminiſter unfaithfully. *Kn.*

MISGO'VERNMENT. *ſ.*

1. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs. *Ral.*
2. Ill management. *Taylor.*
3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour. *Sha.*

MISGUI'DANCE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] Falſe direction. *South.*

To MISGUI'DE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*

MISHA'P. *ſ.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity. *Spenſer.*

MI'SHMASH. *ſ. Ainſ* A low word. A mingle.

To MISINFE'R. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong. *Hooker.*

To MISINFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by falſe accounts. *Milton.*

MISINFORMA'TION. *ſ* [from *miſinform.*] Falſe intelligence; falſe accounts. *South.*

To MISINTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong ſenſe. *B. Jon.*

To MISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v n.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form falſe opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*

To MISLA'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden.*

MISLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *miſlay.*] One that puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*

To MI'SLE. *v. n.* [from *miſt.*] To rain in imperceptible drops. *Derham.*

To MISLE'AD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake. *Bacon.*

MISLE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *miſlead.*] One that leads to ill. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'SLEN. *ſ.* [corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Mortimer.*

To MISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to be not pleaſed with. *Herbert.*

MISLI'KE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſapprobation; diſlike. *Fairfax.*

MISLI'KER. *ſ.* [from *miſlike.*] One that diſapproves. *Aſcham.*

To MISLI'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill. *Spenſer.*

To MISMA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGEMENT. *ſ.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct. *Pope.*

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unſuitably. *Southern.*

To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*

MISNO'MER. ſ. [French.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *obſerve.*] Not to obſerve accurately. *Locke.*

MISO'GAMIST. *ſ.* [μισῶ and γάμος.] A marriage hater.

MISO'GYNY. *ſ.* [μισῶ and γυνὴ.] Hatred of women.

To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakſp.*

MISO'RDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; diſorderly proceedings. *Camden.*

MISO'RDERLY. *a.* [from *miſorder.*] Irregular; unlawful. *Aſcham.*

To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpend.*] To ſpend ill; to waſte; to conſume to no purpoſe; to throw away. *Ben Jonſon.*

MISPE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *miſpend.*] One who ſpends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*

MISPERSUA'SION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *perſuaſion.*] Wrong notion; falſe opinion. *Decay of Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place. *South.*

To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.* Obſolete.

1. To miſtake. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſlight; to ſcorn; to deſpiſe. *Shakſ.*

MISPRI'SION. *ſ.* [from *miſpriſe.*]

1. Scorn; contempt: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*
2. Miſtake; miſconception: not in uſe. *Gla.*
3. [In common law.] Neglect, negligence, or overſight. *Miſpriſion* of treaſon, is the concealment of known treaſon. *Miſpriſion* of felony, is the letting any perſon, committed for felony, to go before he be indicted. *Cowell.*

To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD. *a.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiouſly proud: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falſely. *Shakſpeare.*

To MISRECI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth. *Bramhall.*

To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Sw.*

To MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falſely. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION. *ſ.* [from *miſrelate.*] Falſe or inaccurate narrative. *Bramhall.*

To MISREME'MBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To miſtake by truſting to memory. *Boyle.*

To MISREPO'RT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a falſe account of. *Hooker.*

MISREPO'RT. *ſ.* Falſe account; falſe and malicious repreſentation. *South.*

To MISREPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *repreſent.*] To repreſent not as it is; to falſify to diſadvantage. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION. *ſ.*
1. The act of miſrepreſenting. *Swift.*
2. Account maliciouſly falſe. *Atterbury.*

MISRU'LE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confuſion; revel; unjuſt domination. *Thomſon.*

MISS. *ſ.* [contracted from *miſtreſs.*]
1. The term of honour to a young girl. *Sw.*
2. A ſtrumpet; a concubine. *Dryden.*

To MISS. *v. a.* preter. *miſſed*; part. *miſſed* or *miſt.* [*miſſen*, Dutch.]
1. Not to hit by the mind; to miſtake. *Mil.*
2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.*
3. To fail of obtaining. *Dryden.*
4. To diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting. *Sidney.*
5. To be without. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To omit. *Prior.*
7. To perceive want of. *South.*

To MISS. *v. n.*
1. To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.*
2. Not to ſucceed. *Bacon.*
3. To fail; to miſtake.
4. To be loſt; to be wanting. *Milton.*
5. To miſcarry; to fail. *Milton.*
6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*

MISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Loſs; want. *Locke.*
2. Miſtake; errour. *Aſcham.*
3. Hurt; harm: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MI'SSAL. *ſ.* [*miſſale*, Lat. *miſſel*, French.] The maſs book. *Stilling fleet.*

To MISSA'Y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſay.*] To ſay ill or wrong. *Hakewill.*

To MISSE'EM. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſeem.*]
1. To make falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To miſbecome: obſolete both. *Spenſer.*

To MISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſerve.*] To ſerve unfaithfully. *Arbuthnot.*

To MISSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſhape.*] To ſhape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley.*

MI'SSILE. *a.* [*miſſilis*, Latin.] Thrown by the hand; ſtriking at diſtance. *Pope.*

MI'SSION. *ſ.* [*miſſio*, Latin.]
1. Commiſſion; the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority. *Milton. Atterbury.*
2. Perſons ſent on any account, uſually to propagate religion. *Bacon.*
3. Diſmiſſion; diſcharge: not in uſe. *Bacon.*
4. Faction; party: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'SSIONARY. } *ſ.* [*miſſionaire*, Fr.] One
MI'SSIONER. } ſent to propagate religion. *Swift. Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE. *a.* [*miſſive*, French.]
1. Such as is ſent. *Ayliffe.*
2. Uſed at diſtance. *Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE. ſ. [French.]
1. A letter ſent. *Bacon.*
2. A meſſenger: both obſolete. *Shakſ.*

To MISSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak wrong. *Donne.*

MIST. *ſ.* [mıſt, Saxon.]
1. A low thin cloud; a ſmall thin rain not perceived in drops. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*

To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or ſteam. *Shakſpeare.*

MISTA'EN. pret. and part. paſſ. of *miſtake*, for *miſtaken*. *Shakſpeare.*

MISTA'KABLE. *a.* [from *miſtake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take ſomething for that which it is not. *Stilling fleet.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*

To be MISTA'KEN. To err. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Miſconception; errour. *Tillotſon.*

MISTA'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *miſtaking.*] Erroneouſly; falſely. *Boyle.*

To MISTA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſtate.*] To ſtate wrong. *Sanderſon.*

To MISTE'ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong. *Sanderſon.*

To MISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill; to diſorder. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'STER. *a.* [from *meſtier*, trade, French.] What *miſter*, what *kind of*: obſolete. *Spenſ.*

To MISTE'RM *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

To MISTHI'NK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*

To MISTI'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MI'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *miſty.*] Cloudineſs; ſtate of being overcaſt. *Bacon.*

MI'STION. *ſ.* [from *miſtus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being mingled. *Boyle.*

MISTLETO'E. *ſ.* [mẏrtletan, Sax.] A plant, always produced from ſeed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will grow upon trees. The *miſtletoe* thruſh, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter, doth convey the ſeed from tree to tree; for the viſcous part of the berry, which ſurrounds the ſeed, doth ſometimes faſten it to the bird's beak, which he ſtrikes at the branches of a

neighbouring tree, and ſo leaves the ſeed ſticking by this viſcous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a ſmooth part, will faſten itſelf, and the following winter put out and grow: this plant doth moſt readily take upon the appie, the aſh, and ſome other ſmooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak hath theſe plants upon it, it is preſerved by the curious in their collections of natural curioſities. *Miller.*

MI'STLIKE. *a.* [*miſt* and *like.*] Reſembling a miſt. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'STRESS. *ſ.* [*maitreſſe*, French.]
1. A woman who governs: correlative to *ſubject* or to *ſervant.* *Arbuthnot.*
2. A woman who has ſomething in poſſeſſion. *Sidney.*
3. A woman ſkilled in any thing. *Addiſon.*
4. A woman teacher. *Swift.*
5. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*
6. A term of contemptuous addreſs. *Shakſp.*
7. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST. *ſ.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] Diffidence; ſuſpicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* To ſuſpect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Cowley.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*miſtruſt* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* With ſuſpicion.

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STLESS. *a.* [from *miſtruſt.*] Confident; unſuſpecting. *Carew.*

MI'STY. *a.* [from *miſt.*]
1. Clouded; overſpread with miſts. *Wotton.*
2. Obſcure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *underſtand.*] To miſconceive; to miſtake. *Add.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *ſ.*
1. Difference; diſagreement. *Swift.*
2. Errour; miſconception. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE. *ſ.* [from *miſuſe.*]
1. Abuſe; ill uſe.
2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *uſe.*] To treat or uſe improperly; to abuſe. *South.*

MISU'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Evil or cruel treatment. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wrong or erroneous uſe. *Locke.*
3. Miſapplication; abuſe. *Atterbury.*

To MISWE'EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To miſjudge; to diſtruſt: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and penban, Sax.] To go wrong: obſolete. *Fairfax.*

MI'SY. *ſ.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*

MITE. *ſ.* [*mite*, French; *miſt*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn; a weevil. *Philips.*
2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Dryden.*
4. A ſmall particle. *Ray.*

MITE'LLA. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'THRIDATE. *ſ.* One of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

MI'THRIDATE *muſtard. ſ.* A plant. *Mil.*

MI'TIGANT. *a.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Latin.]
1. To ſoften; to make leſs rigorous. *Hooker.*
2. To alleviate; to make mild. *Hooker.*
3. To mollify; to make leſs ſevere. *Milton.*
4. To cool; to moderate. *Addiſon.*

MITIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful. *Bacon.*

MI'TRE. *ſ.* [*mitre*, French; *mitra*, Latin.]
1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of epiſcopal crown. *Watts.*

MI'TRE. } *ſ.* [Among workmen.] A mode
MI'TER. } of joining two boards together.

MI'TRED. *a.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre.*] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior.*

MI'TTENT. *a.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiſeman.*

MI'TTENS. *ſ.* [*mitains*, French.]
1. Coarſe gloves for the winter. *Peacham.*
2. Gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers.

MI'TTIMUS. ſ. [Lat.] A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.

To MIX. *v. a.* [*miſceo*, Latin.]
1. To unite to ſomething elſe. *Hoſea.*
2. To unite various ingredients into one maſs. *Eſdras.*
3. To form of different ſubſtances. *Bacon.*
4. To join; to mingle. *Shakſpeare.*

To MIX. *v. n.* To be united into one maſs by mutual intromiſſion of parts. *Milton.*

MI'XEN. *ſ.* [mixen, Saxon.] A dunghil; a layſtal.

MI'XTION. *ſ.* [*mixtion*, French.] Mixture; confuſion of one thing with another. *Digby.*

MI'XTLY. *ad.* [from *mix.*] With coalition of different parts into one.

MI'XTURE. *ſ.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]
1. The act of mixing; the ſtate of being mixed. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A maſs formed by mingled ingredients.
3. That which is added and mixed. *Addiſon.*

MI'ZMAZE. *ſ.* A maze; a labyrinth. *Locke.*

MI'ZZEN. *ſ.* [*mezean*, Dutch.] The maſt in the ſtern or back part of a ſhip. *Bailey.*

MI'ZZY. *ſ.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainſworth.*

MNEMO'NICKS. *ſ.* [μνημονικη.] The art of memory.

MO. *a.* [ma, Saxon.] Making greater number; more: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MO. *ad.* Further; longer: obſolete. *Shakſp.*

To MOAN. *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To MOAN. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Thomſon.*

MOAN. *ſ.* Lamentation; audible ſorrow. *Sh.*

MOAT. *ſ.* [*motte*, French.] A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence. *Sidney.*

To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr.] To ſurround with canals by way of defence. *Dryden.*

MOB. *ſ.* [from *mobile.*] A kind of female undreſs for the head.

MOB. *ſ.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden.*

To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MO'BBISH. *a.* [from *mob.*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

MO'BBY. *ſ.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE. *ſ.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *L'Eſtrange.*

MOBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.]
1. The power of being moved. *Locke.*
2. Nimbleneſs; activity. *Blackmore.*
3. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dry.*
4. Fickleneſs; inconſtancy. *Ainſworth.*

To MO'BLE. *v. a.* To dreſs groſsly or inelegantly. *Shakſpeare.*

MOCHO-STONE. *ſ.* *Mocho-ſtones* are related to the agat, of a clear horny gray, with delineations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, black, brown, and red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

To MOCK. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French.]
1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. *Job.*
2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To defeat; to elude. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuouſly. *Milton.*

To MOCK. *v. n.* To make contemptuous ſport. *Job.*

MOCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer; ſneer; gibe; flirt. *Tillotſon.*
2. Imitation; mimickry. *Craſhaw.*

MOCK. *a* Falſe; counterfeit; not real. *Dry.*

MO'CKABLE. *a.* Expoſed to deriſion. *Shakſ.*

MOCK-PRI'VET. }
MOCK-WI'LLOW. } *ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*

MO'CKEL. *a.* [the ſame with *mickle.*] Much; many. *Spenſer.*

MO'CKER. *ſ.* [from *mock.*]
1. One who mocks; a ſcorner; a ſcoffer. *Sb.*
2. A deceiver; an eluſory impoſtor.

MO'CKERY. *ſ.* [*mocquerie*, French.]
1. Deriſion; ſcorn; ſportive inſult. *Watts.*
2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. *Hook.*
3. Sport; ſubject of laughter. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Vanity of attempt; vain effort. *Shakſp.*
5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain ſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'CKING-BIRD. *ſ.* An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY. *ad.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with inſult.

MO'CKING-STOCK. *ſ.* [*mocking* and *ſtock.*] A butt for merriment.

MO'DAL. *a.* [*modale*, Fr.] Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence. *Glanville.*

MODA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*

MODE. *ſ.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.]
1. External variety; accidental diſcrimination; accident. *Watts.*
2. Gradation; degree. *Pope.*
3. Manner; method; form; faſhion. *Tayl.*
4. State; quality. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Faſhion; cuſtom. *Addiſon.*

MO'DEL. *ſ.* [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Latin.]
1. A repreſentation in little of ſomething made or done. *Addiſon.*
2. A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.*
3. A mould; any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it encloſes. *Shakſp.*
4. Standard; that by which any thing is meaſured. *South.*

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to ſhape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Addiſon.*

MO'DELLER. *ſ.* [from *model.*] Planner; ſchemer; contriver. *Spectator.*

MO'DERATE. *a.* [*moderatus*, Latin.]
1. Temperate; not exceſſive. *Eccluſ.*
2. Not hot of temper. *Swift.*
3. Not luxurious; not expenſive. *Shakſp.*
4. Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet. *Smalridge.*
5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.*
6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin.]
1. To regulate; to reſtrain; to ſtill; to pacify; to quiet; to repreſs. *Spenſer.*
2. To make temperate; to qualify. *Blackm.*

MO'DERATELY. *ad.* from *moderate.*]
1. Temperately; mildly.
2. In a middle degree. *Waller.*

MO'DERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateneſs.

MODERA'TION. *ſ.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]
1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; ſtate of keeping a due mean between extremes. *Atterbury.*
2. Calmneſs of mind; equanimity. *Milton.*
3. Frugality in expence. *Ainſworth.*

MODERA'TOR. *ſ.* [*moderator*, Latin.]
1. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains. *Walton.*
2. One who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion. *Bacon.*

MO'DERN. *a.* [*moderne*, French.]
1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. *Bacon. Prior.*
2. In *Shakſpeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

MO'DERNS. *ſ.* Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients. *Boyle.*

To MO'DERNISE. *v. a.* To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things.

MO'DERNISM. *ſ.* Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner. *Swift.*

MO'DERNNESS. *ſ.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.

MO'DEST. *a.* [*modeſte*, French.]
1. Not arrogant; not preſumptuous. *Young.*
2. Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden.*
3. Not looſe; not unchaſte. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Not exceſſive; not extreme. *Addiſon.*

MO'DESTLY. *ad.* [from *modeſt.*]
1. Not arrogantly; not preſumptuouſly. *Sw.*
2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not looſely; not lewdly; with decency.
4. Not exceſſively; with moderation.

MO'DESTY. *ſ.* [*modeſtie*, Fr. *modeſtus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogance; not preſumptuouſneſs.
2. Not impudence; not forwardneſs.
3. Moderation; decency. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Chaſtity; purity of manners. *Dryden.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE. *ſ.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, being part of the tucker. *Addiſon.*

MO'DICUM. ſ. [Latin.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*

MO'DIFIABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] That may be diverſified by accidental differences. *Locke.*

MO'DIFICABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] Diverſifiable by various modes.

MODIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*modification*, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode. *Newton.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]
1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to ſhape. *Newton.*
2. To ſoften; to moderate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. n.* To extenuate. *L'Eſtr.*

MO'DILLON. ſ. [French.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the corinthian and compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Harris.*

MO'DISH. *a.* [from *mode.*] Faſhionable; formed according to the reigning cuſtom. *Addiſon.*

MO'DISHLY. *ad.* Faſhionably. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *modiſh.*] Affectation of the faſhion.

To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form ſound to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Grew.*

MODULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *modulate.*]
1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward.*
2. Sound modulated; harmony. *Thomſon.*

MO'DULATOR. *ſ.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms ſounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Derb.*

MO'DULE. *ſ.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty repreſentation; a model. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'DUS. ſ. [Latin.] Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL. *ſ.* [*picus.*] A bird. *Ainſw.*

MOE. *a.* [ma, Saxon, See Mo.] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*

MO'HAIR. *ſ.* [*mohere*, French.] Thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope.*

MO'HOCK. *ſ.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infeſted the ſtreets of London. *Dennis.*

MO'IDERED. *a.* Crazed; mudded. *Ainſw.*

MO'IDORE. *ſ.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound ſeven ſhillings.

MO'IETY. *ſ.* [*moitié*, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clar.*

To MOIL. *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French.]
1. To daub with dirt. *Knolles.*
2. To weary. *Chapman.*

To MOIL. *v. n.* [*mouiller*, French.]
1. To labour in the mire. *Bacon.*
2. To toil; to drudge. *L'Eſtrange.*

MOIST. *a.* [*moiſte*, French.]
1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a ſmall degree. *Pope.*
2. Juicy; ſucculent. *Ainſw.*

To MOIST. } *To* MO'ISTEN. } *v. a.* [from *moiſt.*] To make damp; to make wet to a ſmall degree; to damp. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'ISTENER. *ſ.* [from *moiſten.*] The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

MO'ISTNESS. *ſ.* [from *moiſt.*] Dampneſs: wetneſs in a ſmall degree. *Addiſon.*

MO'ISTURE. *ſ.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from moiſt.]
1. State of being moiſt; moderate wetneſs. *Sidney.*
2. Small quantity of liquid. *Addiſon.*

MOKES *of a net.* The meſhes. *Ainſworth.*

MO'KY. *a.* Dark; murky. *Ainſworth.*

MOLE. *ſ.* [mœl, Saxon; *mole*, French.]
1. A formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows into a kind of fleſh in the uterus, and is called a falſe conception. *Quincy.*
2. A natural ſpot or diſcoloration of the body. *Pope.*
3. A mound; a dike. *Sandys.*
4. A little beaſt that works under ground.

MO'LEBAT. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſw.*

MO'LECAST. *ſ.* [*mole* and *caſt.*] Hillock caſt up by a mole. *Mortimer.*

MO'LECATCHER. *ſ.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

MO'LEHILL. *ſ.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*moleſtus*, Latin.] To diſturb; to trouble; to vex. *Locke.*

MOLESTA'TION. *ſ.* [*moleſtia*, Latin.] Diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation. *Br.*

MOLE'STER. *ſ.* [from *moleſt.*] One who diſturbs.

MO'LETRACK. *ſ.* [*mole* and *track.*] Courſe of the mole under ground. *Mortimer.*

MO'LEWARP. *ſ.* [*mold* and peopan, Sax.] A mole: properly *mouldwarp*. *Drayton.*

MO'LLIENT. *a.* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE. *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be ſoftened.

MOLLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *mollify.*]
1. The act of mollifying or ſoftening. *Bacon.*
2. Pacification; mitigation. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'LLIFIER. *ſ.* [from *mollify.*]
1. That which ſoftens; that which appeaſes. *Bacon.*
2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin.]
1. To ſoften; to make ſoft.
2. To aſſuage. *Iſaiah.*
3. To appeaſe; to pacify; to quiet. *Spenſer.*
4. To qualify; to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome. *Clarendon.*

MOLO'SSES. } MOLA'SSES. } *ſ.* [*melazzo*, Italian.] Treacle; the ſpume or ſcum of the juice of the ſugar cane.

MO'LTEN. The part. paſſ. from *melt.*

MO'LY. *ſ.* [*moly*, Latin.] *Moly*, or wild garlick, is of ſeveral ſorts: as, *the great* moly *of Homer, Indian* moly, *the* moly *of Hungary, ſerpents* moly, *the yellow* moly. *Mortimer.*

MOME. *ſ.* A dull, ſtupid blockhead; a ſtock; a poſt. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'MENT. *ſ.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Lat.]
1. Conſequence; importance; weight; value. *Bentley.*
2. Force; impulſive weight; actuating power. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. An indiviſible particle of time. *Prior.*

MOME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] For a moment. *Brown.*

MOMENTA'NEOUS. } *a.* [*momentaneus*,
MO'MENTANY. } Lat. *momentanie*, French.] Laſting but a moment. *Bacon.*

MO'MENTARY. *a.* [from *moment.*] Laſting for a moment; done in a moment. *Dryden.*

MOME'NTOUS. *a.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important; weighty; of conſequence. *Addiſ.*

MO'MMERY. *ſ.* [or *mummery*; *momerie*, French.] An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL. *a.* [*monacal*, Fr.] Monaſtick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MO'NACHISM. *ſ.* [*monachiſme*, Fr.] The ſtate of monks; the monaſtick life.

MO'NAD. } *ſ.* [μονὰς.] An indiviſible thing.
MO'NADE. } *More.*

MO'NARCH. *ſ.* [μόναρχος.]
1. A governour inveſted with abſolute authority; a king. *Temple.*
2. One ſuperiour to the reſt of the ſame kind.
3. Preſident. *Shakſpeare.*

MONA'RCHAL. *a.* [from *monarch.*] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Milt.*

MONA'RCHICAL. *a.* [μοναρχικὸς.] Veſted in a ſingle ruler. *Brown.*

To MO'NARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch.*] To play the king. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'NARCHY. *ſ.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχία.]
1. The government of a ſingle perſon. *Aiterb.*
2. Kingdom; empire. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'NASTERY. *ſ.* [*monaſterium*, Latin.] Houſe of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloiſter. *Dryden.*

MONA'STICAL. } *a.* [*monaſticus*, Lat.] Re-
MONA'STICK. } ligiouſly recluſe; pertaining to a monk. *Brown.*

MONA'STICALLY. *ad.* Recluſely; in the manner of a monk. *Swift.*

MO'NDAY. *ſ.* [from *moon* and *day.*] The ſecond day of the week.

MO'NEY. *ſ.* [*monnoye*, French. It has properly no plural; but *monies* was formerly uſed for ſums.] Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce. *Swift.*

MO'NEYBAG. *ſ.* [*money* and *bag.*] A large purſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'NEYBOX. *ſ.* [*money* and *box.*] A till; repoſitory of ready coin.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *ſ.* [*money* and *change.*] A broker in money. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYED. *a.* [from *money.*] Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands. *Locke.*

MO'NEYER. *ſ.* [from *money.*]
1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.

MO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *money.*] Wanting money; pennileſs. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *ſ.* [*money* and *matter.*] Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *ſ* [*money* and *ſcrivener.*] One who raiſes money for others. *Ar.*

MO'NEYWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

MO'NEYSWORTH. *ſ.* [*money* and *worth.*] Something valuable. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'NGCORN. *ſ.* [mang, Saxon, and *corn.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

MO'NGER. *ſ.* [mangepe, Saxon, a trader.] A dealer; a ſeller. *Hudibras.*

MO'NGREL. *a.* [from mang, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.

MO'NIMENT. *ſ.* [from *moneo*, Latin.] It ſeems to ſignify inſcription in *Spenſer.*

To MO'NISH. *v. a.* [*moneo*, Latin.] To admoniſh. *Aſcham.*

MO'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *moniſh.*] An admoniſher; a monitor.

MONI'TION. *ſ.* [*monitio*, Latin.]
1. Information; hint. *Holder.*
2. Inſtruction; document. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'NITOR. ſ. [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys. *Locke.*

MO'NITORY. *a.* [*monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying uſeful inſtruction; giving admonition.

MO'NITORY. *ſ.* Admonition; warning. *Bac.*

MONK. *ſ.* [μοναχὸς.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances. *Knolles.*

MO'NKERY. *ſ.* [from *monk.*] The monaſtick life. *Hall.*

MO'NKEY. *ſ.* [*monikin*, a little man.]
1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man.
2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

MO'NKHOOD. *ſ.* [*monk* and *hood.*] The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*

MO'NKISH. *a.* [from *monk.*] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks. *Smith.*

MONKS-HOOD. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

MONKS-RHUBARB. *ſ.* A ſpecies of dock.

MO'NOCHORD. *ſ.* [μονὸς and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument of one ſtring. *Harris.*

MONO'CULAR. } *a* [μόνος and *oculus.*]
MONO'CULOUS. } One-eyed. *Glanville.*

MO'NODY. *ſ.* [μονῳδία.] A poem ſung by one perſon not in dialogue.

MONO'GAMIST. *ſ.* [μόνος and γαμος.] One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONO'GAMY. *ſ.* [μόνος and γαμέω.] Marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM. *ſ.* [μόνος and γράμμα.] A cipher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MO'NOLOGUE. *ſ.* [μόνος and λόγος.] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy. *Dryden.*

MO'NOMACHY. *ſ.* [μονομαχία.] A duel; a ſingle combat.

MO'NOME. *ſ.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris.*

MONOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [μόνος and πέταλον.] It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into many ſmall ones. *Quincy.*

ONO'POLIST. *ſ.* [*monopoleur*, Fr.] One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE. *v. n.* [μόνος and πολέω.] To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLY. *ſ.* [μονοπωλία.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

MONO'PTOTE. *ſ.* [μόνος and πτῶσις.] A noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe.

MONO'STICH. *ſ.* [μονοστιχον.] A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *monoſyllable.*] Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [μόνος and συλλαβὴ.] A word of only one ſyllable. *Dryden.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *a.* [from *monoſyllable.*] Conſiſting of one ſyllable. *Cleaveland.*

MONO'TONY. *ſ.* [μονοτονία.] Uniformity of ſound; want of variety in cadence. *Pope.*

MO'NSIEUR. ſ. [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakſpeare.*

MONSO'ON. *ſ.* [*monſon*, French.] *Monſoons* are ſhifting trade winds in the Eaſt Indian ocean, which blow periodically; ſome for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then ſhift and blow for ſix or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

MO'NSTER. *ſ.* [*monſtrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature. *Locke.*
2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. *Sh.*

MONSTRO'SITY. } *ſ.* [from *monſtrous.*]
MONSTRUO'SITY. } The ſtate of being monſtrous, or out of the common order of the univerſe. *Bacon. Shakſpeare.*

MO'NSTROUS. *a.* [*monſtroſus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the ſtated order of nature. *Locke.*
2. Strange; wonderful. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Irregular; enormous. *Pope.*
4. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUSLY. *ad.* [from *monſtrous.*]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; ſhockingly; terribly; horribly. *South.*
2. To a great or enormous degree. *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *monſtrous.*] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour. *Ne.*

MO'NTANT. ſ. [Fr.] A term in fencing. *Sh.*

MO'NTERO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A horſeman's cap. *Bacon.*

MONTE'TH. *ſ.* [from the name of the inventor.] A veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed. *King.*

MO'NTH. *ſ.* [monaƀ, Saxon.] A ſpace of time either meaſured by the ſun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the ſame point; the ſolar month is the time in which the ſun paſſes through a ſign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

MONTH'S *mind. ſ.* Longing deſire. *Shakſp.*

MO'NTHLY. *a.* [from *month.*]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.*
2. Happening every month. *Dryden.*

MO'NTHLY. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*

MONTO'IR. ſ. [French.] In horſemanſhip, a ſtone as high as the ſtirrups, which riding-maſters mount their horſes from.

MO'NUMENT. *ſ.* [*monument*, French.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved; a memorial. *Ral.*
2. A tomb; a cenotaph. *Pope.*

MONUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *monument.*]

1. Memorial; preſerving memory. *Pope.*
2. Raiſed in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Craſhaw.*

MOOD. *ſ.* [*modus*, Latin.]

1. The form of an argument. *Baker.*
2. Style of muſick. *Milton.*
3. The change the verb undergoes in ſome languages, to ſignify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood.* *Clarke.*
4. [from *mod*, Gothick; mod, Sax.] Temper of mind; ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion; diſpoſition. *Addiſon.*
5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Hooker.*

MO'ODY. *a.* [from *mood.*]

1. Angry; out of humour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakſpeare.*

MOON. *ſ.* [μήν.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A month. *Ainſworth.*

MOON-BEAM. *ſ.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Ray of lunar light. *Bacon.*

MOON-CALF. *ſ.* [*moon* and *calf.*]

1. A monſter; a falſe conception; ſuppoſed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A dolt; a ſtupid fellow. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED. *a.* [*moon* and *eye.*]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.
2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainſworth.*

MOONFE'RN. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

MOON-FISH. *ſ. Moon-fiſh* is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half-moon. *Grew.*

MO'ONLESS. *a.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon. *Dryden.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *ſ.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Pope.*

MOON-SEED. *ſ.* [*meniſpermum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'ONSHINE. *ſ.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*]

1. The luſtre of the moon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In burleſque.] A month. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'ONSHINE. } *a.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*] Illu-
MO'ONSHINY. } minated by the moon.
MO'ONSTONE. *ſ.* A kind of ſtone. *Ainſ.*
MO'ONSTRUCK. *a.* [*moon* and *ſtruck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*
MO'ON-TREFOIL. *ſ.* [*medicago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
MO'ONWORT. *ſ.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Stationflower; honeſty.
MO'ONY. *a.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; having a creſcent for the ſtandard reſembling the moon. *Philips.*
MOOR. *ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teut. clay.]
1. A marſh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds. *Spenſer.*
2. [*maurus*, Lat.] A negro; a black-a-moor.
To MOOR. *v. a.* [*morer*, French.] To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe. *Dryden.*
To MOOR, *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be ſtationed. *Arbuthnot.*
To blow a MOOR. To ſound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainſworth.*
MO'ORCOCK. *ſ.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.
MO'ORHEN. *ſ.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon.*
MO'ORISH. *a.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marſhy; watery. *Hale.*
MO'ORLAND. *ſ.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marſh; fen; watery ground. *Swift.*
MO'ORSTONE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of granite. *Wood.*
MO'ORY. *a.* [from *moor.*] Marſhy; fenny; watery. *Fairfax.*
MOOSE. *ſ.* The large American deer.
To MOOT. *v. a.* To plead a mock cauſe; to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was done in the inns of court at appointed times.
MOOT *caſe* or *point.* A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable. *Locke.*
MO'OTED. *a.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainſ.*
MO'OTER. *ſ.* [from *moot.*] A diſputer of moot points.
MOP. *ſ.* [*moppa*, Welſh.]
1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. *Swift.*
2. A wry mouth made in contempt. *Shakſp.*
To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.
To MOP. *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*
To MOPE. *v. n.* To be ſtupid; to droweſe; to be in a conſtant day-dream. *Rowe.*
To MOPE. *v. a.* To make ſpiritleſs; to deprive of natural powers. *Locke.*
MOPE-EYED. *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ainſw.*
MO'PPET. } *ſ.* A puppet made of rags, as a
MO'PSEY. } mop is made; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*
MO'PUS. *ſ.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift.*
MO'RAL. *a.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad. *Hooker.*
2. Reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Popular; ſuch as is known or admitted in the general buſineſs of life. *Tillotſon.*
MO'RAL. *ſ.*
1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior.*
2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Swift.*
To MO'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralize: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
MO'RALIST. *ſ.* [*moraliſte*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Addiſon.*
MORA'LITY. *ſ.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral.*]
1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks. *Baker.*
2. The form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward, or puniſhment. *South.*
To MO'RALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliſer*, Fr.] To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
To MO'RALIZE. *v. n.* To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.
MO'RALIZER, *ſ.* [from *moralize.*] He who moralizes.
MO'RALLY. *ad.* [from *moral.*]
1. In the ethical ſenſe. *Rymer.*
2. According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden.*
3. Popularly. *L'Eſtrange.*
MO'RALS. *ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with reſpect to others. *South.*
MORA'SS. *ſ.* [*morais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*
MO'RBID. *a.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed; in a ſtate contrary to health. *Arbuthnot.*
MO'RBIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diſeaſed.
MORBI'FICAL. } *a.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat.]
MORBI'FICK. } Cauſing diſeaſes. *Harvey.*
MORBO'SE. *a.* [*morboſus*, Lat.] Proceeding from diſeaſe; not healthy. *Ray.*
MORBO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *morboſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed ſtate: not in uſe. *Brown.*
MORDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.
MORDA'CITY. *ſ.* [*mordacitas*, Lat.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*
MO'RDICANT. *a.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*
MORDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*
MORE. *a.* [mape, Saxon.]
1. In greater quantity; in greater degree. *Sh.*
2. In greater number. *Cowley.*
3. Greater: not in uſe. *AEts.*
4. Added to ſome former number. *Pope.*
MORE. *ad.*
1. To a greater degree. *Bacon.*
2. The particle that forms the comparative degree: as, *more* happy. *Bacon.*
3. Again; a ſecond time. *Tatler.*
4. Longer; yet continuing: with the negative particle; *he lives no* more. *Shakſpeare.*
MORE. *ſ.*
1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. *Sh.*

2. Greater thing; other thing: *he did* more *than his fellows.* *Locke.*
3. Second time; longer time: *he will come* no more. *Pope.*

MORE'L. *ſ.* [*ſolanum*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Trevoux.*
2. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MOREO'VER. *ad.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned; beſides. *Shakſp.*

MORGLA'Y. *ſ.* A deadly weapon. *Ainſw.*

MORI'GEROUS. *a.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obſequious.

MO'RION. *ſ.* [Fr.] A helmet. *Raleigh.*

MORI'SCO. *ſ.* [*moriſco*, Spaniſh.] A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'RKIN. *ſ.* A wild beaſt, dead through ſickneſs or miſchance. *Bailey.*

MO'RLAND. *ſ.* [morland, Saxon.] A mountainous or hilly country.

MO'RLING. } *ſ.* Wool plucked from a dead
MO'RTLING. } ſheep. *Ainſworth.*

MO'RMO. ſ. [μορμὼ.] Bugbear; falſe terrour.

MORN. *ſ.* [mapne, Saxon.] The firſt part of the day; the morning. *Lee.*

MO'RNING. *ſ.* The firſt part of the day; from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

MO'RNING. *a.* Being in the early part of the day. *Pope.*

MO'RNING-GOWN. *ſ.* A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed. *Addiſon.*

MO'RNING-STAR. *ſ.* The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning. *Spenſer.*

MORO'SE. *a.* [*moroſus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peeviſh; ſullen. *Watts.*

MORO'SELY. *ad.* Sourly; peeviſhly. *G. of T.*

MORO'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *moroſe.*] Sourneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY. *ſ.* [*moroſitas*, Latin.] Moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Clarendon.*

MO'RPHEW. *ſ.* [*morphée*, Fr.] A ſcurf on the face.

MO'RRIS. } *ſ.* [that is, *mooriſh* or
MO'RRIS-DANCE. } *moriſco-dance.*]
1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned by the Moors. *Milton. Bacon.*
2. *Nine mens* MORRIS. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'RRIS-DANCER. *ſ.* One who dances *à la moreſco*, the mooriſh dance. *Temple.*

MO'RROW. *ſ.* [morgen, Saxon.]
1. The day after the preſent day. *Cowley.*
2. *To* MORROW. On the day after this current day. *Prior.*

MORSE. *ſ.* [*phoca.*] A ſeahorſe. *Brown.*

MO'RSEL. *ſ.* [*morſellus*, low Latin.]
1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *Sh.*
2. A piece; a meal. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A ſmall quantity: not proper. *Boyle.*

MO'RSURE. *ſ.* [*morſure*, Fr. *morſura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

MORT. *ſ.* [*morte*, Fr.]
1. A tune ſounded at the death of the game. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*morgt*, Iſlandick.] A great quantity.

MO'RTAL. *a.* [*mortalis*, Latin.]
1. Subject to death; doomed ſometime to die.
2. Deadly; deſtructive. *Bacon.*
3. Bringing death. *Pope.*
4. Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*
5. Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAL. *ſ.* Man; human being. *Tickel.*

MORTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *mortal.*]
1. Subjection to death; ſtate of a being ſubject to death. *Watts.*
2. Death. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Power of deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.*
5. Human nature. *Pope.*

MO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *mortal.*]
1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*
2. Extremely; to extremity. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *ſ.* [*mortarium*, Latin.]
1. A veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle. *Ray.*
2. A ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *ſ.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks. *Mortimer.*

MO'RTGAGE. *ſ.* [*mort* and *gage*, French.]
1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The ſtate of being pledged. *Bacon.*

To MO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbuthnot.*

MORTGAGE'E. *ſ.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*

MO'RTGAGER. *ſ.* [from *mortgage.*] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*mortifer*, Lat.] Fatal; deadly; deſtructive *Hammond.*

MORTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*mortification*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of corrupting, or loſing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Milton.*
2. Deſtruction of active qualities. *Bacon.*
3. The act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Humiliation; ſubjection of the paſſions.
5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.]
1. To deſtroy vital qualities.
2. To deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities. *Bacon.*
3. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions. *Shakſp.*
4. To macerate or haraſs the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*
5. To humble; to depreſs; to vex. *Addiſon.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.*
1. To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*
2. To be ſubdued; to die away.
3. To practiſe religious ſeverities. *Law.*

MO'RTISE. *ſ.* [*mortaiſe*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint. *Shakſpeare.*

To MO'RTISE. *v. a.* To cut to a mortiſe; to join with a mortiſe. *Drayton.*

MO'RTMAIN. *ſ.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable.

MO'RTPAY. *ſ.* [*mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *ſ.* A diſh of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MO'RTUARY. *ſ.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris.*

MOSA'ICK. *a.* [*moſaique*, Fr.] *Moſaick* is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours. *Wotton.*

MO'SCHATEL. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

MOSQUE. *ſ.* [*moſchit*, Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *ſ.* [meoꝛ, Saxon.] A plant. *Moſs*, formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees, is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art. *Mill.*

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moſs. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *moſſy*.] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs. *Bac.*

MO'SSY. *a.* [from *moſs*.] Overgrown with moſs; covered with moſs. *Pope.*

MOST. *a.* the ſuperlative of *more*. [mæꝛt, Saxon.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity. *Arbuthnot.*

MOST. *ad.*

1. In the greateſt degree. *Locke.*
2. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree: as, *the* moſt *wiſe.*

MOST. *ſ.*

1. The greateſt number. *Addiſon.*
2. The greateſt value. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity; the utmoſt. *Bacon.*

MO'STICK. *ſ.* A painter's ſtaff. *Ainſworth.*

MO'STLY. *ad.* [from *moſt*.] For the greateſt part. *Bacon.*

MO'STWHAT. *ad.* [*moſt* and *what*.] For the moſt part: obſolete. *Hammond.*

MOTA'TION. *ſ.* Act of moving.

MOTE. *ſ.* [moꝛ, Saxon.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*

MOTE, for *might*, or *muſt*. *Spenſer.*

MOTH. *ſ.* [moð, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings. *Dryden.*

MO'THER. *ſ.* [moðoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That which has produced any thing. *Arb.*
3. That which has preceded in time: as, *a* mother *church to chapels.*
4. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
5. Hyſterical paſſion. *Graunt.*
6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman.
7. [*moeder*, Dutch.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreted. *Dryden.*

MO'THER. *a.* Had at the birth; native: as, *mother* wit. *Shakſpeare.*

To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dry.*

MO'THER *in law*. *ſ.* The mother of a huſband or wife. *Matthew.*

MO'THER *of pearl*. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe pearl. *Hakewill.*

MO'THER *of thyme*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *mother*.] The office or character of a mother. *Donne.*

MO'THERLESS. *a.* [from *mother*.] Deſtitute of a mother. *Waller.*

MO'THERLY. *a.* [*mother* and *like*.] Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*

MO'THERLY. *ad.* [from *mother*.] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*

MO'THERWORT. *ſ.* [*cardiaca*.] A plant.

MO'THERY. *a.* [from *mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent.

MOTHMU'LLEIN. *ſ.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THWORT. *ſ.* [*moth* and *wort*.] An herb.

MO'THY. *a.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths. *Sh.*

MO'TION. *ſ.* [*motio*, Latin.]

1. The act of changing place. *Milton.*
2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Waller.*
3. Change of poſture; action. *Dryden.*
4. Agitation; inteſtine action. *Gay.*
5. Direction; tendency. *Milton.*
6. Impulſe communicated. *Dryden.*
7. Tendency of the mind. *South.*
8. Propoſal made. *Shakſpeare.*

To MO'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propoſe.

MO'TIONLESS. *a.* [from *motion*.] Wanting motion; being without motion. *Blackmore.*

MO'TIVE. *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.]

1. Cauſing motion; having moment. *Hooker.*
2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*

MO'TIVE. *ſ.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. *Locke.*
2. Mover: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'TLEY. *a.* Mingled of various colours. *Sh.*

MO'TOR. *ſ.* [*moteur*, Fr.] A mover. *Brown.*

MO'TORY. *a.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion. *Ray.*

MO'TTO. *ſ.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addiſon.*

To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Job.*
2. To give an impulſe to. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To propoſe; to recommend. *Davies.*
4. To perſuade; to prevail on. *South.*
5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to ſtir paſſion. *Dryden.*
6. To make angry. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To put into commotion. *Ruth.*
8. To incite. *Milton.*
9. To conduct regularly in motion. *Milton.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To be in a ſtate of changing place. *Milt.*
2. To go from one place to another. *Shakſp.*
3. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.*
4. To go forward. *Dryden.*
5. To change the poſture of the body in ceremony. *Eſther.*

MO'VEABLE. *a.* [from *move.*]
1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addiſon.*
2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*

MO'VEABLES. *ſ.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture: diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions, as lands or houſes. *Shakſp.*

MO'VEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *moveable.*] Mobility; poſſibility to be moved.

MO'VEABLY. *ad.* [from *moveable.*] So as it may be moved. *Grew.*

MO'VELESS. *a.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*

MO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [*mouvement*, French.]
1. Manner of moving. *Pope.*
2. Motion. *Pope.*

MO'VENT. *a.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving. *Grew.*

MO'VENT. *ſ.* [*movens*, Latin.] That which moves another. *Glanville.*

MO'VER. *ſ.* [from *move.*]
1. The perſon or thing that gives motion. *Sh.*
2. Something that moves, or ſtands not ſtill. *Dryden.*
3. A propoſer. *Bacon.*

MO'VING. *part. a.* Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the paſſions. *Blackmore.*

MO'VINGLY. *ad.* Pathetically; in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions. *Addiſon.*

MOULD. *ſ.* [*moegel*, Swediſh.]
1. A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept motionleſs and damp. *Bacon.*
2. [mold, Saxon.] Earth; ſoil; ground in which any thing grows. *Sandys.*
3. Matter of which any thing is made. *Add.*
4. [*molde*, Spaniſh.] The matrix in which any thing is caſt, or receives its form. *Black.*
5. Caſt; form. *Prior.*
6. The ſuture or contexture of the ſkull. *Ainſ.*

To MOULD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bac.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould. *Knolles.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form; to ſhape; to model. *Wotton.*
2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread. *Ainſ.*

MO'ULDABLE. *a.* [from *mould.*] That may be moulded. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDER. *ſ.* [from *mould.*] He who moulds.

To MO'ULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to duſt; to periſh in duſt. *Clarendon.*

To MO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to duſt; to crumble. *Pope.*

MO'ULDINESS. *ſ.* [from *mouldy.*] The ſtate of being mouldy. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDING. *ſ.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone. *Moxon.*

MO'ULDWARP. *ſ.* [molo and peoppan, Saxon.] A mole; a ſmall animal that throws up the earth. *Walton.*

MO'ULDY. *a.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions. *Addiſon.*

To MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To ſhed or change the feathers; to loſe feathers. *Suckling.*

To MOUNCH. } *v. a.* To eat. *Shakſpeare.*
To MAUNCH. }

MOUND. *ſ.* [munbian, Saxon, *to defend.*] Any thing raiſed to fortify or defend. *Milton.*

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT. *ſ.* [*mont*, French.]
1. A mountain; a hill. *Dryden.*
2. An artificial hill raiſed in a garden, or other place. *Knolles.*
3. A publick treaſure; a bank: obſolete. *Ba.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]
1. To riſe on high. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To tower; to be built up to a great elevation. *Job.*
3. To get on horſeback. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [for *amount.*] To attain in value. *Pope.*

To MOUNT. *v. a.*
1. To raiſe aloft; to lift on high. *Shakſp.*
2. To aſcend; to climb. *Dryden.*
3. To place on horſeback. *Dryden.*
4. To embelliſh with ornaments.
5. *To* MOUNT *guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular poſt.
6. *To* MOUNT *a cannon.* To ſet a piece on its wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN. *ſ.* [*montaigne*, French.]
1. A large hill; a vaſt protuberance of the earth. *Milton.*
2. Any thing proverbially huge. *Shakſp.*

MO'UNTAIN. *a.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains. *Shakſp.*

MOUNTAINE'ER. *ſ.* [from *mountain.*]
1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley.*
2. A ſavage; a freebooter; a ruſtick. *Milton.*

MO'UNTAINET. *ſ.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock; a ſmall mount. *Sidney.*

MO'UNTAINOUS. *a.* [from *mountain.*]
1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.*
2. Large as mountains; huge. *Prior.*
3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *ſ.* State of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *ſ.* [*creſſelinum.*] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *ſ.* [*chamærhododendron.*] A plant.

MO'UNTANT. *a.* [*montant*, French.] Riſing on high. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UNTEBANK. *ſ.* [*montare in banco*, Ital.]
1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras.*
2. Any boaſtful and falſe pretender. *Shakſp.*

To MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by falſe boaſts or pretences. *Shakſp.*

MO'UNTENANCE. *ſ.* Amount of a thing in ſpace: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MO'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts. *Drayton.*

MO'UNTY. *ſ.* [*montée*, French.] The riſe of a hawk. *Sidney.*

To MOURN. *v. n.* [munnan, Saxon.]
1. To grieve; to be ſorrowful. *Bacon.*
2. To wear the habit of ſorrow. *Pope.*
3. To preſerve appearance of grief. *Samuel.*

To MOURN. *v. a.*
1. To grieve for; to lament. *Addiſon.*
2. To utter in a ſorrowful manner. *Milton.*

MOURNE. *ſ.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance to which the ſteel part is fixed. *Sidney.*

MO'URNER. *ſ.* [from *mourn.*]
1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shak.*
2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryd.*
3. Something uſed at funerals. *Dryden.*

MO'URNFUL. *a.* [*mourn* and *full.*]
1. Having the appearance of ſorrow. *Dryden.*
2. Cauſing ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sorrowful; feeling ſorrow. *Prior.*
4. Betokening ſorrow; expreſſive of grief. *Sh.*

MO'URNFULLY. *ad.* Sorrowfully; with ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'URNFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *mournful.*]
1. Sorrow; grief.
2. Show of grief; appearance of ſorrow.

MO'URNING. *ſ.* [from *mourn.*]
1. Lamentation; ſorrow. *Eſdras.*
2. The dreſs of ſorrow. *Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY. *ad.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of ſorrowing. *Shakſp.*

MOUSE. plural *mice.* *ſ.* [muſ, Saxon.] The ſmalleſt of all beaſts; a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields. *Derham.*

To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'USE-EAR. [*myoſotis.*] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'USEHUNT. *ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hunt.*] Mouſer; one that hunts mice. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'USE-HOLE. *ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hole.*] Small hole. *Stillingfleet.*

MO'USER. *ſ.* [from *mouſe.*] One that catches mice. *Swift.*

MO'USE-TAIL. *ſ.* [*myoſura.*] An herb.

MO'USE-TRAP. *ſ.* [*mouſe* and *trap.*] A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale.*

MOUTH. *ſ.* [muð, Saxon.]
1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Locke.*
2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The inſtrument of ſpeaking. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. A ſpeaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. *Addiſon.*
5. Cry; voice. *Dryden.*
6. Diſtortion of the mouth; wry face. *Add.*
7. *Down in the* MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak big; to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Addiſon.*

To MOUTH. *v. a.*
1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shak.*
2. To chew; to eat. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſeize in the mouth. *Dryden.*
4. To form by the mouth. *Brown.*

MO'UTHED. *a.* [from *mouth.*] Furniſhed with a mouth. *Pope.*

MO'UTH-FRIEND. *ſ.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UTHFUL. *ſ.* [*mouth* and *full.*]
1. What the mouth contains at once.
2. Any proverbially ſmall quantity. *L'Eſtr.*

MO'UTH-HONOUR. *ſ.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UTHLESS. *a.* [from *mouth.*] Being without a mouth.

MOW. *ſ.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. *Tuſſer.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown.* [mapan,] Saxon.]
1. To cut with a ſithe. *Spenſer.*
2. To cut down with ſpeed and violence. *Sh.*

To MOW. *v. n.* To gather the harveſt. *Waller.*

MOW. *ſ.* [*moue*, Fr.] Wry mouth; diſtorted face. *Shakſpeare.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to diſtort the face. *Aſcham.*

To MO'WBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer.*

MO'WER. *ſ.* [from *mow.*] One who cuts with a ſithe. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'XA. *ſ.* An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. *ſ.* A mule; an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs. *May.*

MUCH. *a.* [*mucho*, Spaniſh.]
1. Large in quantity; long in time. *Deut.*
2. Many in number. *Shakſp.*

MUCH. *ad.*
1. In a great degree; by far. *Hebrews.*
2. To a certain degree. *Mark.*
3. To a great degree. *Baker.*
4. Often, or long. *Granville.*
5. Nearly. *Temple.*

MUCH. *ſ.*
1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden.*
2. More than enough; a heavy ſervice or burden. *Milton.*
3. Any aſſignable quantity or degree. *South.*
4. An uncommon thing; ſomething ſtrange. *Tillotſon.*
5. *To make* MUCH *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper. *Sidney.*

MUCH *at one.* Nearly of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

MU'CHWHAT. *ad.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly. *Atterbury.*

MU'CHEL. *a.* for *muckle* or *mickle*, [mycel, Saxon.] Much. *Spenſer.*

MU'CID. *a.* [*mucidus*, Latin.] Slimy; muſty.

MU'CIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *mucid.*] Sliminеſs; muſtineſs. *Ainſworth.*

MU'CILAGE. *ſ.* [*mucilage*, French.] A ſlimy or viſcous maſs; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*

MUCILA'GINOUS. *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viſcous; ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity. *Grew.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *mucilaginous.*] Sliminеſs; viſcoſity.

MUCK. *ſ.* [meox, Saxon.]
1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville.*
2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenſer.*
3. *To run a* MUCK, ſignifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. *Pope.*

To MUCK. *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tuſſer.*

MU'CKENDER. *ſ.* [*moucheir*, French.] A handkerchief. *Dorſet.*

To MU'CKER. *v. n.* [from *muck.*] To ſcramble for money; to hoard up. *Chaucer.*

MU'CKERER. *ſ.* [from *mucker.*] One that muckers.

MU'CKHIL. *ſ.* [*muck* and *hill.*] A dunghil. *Burton.*

MU'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *mucky.*] Naſtineſs; filth.

MU'CKLE. *a.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT. *ſ.* Profuſe ſweat.

MU'CKWORM. *ſ.* [*muck* and *worm.*]
1. A worm that lives in dung.
2. A miſer; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MU'CKY. *a.* [from *muck.*] Naſty; filthy. *Sp.*

MU'COUS. *a.* [*mucoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; viſcous. *Brown.*

MU'COUSNESS. *ſ.* Slime; viſcoſity.

MU'CRO. ſ. [Latin.] A point. *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED. *a.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a ſharp point. *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT. *a.* [from *mucus*, Latin.] Viſcous; ſlimy.

MU'CUS. ſ. [Latin.] It is more properly uſed for that which flows into the noſtrils; but it is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor ſeparated by the mucilaginous glands. *Arbuthnot.*

MUD. *ſ.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water. *Addiſon.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bury in the ſlime or mud. *Shakſp.*
2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daſh with dirt. *Glanville.*

MU'DDILY. *ad.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *muddy.*] Turbideſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud or ſediment. *Addiſon.*

To MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud.*]
1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.*
2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify. *Arbuthnot.*

MU'DDY. *a.* [from *mud.*]
1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Impure; dark; groſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.*
4. Dark; not bright. *Swift.*
5. Cloudy in mind; dull. *Shakſpeare.*

To MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud.*] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb. *Grew.*

MU'DSUCKER. *ſ.* [*mud* and *ſuck.*] A ſea-fowl. *Derham.*

MUDWA'LL. *ſ.* [*mud* and *wall.*]
1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and ſuffering it to dry. *South.*
2. [*apiaſter.*] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

MUDWA'LLED. *ſ.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

To MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, French.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *ſ.* [*muff*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. a.* [from *mouffle*, Fr.]
1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.*
2. To blindfold. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak inwardly; to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *muffle.*]
1. A cover for the face. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered. *Shakſpeare.*

MU'FTI. *ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG. *ſ.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*

MU'GGY. } *a.* [a cant word.] Moiſt;
MU'GGISH. } damp; mouldy. *Mortimer.*

MU'GHOUSE. *ſ.* [*mug* and *houſe.*] An alehouſe; a low houſe of entertainment. *Tickel.*

MU'GIENT. *a.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing. *Br.*

MU'GWORT. *ſ.* [mucpyꝛt, Saxon.] A plant.

MULA'TTO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] One begot between a white and a black.

MU'LBERRY. }
MU'LBERRY *tree.* } *ſ.* [moꝛbeꝛꝛz, Sax.]
1. A tree planted for the delicacy of the fruit, and for its leaves to feed ſilkworms. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of the tree. *Woodward.*

MULCT. *ſ.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT. *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin.] To puniſh with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

MULE. *ſ.* [*mule*, French; *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or between a horſe and a ſhe aſs. *Ray.*

MULETE'ER. *ſ.* [*muletier*, French.] Muledriver; horſe boy. *Shakſpeare.*

MULIE'BRITY. *ſ.* [*muliebris*, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.

To MULL. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.]
1. To ſoften and diſpirit, as wine is when burnt and ſweetened. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it. *Gay.*

MULLE'IN. *ſ.* [*verbaſcum.*] A plant. *Miller.*

MU'LLER. *ſ.* [*mouleur*, French.] A ſtone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. *Peacham.*

MU'LLET. *ſ.* [*mulet*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh. *Pope.*

MU'LLIGRUBS. *ſ.* Twiſting of the guts; ſometimes ſullenneſs. *Ainſworth.*

MU'LLOCK. *ſ.* Rubbiſh. *Ainſworth.*

MULSE. *ſ.* [*mulſum*, Latin.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* Polygonally; with many corners. *Grew.*

MULTA'NGULARNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being polygonal, or having many corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*multa* and *capſula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTICA'VOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*multifarius*, Latin.] Having great multiplicity; having different reſpects. *More. Evelyn.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With multiplicity; with great variety of modes. *Bentley.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *multifarious.*] Multiplied diverſity. *Norris.*

MULTI'FIDOUS. *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *a.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various ſhapes or appearances. *Milton.*

MULTIFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many ſides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [*multiloquus*, Lat.] Very talkative.

MULTINO'MINAL. *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names.

MULTI'PAROUS. *a.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*

MU'LTIPEDE. *ſ.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An inſect with many feet. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE. *a.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE. *a.* [*multipliable*, French; from *multiply.*] Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *multipliable.*] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'BLE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND. *ſ.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICA'TE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Conſiſting of more than one. *Derham.*

MULTIPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind. *Brown.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *a.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold; not uſed. *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*multiplicité*, French.]

1. More than one of the ſame kind. *South.*

2. State of being many. *Dryden.*

MU'LTIPLIER. *ſ.* [from *multiply.*]

1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplico*, Latin.]

1. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition. *Job.*

2. To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number. *Wiſdom.*

2. To increaſe themſelves. *Shakſpeare.*

MULTI'POTENT. *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power. *Shakſp.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *ſ.* [*multus* and *præſentia*, L.] The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time. *Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS. *a.* [*multiſcius*, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *ſiliqua*, Latin.] The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels. *Bailey.*

MULTI'SONOUS. *a.* [*multiſonus*, Latin.] Having many ſounds.

MU'LTITUDE. *ſ.* [*multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being many; the ſtate of being more than one.

2. Number collective; a ſum of many. *Hale.*

3. A great number, looſely and indefinitely. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

MULTITU'DINOUS. *a.* [from *multitude.*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude. *Sh.*

2. Manifold. *Shakſpeare.*

MULTI'VAGANT. } *a.* [*multivagus*, Lat.]
MULTI'VAGOUS. } That wanders or ſtrays much abroad.

MULTI'VIOUS. *a.* [*multa* and *via*, Latin.] Having many ways; manifold.

MULTO'CULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MUM. *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak; ſilence; huſh. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *ſ.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to ſpeak with imperfect ſound. *Shakſp.*

2. To chew; to bite ſoftly. *Dryden.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Sh.*

2. To mouth gently. *Pope.*

3. To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *mumble.*] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolick in diſguiſe. *Spenſer.*

MU'MMER. *ſ.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker; one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs. *Milton.*

MU'MMERY. *ſ.* [*momerie*, French.] Maſking; frolicks in maſks; foolery. *Bacon.*

MU'MMY. *ſ.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Latin.]

1. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.*

2. *Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. *To beat to a* MUMMY. To beat ſoundly.

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway.*
2. To talk low and quick.
3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

MU'MPER. *ſ.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *ſ.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenneſs; ſilent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *ſ.* The ſquinancy. *Ainſworth.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shakſpeare.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*

MU'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

MUND. *ſ.* Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbreech*: ſo Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace. *Gibſon.*

MUNDA'NE. *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*

MUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing.

MU'NDATORY. *a.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanſe.

MU'NDICK. *ſ.* A kind of marcaſite or ſemimetal found in tin mines. *Woodward.*

MUNDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleanſing any body, as from droſs. *Qu.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE. *a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleanſing; having the power to cleanſe. *Brown.*

To MU'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] To cleanſe; to make clean. *Harvey.*

MUNDI'VAGANT. *a.* [*mundivagus*, Latin.] Wandering through the world.

MUNDU'NGUS. *ſ.* Stinking tobacco *Philips.*

MU'NERARY. *a.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL. *ſ.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents. *Shak.*

MU'NGREL. *a.* Generated between different natures; baſe-born; degenerate. *Shakſp.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *a.* [*municipalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*

MUNI'FICENCE. *ſ.* [*munificentia*, Latin.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addiſon.*

MUNI'FICENT. *a.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous. *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* Liberally; generouſly.

MU'NIMENT. *ſ.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]
1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.
2. Support; defence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION. *ſ.* [*munitio*, Latin.]
1. Fortification; ſtrong hold. *Hale.*
2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairfax.*

MU'NNION. *ſ.* The upright poſt, that divides the lights in a window frame. *Moxon.*

MU'RAGE. *ſ.* [from *murus*, Latin.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL. *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall. *Evelyn.*

MU'RDER. *ſ.* [*monðor*, Saxon.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakſpeare.*

To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.*
2. To deſtroy; to put an end to. *Shakſp.*

MU'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *murder.*] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully. *Sidney.*

MU'RDERESS. *ſ.* [from *murderer.*] A woman that commits murder. *Dryden.*

MU'RDERMENT. *ſ.* [from *murder.*] The act of killing unlawfully: not uſed. *Fairfax.*

MU'RDEROUS. *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood. *Prior.*

MURE. *ſ.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Latin.] A wall: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To MURE. *v. a.* To incloſe in walls. *Knolles.*

MU'RENGER. *ſ.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overſeer of a wall. *Ainſworth.*

MURIA'TICK. *a.* [from *muria*, Lat.] Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine. *Arb.*

MURK. *ſ.* [*morck*, Daniſh.] Darkneſs; want of light. *Shakſpeare.*

MURK. *ſ.* Huſks of fruit. *Ainſworth.*

MU'RKY. *a.* [*murck*, Daniſh.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Addiſon.*

MU'RMUR. *ſ.* [*murmur*, Latin.]
1. A low ſhrill noiſe. *Pope.*
2. A complaint half ſuppreſſed. *Dryden.*

To MU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin.]
1. To give a low ſhrill ſound. *Pope.*
2. To grumble; to utter ſecret and ſullen diſcontent. *Swift.*

MU'RMURER. *ſ.* [from *murmur.*] One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Blackm.*

MU'RNIVAL. *ſ.* Four cards of a ſort. *Ainſw.*

MU'RRAIN. *ſ.* The plague in cattle. *Garth.*

MURRE. *ſ.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *a.* [*morée*, Fr.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*

MU'RRION. *ſ.* [often written *morion.*] A helmet; a caſque. *King.*

MURTH *of Corn. ſ.* Plenty of grain. *Ainſw.*

MU'SCADEL. } *a.* [*muſcal*, *muſcadel*, Fr.
MU'SCADINE. } *moſcatello*, Ital.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine, and ſweet pear.

MU'SCLE. *ſ.* [*muſcle*, Fr *muſculus*, Latin.]
1. *Muſcle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, incloſed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the ſame plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranſverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, incloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries, and nerves to open. *Quincy.*
2. A bivalve ſhelliſh. *Hakewill.*

MUSCO'SITY. *ſ.* [*muſcoſus*, Lat.] Moſſineſs.

MU'SCULAR. *a.* [from *muſculus*, Lat.] Relating to muſcles; performed by muſcles. *Arb.*

MUSCULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *muſcular.*] The ſtate of having muſcles. *Grew.*

MU'SCULOUS. *a.* [*muſculoſus*, Lat.]
1. Full of muſcles; brawny.
2. Pertaining to a muſcle. *More.*

MUSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study. *Milton.*
2. The power of poetry. *Cowley.*

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muſer*, French.]
1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence. *Hooker.*
2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shakſp.*

MUSE'FUL. *a.* [from *muſe.*] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful. *Dryden.*

MU'SER. *ſ.* [from *muſe.*] One who muſes; one apt to be abſent of mind.

MU'SET. *ſ.* [In hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

MU'SEUM. *ſ.* [μουσῖον.] A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

MU'SHROOM. *ſ.* [*mouſcheron*, French.]
1. *Muſhrooms* are by naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered. *Miller.*
2. An upſtart; a wretch riſen from a dunghil. *Bacon.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE. *ſ.* [*muſhroom* and *ſtone.*] A kind of foſſil. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK. *ſ.* [μουσικὴ; *muſique*, French.]
1. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds. *Dryd.*
2. Inſtrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*

MU'SICAL. *a.* [*muſical*, Fr. from *muſick.*]
1. Harmonious; melodious; ſweet ſounding. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to muſick. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *muſical.*] Harmoniouſly; with ſweet ſound. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *muſical.*] Harmony.

MUSI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*muſicien*, Fr.] One ſkilled in harmony; one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick. *Bacon.*

MUSK. *ſ.* A light and friable ſubſtance of a dark colour, with ſome tinge of a purpliſh colour in it, feeling ſomewhat unctuous: its ſmell is highly perfumed: it is brought from the Eaſt Indies; and the animal which produces it is of a ſingular kind. *Hill.*

MUSK. *ſ.* [*muſca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower. *Miller.*

MU'SKAPPLE. *ſ.* A kind of apple. *Ainſ.*

MU'SKCAT. *ſ.* [*muſk* and *cat.*] The animal from which muſk is got.

MUS'KCHERRY. *ſ.* A ſort of cherry. *Ainſ.*

MU'SKET. *ſ.* [*muſquet*, French.]
1. A ſoldier's hand-gun. *Bacon.*
2. A male hawk of a ſmall kind. *Shakſ.*

MUSKETE'ER. *ſ.* [from *muſket.*] A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETO'ON. *ſ.* [*mouſqueton*, French.] A blunderbuſs; a ſhort gun of a large bore.

MU'SKINESS. *ſ.* [from *muſk.*] The ſcent of muſk.

MUSKME'LON. *ſ.* A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR. *ſ.* A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE. *ſ.* A roſe ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from its fragrance. *Milton.*

MU'SKY. *a.* [from *muſk.*] Fragrant; ſweet of ſcent. *Milton.*

MU'SLIN. *ſ.* [*mouſſelin*, French.] A fine ſtuff made of cotton. *Gay.*

MU'SROL. *ſ.* [*muſerole*, French.] The noſe-band of a horſe's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *ſ.* A ſcramble. *Shakſpeare.*

MUSSITA'TION. *ſ.* [*muſſito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MU'SSULMAN. *ſ.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*muſſen*, Dutch.] To be obliged; to be by neceſſity. It is only uſed before a verb. *Muſt* is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

MUST. *ſ.* [*muſtum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*

To MUST. *v. a.* [*mwſt*, Welſh, ſtinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES. *ſ.* [*muſtaches*, Fr.] Whiſkers; hair on the upper lip. *Spenſer.*

MU'STARD. *ſ.* [*mwſtard*, Welſh; *mouſtard*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

To MU'STER. *v. n.* To aſſemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*mouſteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army. *Locke.*

MU'STER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A review of a body of forces. *B. Jonſon.*
2. A regiſter of forces muſtered. *South.*
3. A collection: as, *a muſter of peacocks.*
4. *To paſs* MUSTER. To be allowed.

MU'STERBOOK. *ſ.* [*muſter* and *book.*] A book in which the forces are regiſtered. *Shak.*

MU'STERMASTER. *ſ.* One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *ſ.* [*muſter* and *roll.*] A regiſter of forces. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *ad.* [from *muſty.*] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *muſty.*] Mould; damp foulneſs. *Evelyn.*

MU'STY. *a.* [from *muſt.*]
1. Mouldy; ſpoiled with damp; moiſt and fetid. *Bacon.*
2. Stale; ſpoiled with age. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Vapid with fetidneſs. *Pope.*
4 Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addiſon.*

MUTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*mutabilité*, French.]
1. Changeableneſs; not continuance in the ſame ſtate. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Inconſtancy; change of mind. *Shakſp.*

MU'TABLE. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]
1. Subject to change; alterable. *South.*
2. Inconſtant; unſettled. *Milton.*

MU'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *mutable.*] Changeableneſs; uncertainty; inſtability.

MUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*mutation*, French; *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *a.* [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.] Silent; not vocal; not having the uſe of voice. *Dry.*

MUTE. *ſ.*
1. One that has no power of ſpeech. *Shakſ.*
2. A letter which without a vowel can make no ſound. *Holder.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds. *Tobit.*

MU'TELY. *ad.* [from *mute.*] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*

To MU'TILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr.] To deprive of ſome eſſential part. *Addiſon.*

MUTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*mutilation*, Fr.] Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part. *Claren.*

MU'TINE. *ſ.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer. *Shak.*

MUTINE'ER. *ſ.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of ſedition; an oppoſer of lawful authority. *Dryden.*

MU'TINOUS. *a.* [*mutine*, French.] Seditious; buſy in inſurrection; turbulent. *Waller.*

MU'TINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiouſly; turbulently. *Sidney.*

MU'TINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiouſneſs; turbulence.

To MU'TINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To riſe againſt authority; to make inſurrection; to move ſedition. *South.*

MU'TINY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſurrection; ſedition. *Temple.*

To MU'TTER. *v. n.* [*mutire*, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur. *Dryden.*

To MU'TTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth. *Creech.*

MU'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obſcure utterance. *Milton.*

MU'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *mutter.*] Grumbler; murmurer.

MU'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *muttering.*] With a low voice.

MU'TTON. *ſ.* [*mouton*, French.]

1. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food. *Swift.*

2. A ſheep: in ludicrous language. *Hayward.*

MUTTONFI'ST. *ſ.* [*mutton* and *fiſt.*] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*

MU'TUAL. *a.* [*mutuel*, French.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correſpondence to the other. *Pope.*

MU'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton.*

MUTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation. *Shakſpeare.*

MU'ZZLE. *ſ.* [*muſeau*, French.]

1. The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.*

2. A faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle with the mouth cloſe. *L'Eſtr.*

3. To reſtrain from hurt. *Shakſpeare.*

MY. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* Belonging to me.

MY'NCHEN *ſ.* [mynchen, Sax.] A nun.

MY'OGRAPHY. *ſ.* [*μυογραφία.*] A deſcription of the muſcles.

MY'OLOGY. *ſ.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles. *Cheyne.*

MY'OPY. *ſ.* [*μυωψ.*] Shortneſs of ſight.

MY'RIAD. *ſ.* [*μύριας.*]

1. The number of ten thouſand.

2. Proverbially any great number. *Milton.*

MY'RMIDON. *ſ.* [*μυρμιδών.*] Any rude ruffian: ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*

MYRO'BALAN. *ſ.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds; they are fleſhy, generally with a ſtone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or leſs of an auſtere acrid taſte; they are the production of five different trees in the Eaſt Indies. *Hill.*

MYRO'POLIST. *ſ.* [*μύρον* and *πωλέω.*] One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH. *ſ.* [*myrrha*, Latin.] A gum reſin, ſent to us in looſe granules from the ſize of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh brown colour, with an admixture of yellow; its taſte is bitter and acrid with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauſeous; its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. *Hill.*

MY'RRHINE. *a.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine ſtone. *Milton.*

MY'RTIFORM. *a.* [*myrtus*, Lat. and *form.*] Having the ſhape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE. *ſ.* [*myrtus*, Lat.] A fragrant tree ſacred to Venus. *Shakſpeare.*

MYSE'LF. *ſ.* [*my* and *ſelf.*]

1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I* myſelf *do it*; that is, not I by proxy; not another.

2. The reciprocal of I, in the oblique caſe.

MYSTAGO'GUE. *ſ.* [*μυσταγωγὸς.*] One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhows them to ſtrangers. *Bailey.*

MYSTE'RIARCH. *ſ.* [*μυστήριον* and *ἀρχὴ.*] One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS. *a.* [*myſterieux*, French.]

1. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding; awfully obſcure. *Denham.*

2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *myſterious.*]

1. In a manner above underſtanding.

2. Obſcurely; enigmatically. *Taylor.*

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *myſterious.*]

1. Holy obſcurity. *Taylor.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MY'STERIZE. *v. a.* [from *myſtery.*] To explain as enigmas. *Brown.*

MY'STERY. *ſ.* [*μυστήριον*; *myſtere*, French.]

1. Something above human intelligence; ſomething awfully obſcure. *Taylor.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A trade; a calling: in this ſenſe it ſhould, according to *Warburton*, be written *miſtery*, from *meſtier*, French, a trade. *Shakſp.*

MY'STICAL. } *a.* [*myſticus*, Latin.]
MY'STICK. }

1. Sacredly obſcure. *Hooker.*

2. Involving ſome ſecret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor.*

3. Obſcure; ſecret. *Dryden.*

MY'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *myſtical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning. *Donne.*

MY'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *myſtical.*] Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory. *Brown.*

MYTHOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *mythology.*] A relater or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech. Norris.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [μῦθος and λόγος.] Syſtem of fables; explication of the fabulous hiſtory of the gods of the heathens. *Bentley.*

N.

NAM

N Is a ſemivowel, and has in Engliſh an invariable ſound; as, *no, name, net*: it is ſometimes after *m* almoſt loſt; as, *condemn, contemn.*

To NAB. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swediſh.] To catch unexpectedly.

NA'DIR. ſ. [Arabick.] The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith. *Creech.*

NAFF. *ſ.* A kind of tufted ſeabird.

NAG. *ſ.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] A ſmall horſe. A horſe in familiar language. *Prior.*

NAIL. *ſ.* [nægl, Saxon; *nagel*, German.]

1. The horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden.*
2. The talons of birds; the claws of beaſts.
3. A ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together. *Watts.*
4. A ſtud; a boſs. *Swift.*
5. A meaſure of length; two inches and a quarter.
6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*

To NAIL. *v. a.*

1. To faſten with nails. *Milton.*
2. To ſtud with nails. *Dryden.*

NAI'LER. *ſ.* [from *nail.*] A nail-maker.

NA'KED. *a.* [nacod, Saxon.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare. *Milt.*
2. Unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided. *Add.*
3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Mere; bare; ſimple; abſtracted. *Hooker.*

NA'KEDLY. *ad.*

1. Without covering.
2. Simply; merely. *Holder.*
3. Diſcoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*

NA'KEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *naked.*]

1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milton.*
2. Want of proviſion for defence. *Geneſis.*
3. Plainneſs; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakſpeare.*

NALL. *ſ.* An awl. *Tuſſer.*

NAME. *ſ.* [nama, Saxon; *naem*, Dutch.]

1. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The term by which any kind or ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed. *Locke.*
3. Perſon. *Dryden.*
4. Reputation; character. *Clarendon.*

NAP

5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.*
6. Power delegated; imputed character. *Sh.*
7. Fictitious imputation. *Drydem.*
8. Appearance; not reality; aſſumed character. *Shakſpeare.*
9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*

To NAME. *v. a.*

1. To diſcriminate by a particular appellation impoſed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To mention by name. *Eccluſ.*
3. To ſpecify; to nominate. *Locke.*
4. To utter; to mention. *Geneſis.*

NA'MELESS. *a.* [from *name.*]

1. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation. *Denham.*
2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury.*

NA'MELY. *ad.* [from *name.*] Particularly; ſpecially; to mention by name. *Addiſon.*

NA'MER. *ſ.* [from *name.*] One who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE. *ſ.* One that has the ſame name with another. *Addiſon.*

NAP. *ſ.* [hnœppan, Saxon, to ſleep.]

1. Slumber; a ſhort ſleep. *Sidney.*
2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous ſubſtance. *Spenſer.*

To NAP. *v. a.* [hnœppan, Saxon.] To ſleep; to be drowſy or ſecure. *Hudibras.*

NA'PTAKING. *ſ.* [*nap* and *take.*] Surpriſe; ſeizure on a ſudden *Carew.*

NAPE. *ſ.* The joint of the neck behind: *Shak.*

NA'PERY. *ſ.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Table linen.

NA'PHEW. *ſ.* [*napus*, Latin.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *ſ.* [*naptha*, Latin.] A very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid of a very pale yellow: it is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell; of the bituminous kind, and extremely ready to take fire. *Hill.*

NA'PKIN. *ſ.* [from *nap.*]

1. A cloth uſed at table to wipe the hands.
2. A handkerchief: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'PLESS. *a.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'PPINESS. *ſ.* [from *nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY. *a.* [from *nap.*] Frothy; ſpumy. *Gay.*

NARCISSUS, *ſ.* [Latin; *narciſſe*, French.] A daffodil. *Thomſon.*

NARCO'TICK. *a.* [ναρκόω, *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction. *Brown.*

NARD. *ſ.* [*nardus*, Latin.]
1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment. *Milton.*
2. An odorous ſhrub. *Ben Jonſon.*

NARE. *ſ.* [*naris*, Lat.] A noſtril. *Hudibras.*

NA'RRABLE. *a.* [from *narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.

To NA'RRATE. *v. a.* [*narro*, Latin.] To relate; to tell.

NARRA'TION. *ſ.* [*narratio*, Latin.] Account; relation; hiſtory. *Abbot.*

NA'RRATIVE. *a.* [*narratif-ve*, French; from *narro*, Latin.]
1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*
2. Storytelling; apt to relate things paſt. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *ſ.* A relation; an account; a ſtory. *Tatler.*

NA'RRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*

NARRA'TOR. *ſ.* [*narrateur*, French.] A teller; a relater. *Watts.*

NA'RROW. *a.* [neanu, Saxon.]
1. Not broad or wide. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Small; of no great extent. *Brown.*
3. Covetous; avaritious. *Sidney.*
4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Sprat.*
5. Near; within a ſmall diſtance. *Dryden.*
6. Cloſe; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

To NA'RROW. *v. a.*
1. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth. *Temp.*
2. To contract; to impair in dignity. *Locke.*
3. To contract in ſentiment. *Pope.*
4. To confine; to limit. *Watts.*
5. [In farriery.] A horſe is ſaid to *narrow* when he does not take ground enough.

NA'RROWLY. *ad.* [from *narrow.*]
1. With little breadth or wideneſs.
2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.*
3. Cloſely; vigilantly. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift.*
5. Avaritiouſly; ſparingly.

NA'RROWNESS. *ſ.* [from *narrow.*]
1. Want of breadth or wideneſs. *Addiſon.*
2. Want of extent, or comprehenſion. *Locke.*
3. Confined ſtate; contractedneſs. *Denham.*
4. Meanneſs; poverty. *South.*
5. Want of capacity. *Burnet.*

NA'RWHALE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of whale. *Brown.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not.*] *Spenſer.*

NA'SAL. *a.* [*naſus*, Latin.] Belonging to the noſe. *Sharp.*

NA'SICORNOUS. *a.* [*naſus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the noſe. *Brown.*

NA'STILY. *ad.* [from *naſty.*]
1. Dirtily; filthily; nauſeouſly. *Bacon.*
2. Obſcenely; groſsly.

NA'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *naſty.*]
1. Dirt; filth. *Hayward.*
2. Obſcenity; groſſneſs of ideas. *South.*

NA'STY. *a.* [*naſt*, *nat*, German, wet.]
1. Dirty; filthy; ſordid; nauſeous. *Swift.*
2. Obſcene; lewd.

NA'TAL. *a.* [*natal*, French.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden. Prior.*

NATA'TION. *ſ.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming. *Brown.*

NA'THLESS. *ad.* [*na*, that is, *not*, *the leſs*, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs: obſolete. *Milton.*

NA'THMORE. *ad.* [*na the more.*] Never the more: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

NA'TION. *ſ.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.]
1. A people diſtinguiſhed from another people.
2. A great number: emphatically. *Young.*

NA'TIONAL. *a.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation.*]
1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addiſon.*
2. Bigoted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *national.*] With regard to the nation. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *ſ.* [from *national.*] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *a.* [*nativus*, Lat. *natif-ve*, Fr.]
1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Davies.*
2. Natural; ſuch as is according to nature: original. *Swift.*
3. Conferred by birth. *Denham.*
4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Sh.*
5. Original; that which gave being. *Milton.*

NA'TIVE. *ſ.*
1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.*
2. Offſpring. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'TIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY. *ſ.* [*nativité*, French.]
1. Birth; iſſue into life. *Bacon.*
2. Time, place, or manner of birth. *Shakſ.*
3. State or place of being produced. *Milton.*

NA'TURAL. *a.* [*naturel*, French.]
1. Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins.*
2. Illegitimate; not legal. *Temple.*
3. Beſtowed by nature; not acquired. *Swift.*
4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. *Wotton.*
5. Conſonant to natural notions. *Locke.*
6. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shakſp.*
7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addiſon.*
8. Oppoſed to violent: as, *a* natural *death.*

NA'TURAL. *ſ.* [from *nature.*]
1. An idiot; a fool. *Shakſpeare. Locke.*
2. Native; original inhabitant. *Raleigh.*
3. Gift of nature; quality. *Wotton.*

NA'TURALIST. *ſ.* [from *natural.*] A ſtudent in phyſicks, or natural philoſophy. *Addiſon.*

NATURALIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects. *Bacon.*

To NA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural.*]
1. To inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects. *Davies.*
2. To make eaſy like things natural. *South.*

NA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *natural.*]
1. According to unaſſiſted nature. *Law.*
2. Without affectation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Spontaneouſly; without art.

NA'TURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *natural.*]
1. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*

NA'TURE. *ſ.* [*natura*, Latin.]
1. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world. *Cowley.*
2. The native ſtate or properties of any thing, by which it is diſcriminated from others. *Hale.*
3. The conſtitution of an animated body. *Sh.*
4. Diſpoſition of mind; temper. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The regular courſe of things. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The compaſs of natural exiſtence. *Glanv.*
7. The conſtitution and appearance of things. *Reynolds.*
8. Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope.*
9. The ſtate or operation of the material world. *Pope.*
10. Sort; ſpecies. *Dryden.*
11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality. *Addiſon.*
12. Phyſicks. *Pope.*

NATU'RITY. *ſ.* [from *nature*] The ſtate of being produced by nature: not uſed. *Brown.*

NA'VAL. *a.* [*naval*, Fr. *navalis*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of ſhips. *Waller.*
2. Belonging to ſhips. *Temple.*

NAVE. *ſ.* [nap, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [from *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings. *Ayliffe.*

NA'VEL. *ſ.* [nafela, navela, Saxon.]
1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown.*
2. The middle; the interiour part. *Milton.*

NA'VELGALL. *ſ. Navelgall* is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the *navel*.

NA'VELWORT. *ſ.* [*cotyledon.*] A plant. *Mil.*

NA'VEW. *ſ.* [*napus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *a.* [nahr, naphihr, Saxon.] Bad; corrupt; worthleſs. *Hooker.*

NAUGHT. *ſ.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. *Shakſp.*

NA'UGHTILY. *ad.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedly; corruptly.

NA'UGHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedneſs; badneſs. *Sidney.*

NA'UGHTY. *a.* [from *naught.*] Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney.*

NA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*navigable*, Fr.] Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats. *Raleigh.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *navigable.*] Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*naviga*, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To ſail; to paſs by water. *Arb.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To paſs by ſhips or boats. *Arbuthnot.*

NAVIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*navigation*, French.]
1. The act or practice of paſſing by water.
2. Veſſels of navigation. *Shakſpeare.*

NAVIGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] Sailor; ſeaman; traveller by water. *Brerewood.*

NAU'LAGE. *ſ.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of paſſengers in a ſhip.

NAU'MACHY. *ſ.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*; Latin.] A mock ſeafight.

To NAU'SEATE. *v. n.* [from *nauſeo*, Lat.] To grow ſqueamiſh; to turn away with diſguſt. *Watts.*

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*
1. To loathe; to reject with diſguſt. *Pope.*
2. To ſtrike with diſguſt. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *a.* [from *nauſea*, Latin; *nauſée*, French.] Loathſome; diſguſtful. *Denham.*

NAU'SEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *nauſeous.*] Loathſomely; diſguſtfully. *Dryden.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *nauſeous.*] Loathſomeneſs; quality of raiſing diſguſt. *Dryden.*

NAU'TICAL. } *a.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Pertain-
NAU'TICK. } ing to ſailors. *Camden.*

NAU'TILUS. ſ. [Latin; *nautile*, French.] A ſhellfiſh furniſhed with ſomething analagous to oars and a ſail. *Pope.*

NA'VY. *ſ.* [from *navis*, Latin.] An aſſembly of ſhips; a fleet. *Clarendon.*

NAY. *ad.* [na, Saxon, or ne aye.]
1. No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.*
2. Not only ſo, but more: *he is eighteen—nay, twenty-one.* *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Word of refuſal. *Acts.*

NA'YWORD. *ſ.* [*nay* and *word.*]
1. The ſaying nay: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A proverbial reproach; a by-word. *Shakſ.*
3. A watchword: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

NE. *ad.* [Saxon.] Neither; and not. *Spenſer.*

NEAF. *ſ.* [*neſi*, Iſlandick.] A fiſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [onælan, Saxon.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Moxon.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *a.* [nepplob, Saxon; napric, poor.] Low; decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide.

NEAR. *prep.* [nep, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from; cloſe to; nigh. *Dryden.*

NEAR. *ad.*
1. Almoſt. *Drayton.*
2. At hand; not far off. *Dryden.*
3. Within a little. *Bacon.*

NEAR. *a.*
1. Not diſtant. *Geneſis.*
2. Advanced toward the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition. *Hooker.*
3. Direct; ſtraight. *Milton.*
4. Cloſe; not rambling. *Dryden.*
5. Cloſely related. *Leviticus.*
6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Touching; preſſing; affecting; dear. *Sh.*
8. Parſimonious; inclining to covetouſneſs.

NEAR-*hand.* Cloſely. *Bacon.*

NEA'RLY. *ad.* [from *near.*]
1. At no great diſtance. *Atterbury.*
2. Cloſely; preſſingly. *Swift.*
3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *near.*]
1. Cloſeneſs; not remoteneſs. *Duppa.*
2. Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon.*
3. Tendency to avarice. *Bacon.*

NEAT. *ſ.* [neat, nýten, Saxon.]
1. Black-cattle; oxen. *May.*
2. A cow or ox. *Fuller.*

NEAT. *a.* [*net*, French.]
1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope.*
2. Cleanly. *Milton.*
3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapm.*

NE'ATHERD. *ſ.* [neaðyrð, Saxon.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black-cattle. *Dryden.*

NE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *neat.*]
1. Elegantly, but without dignity; ſprucely. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Cleanlily.

NE'ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *neat.*]
1. Spruceneſs; elegance without dignity.
2. Cleanlineſs.

NEB. *ſ.* [nebbe, Saxon.]
1. Noſe; beak; mouth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.

NE'BULA. *ſ.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as alſo to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *a.* [*nebuloſus*, Latin.] Miſty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES. *ſ.* [from *neceſſary.*] Things not only convenient but needful. *Hammond.*

NE'CESSARILY. *ad.* [from *neceſſary.*]
1. Indiſpenſably. *Hooker.*
2. By inevitable conſequence. *Hooker.*
3. By fate; not freely. *South.*

NE'CESSARINESS. *ſ.* [from *neceſſary.*] The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NE'CESSARY. *a.* [*neceſſarius*, Latin.]
1. Needful; indiſpenſably requiſite. *Tillot.*
2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. *Shak.*
3. Concluſive; deciſive by inevitable conſequence. *Tillotſon.*

To **NECE'SSITATE.** *v. a.* [from *neceſſitas*, Lat.] To make neceſſary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice. *Dryppa.*

NECESSITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *neceſſitate.*] The act of making neceſſary; fatal compulſion. *Bramhall.*

NECE'SSITED. *a.* [from *neceſſity.*] In a ſtate of want: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

NECE'SSITOUS. *a.* [from *neceſſity.*] Preſſed with poverty. *Clarendon.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *neceſſitous.*] Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*neceſſitudo*, Latin.]
1. Want; need. *Hale.*
2. Friendſhip.

NECE'SSITY. *ſ.* [*neceſſitas*, Latin.]
1. Cogency; compulſion; fatality. *Milton.*
2. State of being neceſſary; indiſpenſableneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon.*
4. Things neceſſary for human life. *Shakſ.*
5. Cogency of argument; inevitable conſequence. *Raleigh.*
6. Violence; compulſion. *Chapman.*

NECK. *ſ.* [hneca, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]
1. The part between the head and body. *Add.*
2. A long narrow part. *Bacon.*
3. *On the neck*; immediately after. *Shakſp.*
4. *To break the neck* of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBEEF. *ſ.* [*neck* and *beef.*] The coarſe fleſh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOTH. *ſ.* [*neck* and *cloth.*] That which men wear on their neck. *Gay.*

NE'CKERCHIEF. } *ſ.* A gorget; handker-
NE'CKATEE. } chief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE. *ſ.* [*neck* and *lace.*] An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck. *Arbuthnot.*

NE'CKWEED. *ſ.* [*neck* and *weed.*] Hemp: in ridicule.

NE'CROMANCER. *ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις.] One who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead; a conjurer. *Swift.*

NE'CROMANCY. *ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις; *necromance*, French.]
1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. *Brown.*
2. Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbot.*

NE'CTAR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Pleaſant liquor, ſaid to be drank by the heathen deities.

NE'CTARED. *a.* [from *nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar. *Milton.*

NECTA'REOUS. *a.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Reſembling nectar; ſweet as nectar. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE. *a.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NE'CTARINE. *ſ.* [*nectarine*, Fr.] A fruit of the plum kind. *Miller.*

NEED. *ſ.* [neod, Saxon; *need*, Dutch.]
1. Exigency; preſſing difficulty; neceſſity.
2. Want; diſtreſsful poverty. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Want; lack of any thing for uſe. *Baker.*

To **NEED.** *v. a.* To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require. *Locke.*

To **NEED.** *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be neceſſary. *Spenſer.*
2. To have neceſſity of any thing; to be in want of any thing. *Locke.*

NEE'DER. *ſ.* [from *need.*] One that wants any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

NEE'DFUL. *a.* [*need* and *full.*] Neceſſary; indiſpenſably requiſite. *Addiſon.*

NEE'DFULLY. *ad.* Neceſſarily. *Ben Jonſon.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *ſ.* Neceſſity.

NEE'DILY. *ad.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE, *ſ.* [nædl, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, uſed in ſewing. *Dryden.*
2. The ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariner's compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth. *Burnet.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *ſ.* [*needle* and *fiſh.*] A kind of ſea fiſh. *Woodward.*

NEE'DLEFUL. *ſ.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *ſ.* [from *needle.*] He
NEE'DLEMAKER. } who makes needles.

NEE'DLEWORK. *ſ.* [*needle* and *work.*]
1. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs.
2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addiſon.*

NEE'DLESS. *a.* [from *need.*]
1. Unneceſſary; not requiſite. *Hooker.*
2. Not wanting: out of uſe. *Shakſp.*

NEED'LESSLY. *ad.* Unneceſſarily; without need. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESSNESS. *ſ.* Unneceſſarineſs. *Locke.*

NEE'DMENT. *ſ.* [from *need.*] Something neceſſary. *Spenſer.*

NEEDS. *ad.* [nebep, Saxon, unwilling.] Neceſſarily; by compulſion; indiſpenſably; inevitably. *Davies.*

NEE'DY. *a.* [from *need.*] Poor; neceſſitous; diſtreſſed by poverty. *Spenſer.*

NE'ER. [for *never.*] *Hudibras.*

To NEESE. *v. n.* [*nyſe*, Daniſh; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To ſneeze; to diſcharge flatulencies by the noſe. *Kings.*

NEF. ſ. [old French, from *nave.*] The body of a church; the nave. *Addiſon.*

NEFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*

NEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negacion*, Fr.]
1. Denial: the contrary to *affirmation.* *Reg.*
2. Deſcription by denial, or excluſion, or exception. *Watts.*
3. Argument drawn from denial. *Heylin.*

NE'GATIVE. *a.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Lat.]
1. Denying: contrary to *affirmative.*
2. Implying only the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive; privative. *South.*
3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE. *ſ.*
1. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied. *Tillotſon.*
2. A particle of denial: as, *not.* *Cleaveland.*

NE'GATIVELY. *ad.* [from *negative.*]
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
2. In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething. *Hooker.*

To NEGLE'CT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]
1. To omit by careleſneſs. *Milton.*
2. To treat with ſcornful heedleſneſs. *Milt.*
3. To poſtpone. *Shakſpeare.*

NEGLE'CT. *ſ.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]
1. Inſtance of inattention.
2. Careleſs treatment. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.*
4. State of being unregarded. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

NEGLE'CTFUL. *a.* [*neglect* and *full.*]
1. Heedleſs; careleſs; inattentive. *Arbuth.*
2. Treating with indifference. *Locke.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY. *ad.* With heedleſs inattention: not uſed.

NEGLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *neglect.*] The ſtate of being negligent. *Shakſpeare.*

NEGLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to; regardleſs of. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE. *ſ.* [*negligence*, French.]
1. Habit of omitting by heedleſneſs, or of acting careleſly.
2. Inſtance of neglect. *Shakſpeare.*

NE'GLIGENT. *a.* [*negligent*, French.]
1. Careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive. *Chronicles.*
2. Careleſs of any particular. *Baruch.*
3. Scornfully regardleſs. *Swift.*

NE'GLIGENTLY. *ad.*
1. Careleſly; heedleſly; without exactneſs. *Bacon.*
1. With ſcornful inattention.

To NEGO'TIATE. *v. n.* [*negocier*, French.] To have intercourſe of buſineſs; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*

NEGOTIA'TION. *ſ.* [*negotiation*, French.] Treaty of buſineſs. *Howel.*

NEGOTIA'TOR. *ſ.* [*negotiateur*, French.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*

NE'GRO. ſ. [Spaniſh; *negre*, French.] A blackmoor. *Brown.*

NEIF. *ſ.* [*neſi*, Iſlandick; *neef*, Scottiſh.] Fiſt. It is alſo written *neaf.* *Shakſpeare.*

To NEIGH. *v. n.* [hnæzan, Saxon.] To utter the voice of a horſe. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *ſ.* The voice of a horſe. *Shakſ.*

NEI'GHBOUR. *ſ.* [nehzebuꝛ, Saxon.]
1. One who lives near to another. *Clarendon.*
2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing next or near. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Intimate; confidant. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEI'GHBOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To acquaint with; to make near to. *Shak.*

NEI'GHBOURHOOD. *ſ.* [from *neighbour.*]
1. Place adjoining. *Addiſon.*
2. State of being near each other. *Swift.*
3. Thoſe that live within reach of communication. *Harte.*

NE'IGHBOURLY. *a.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbuth.*

NEI'GHBOURLY. *ad.* With ſocial civility.

NEI'THER. *conjunct.* [nahðep, Saxon.]
1. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor*: as, fight *neither* with ſmall *nor* great.
2. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence; as, ye ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it.

NEI'THER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Dryden.*

NEO'PHYTE. *ſ.* [*neophyte*, Fr. νεος and φυω.] One regenerated; a convert.

NEOTE'RICK. *a.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late. *Grew.*

NEP. *ſ.* [*nepeta*, Latin.] An herb.

NE'PENTHE. *ſ.* [νη and πενθος.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*

NE'PHEW. *ſ.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, Fr.]
1. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter. *Locke.*
2. The grandſon: out of uſe. *Hooker.*
3. Deſcendant, however diſtant: out of uſe.

NEPHRI'TICK. *a.* [νεφριτικος; *nephritique*, French.]
1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
2. Troubled with the ſtone. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Good againſt the ſtone. *Woodward.*

NE'POTISM. *ſ.* [*nepotiſme*, French.] Fondneſs for nephews. *Addiſon.*

NERVE. *ſ.* [*nervus*, Latin.]
1. The organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all the parts of the body. *Quincy.*
2. It is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

NE'RVELESS. *a.* [from *nerve.*] Without ſtrength. *Dunciad.*

NE'RVOUS. *a.* [*nervoſus*, Latin.]
1. Well ſtrung; ſtrong; vigorous. *Pope.*
2. Relating to the nerves. *Harte.*
3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diſeaſed nerves. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVY. *a.* [from *nerve.*] Strong; vigorous: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

NE'SCIENCE. *ſ.* [from *neſcio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the ſtate of not knowing. *Glanville.*

NESH. *a.* [nerc, Saxon.] Soft; eaſily hurt.

NESS.
1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a ſubſtantive, denoting *ſtate* or *quality*: as *poiſonous*, *poiſonouſneſs*; *lovely*, *lovelineſs*; from nirc, Saxon.
2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from nerc, Saxon, *a noſe* or *land*, or headland.

NEST. *ſ.* [nerc, Saxon.]
1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Any place where animals are produced.
3. An abode; place of reſidence. *Shakſp.*
4. A warm cloſe habitation. *Spenſer.*
5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repoſitories.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build neſts. *Howel.*

NE'STEGG. *ſ.* [*neſt* and *egg.*] An egg left in the neſt to keep the hen from forſaking it. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *neſt.*] To ſettle; to harbour; to lie cloſe and ſnug. *Bacon.*

To NE'STLE. *v. a.*
1. To houſe, as in a neſt. *Donne.*
2. To cheriſh, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NE'STLING. *ſ.* [from *neſtle.*] A bird juſt taken out of the neſt.

NET. *ſ.* [*nati*, Gothic, net, Saxon.]
1. A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes. *Taylor.*
2. Any thing made with interſtitial vacuities. *Kings. Thomſon.*

NE'THER. *a.* [neoðep, Sax. *neder*, Dutch.]
1. Lower; not upper. *Dryden.*
2. Being in a lower place. *Milton.*
3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NE'THERMOST. *a.* [ſuperl. of *nether.*] Loweſt. *Milton.*

NE'TTING. *ſ.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE. *ſ.* [netel, Saxon.] A ſtinging herb well known. *Waller.*

To NE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting; to irritate; to provoke. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK. *ſ.* [*net* and *work.*] Any thing reticulated or decuſſated, at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the interſections. *Sp.*

NE'VER. *ad.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Saxon.]
1. At no time. *Pope.*
2. In no degree. *South.*
3. It ſeems in ſome phraſes to have the ſenſe of an adjective. Not any. *Matthew.*
4. It is much uſed in compoſition: as *never-ending*, having no end.

NE'VERTHELESS. *ad.* [*never the leſs.*] Notwithſtanding that. *Bacon.*

NEU'ROLOGY. *ſ.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A deſcription of the nerves.

NEU'ROTOMY. *ſ.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *a.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, French.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide.
2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no ſex. *Dryden.*

NEU'TER. *ſ.* One indifferent and unengaged. *Addiſon.*

NEU'TRAL. *a.* [*neutral*, Fr.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide. *Sh.*
2. Neither good nor bad. *Davies.*
3. Neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

NEU'TRAL. *ſ.* One who does not act nor engage on either ſide. *Bacon.*

NEUTRA'LITY. *ſ.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]
1. A ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſtate between good and evil. *Donne.*

NEU'TRALLY. *ad.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW. *a.* [*newyd*, Welſh; neop, Saxon; *neuf*, French.]
1. Not old; freſh; novel. *Burnet.*
2. Not being before. *Burnet.*
3. Modern; of the preſent time. *Temple.*
4. Different from the former. *Com. Prayer.*
5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.*
6. Not habituated; not familiar. *Hooker.*
7. Renovated; repaired, ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate. *Bacon.*
8. Freſh after any thing. *Dryden.*
9. Not of ancient extraction. *Addiſon.*

NEW. *ad.* This is uſed in compoſition for *newly*: as *new*-blown. *Cowley.*

NEWEL. *ſ.*
1. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried. *Bacon.*
2. Novelty. *Spenſer.*

NEWFA'NGLED. *a.* [*new* and *fangle.*] Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty. *Shakſ.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *ſ.* [from *newfan-*
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } *gled.*] Vain and fooliſh love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NE'WING. *ſ.* Yeſt or barm. *Ainſworth.*

NE'WLY. *ad.* [from *new.*]
1. Freſhly; lately. *Dryden.*
2. In a manner different from the former. *Sp.*

NE'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *new.*]
1. Freſhneſs; lateneſs; recentneſs; ſtate of being lately produced. *Raleigh.*
2. Novelty; unacquaintance. *South.*
3. Something lately produced. *Dryden.*
4. Innovation; late change. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Want of practice. *Sidney.*

NEWS. *ſ.* [from *new*; *nouvelles*, Fr.]
1. Freſh account of any thing. *Waller.*
2. Something not heard before. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times. *Pope.*

NE'WS-MONGER. *ſ.* [*news* and *monger.*] One that deals in news; one whoſe employment is to hear and to tell news. *Shakſpeare.*

NEWT, *ſ.* [eɣete, Saxon.] Eft; ſmall lizard: they are harmleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *ſ.* Preſent made on the firſt day of the year. *Stillingfleet.*

NEXT. *a.* [next, Saxon.]
1. Neareſt in place. *Bacon.*
2. Neareſt in time. *Gay.*
3. Neareſt in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT. *ad.* At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding *Addiſon.*

NI'AS. *a.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, ſilly, and fooliſh. *Bailey.*

NIB. *ſ.* [*nebbe*, Dutch.]
1. The bill or beak of a bird. See NEB.
2. The point of any thing. *Derham.*

NI'BBED. *a.* [from *nib.*] Having a nib.

To NI'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]
1. To bite by little at a time; to eat ſlowly. *Shakſpeare. Cleaveland.*
2. To bite as a fiſh does the bait. *Gay.*

To NI'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To bite at. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotſon.*

NI'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *nibble.*] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *a.* [neye, Saxon, ſoft.]
1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs; ſuperfluouſly exact. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Scrupulouſly and minutely cautious. *Shak.*
3. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh. *Milton.*
4. Eaſily injured; delicate. *Roſcommon.*
5. Formed with minute exactneſs. *Addiſon.*
6. Requiring ſcrupulous exactneſs. *Newton.*
7. Refined. *Milton.*

NI'CELY. *ad.* [from *nice.*]
1. Accurately; minutely; ſcrupulouſly. *Sh.*
2. Delicately. *Atterbury.*

NI'CENESS. *ſ.* [from *nice.*]
1. Accuracy; minute exactneſs. *Dryden.*
2. Superfluous delicacy or exactneſs. *Sidney.*

NI'CETY. *ſ.* [from *nice.*]
1. Minute accuracy of thought. *Prior.*
2. Accurate performance, or obſervance. *Ad.*
3. Faſtidious delicacy; ſqueamiſhneſs. *Spenſ.*
4. Minute obſervation; punctilious diſcrimination; ſubtilty. *Locke.*
5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.*
6. Effeminate ſoftneſs.
7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NI'CHAR. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. ſ. [French.] A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed. *Wotton.*

NICK. *ſ.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.]
1. Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience. *Suckling.*
2. A notch cut in any thing.
3. A ſcore; a reckoning. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A winning throw. [*niche*, Fr.] *Prior.*

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by ſome ſlight artifice. *Hudibras.*
2. To cut in nicks or notches. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſuit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.*
4. To defeat or cozen. *Shakſpeare.*

NICKNA'ME. *ſ.* [*nom de nique*, French.] A name given in ſcoff or contempt. *B. Jonſon.*

To NICKNA'ME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham.*

To NI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink. *Ray.*

NIDE. *ſ.* [*nidus*, Latin.] A brood: as, *a nide of pheaſants.*

NI'DGET. *ſ.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding.*] A daſtard; a coward. *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building neſts. *Derham.*

NI'DING. *a.* [from niꝺ, Saxon, vileneſs.] Abject; baſe-minded; coward. *Carew.*

NI'DOROUS. *a.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nider*, Latin.] Reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted fat. *Bacon.*

NIDORO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *nidorous.*] Eructation with the taſte of undigeſted roaſt-meat. *Floyer.*

NIDULA'TION. *ſ.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the neſt. *Brown.*

NIECE. *ſ.* [*niece*, *niepce*, Fr. *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or ſiſter. *Waller.*

NI'GGARD. *ſ.* [*ninggr*, Iſlandick.] A miſer; a curmudgeon. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARD. *a.*
1. Sordid; avaricious; parſimonious. *Dryd.*
2. Sparing; wary. *Shakſpeare.*

To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtint; to ſupply ſparingly. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GGARDISH. *a.* [from *niggard.*] Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

NI'GGARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *niggardly.*] Avarice; ſordid parſimony. *Addiſon.*

NI'GGARDLY. *a.* [from *niggard.*]
1. Avaritious; ſordidly parſimonious. *Hall.*
2. Sparing; wary. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARDLY. *ad.* Sparingly; parſimoniouſly.

NI'GGARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *niggard.*] Avarice; ſordid parſimony: not uſed. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [nyh, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from. *Garth.*

NIGH. *ad.*
1. Not at a great diſtance. *Philippians.*
2. To a place near. *Milton.*

NIGH. *a.*
1. Near; not diſtant; not remote. *Prior.*
2. Allied cloſely by blood. *Knolles.*

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS. *ſ.* [from *nigh.*] Nearneſs; proximity.

NIGHT. *ſ.* [*naut*, Gothick; niht, Saxon.]
1. The time of darkneſs; the time from ſunſet to ſunriſe. *Craſhaw.*
2. The end of the day of life; death. *Dry.*
3. State or time of ignorance or obſcurity.

To-NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night. *Joſhua.*

NIGHTBRA'WLER. *ſ.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raiſes diſturbances in the night. *Sh.*

NI'GHTCAP. *ſ.* [*night* and *cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs. *Swift.*

NI'GHTCROW. *ſ.* [*night* and *crow.*] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTDEW. *ſ.* [*night* and *dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTDOG. *ſ.* [*night* and *dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTDRESS. *ſ.* [*night* and *dreſs.*] The dreſs worn at night. *Pope.*

NI'GHTED. *a.* [from *night.*] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakſpeare.*

NIGHTFA'RING. *a.* [*night* and *fare.*] Travelling in the night. *Gay.*

NI'GHTFIRE. *ſ.* [*night* and *fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wiſp. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY. *ſ.* [*night* and *fly.*] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NIGHTFO'UNDERED. *a.* [from *night* and *founder.*] Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night. *Milt.*

NI'GHTGOWN. *ſ.* [*night* and *gown.*] A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs. *Pope.*

NI'GHTHAG. *ſ.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTINGALE. *ſ.* [from *night* and ȝalan, Saxon, to ſing.]
1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *night.*]
1. By night. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Every night. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *night.*] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTMAN. *ſ.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE. *ſ.* [*night* and *mara*, a ſpirit.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt. *Arb.*

NI'GHTPIECE. *ſ.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candlelight, not by the light of the day. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTRAIL. *ſ.* [*night* and ȝeȝl, Saxon, a gown.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTRAVEN. *ſ.* [*night* and *raven.*] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHTROBBER. *ſ.* [*night* and *robber.*] One who ſteals in the dark. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHTRULE. *ſ.* [*night* and *rule.*] A tumult in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTSHADE. *ſ.* [of niht ſcaða, Saxon.]
1. A plant of two kinds; common and deadly nightſhade. *Miller.*

NI'GHTSHINING. *a.* [*night* and *ſhine.*] Showing brightneſs in the night. *Wilkins.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK. *ſ.* [*night* and *ſhriek.*] A cry in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTTRIPPING. *a.* [*night* and *trip.*] Going lightly in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTWALK. *ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] Walk in the night. *Walton.*

NI'GHTWALKER. *ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns. *Aſch.*

NI'GHTWARBLING. *a.* [*night* and *warble.*] Singing in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWARD. *a.* [*night* and *ward.*] Approaching toward night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *ſ.* [*night* and *watch.*] A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch. *Pſalms.*

NIGRE'SCENT. *a.* [*nigreſcens*, Lat.] Growing black; approaching to blackneſs.

NIGRIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*niger* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY. *ſ.* [*nihilité*, Fr.] Nothingneſs; the ſtate of being nothing. *Watts.*

To NILL. *v. a.* [from *ne will.*] Not to will; to refuſe; to reject. *Ben Jonſon.*

NILL. *ſ.* The ſhining ſparks of braſs in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM. *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to ſteal. *Hudibras.*

NI'MBLE. *a.* [from *nim*; or numan, Saxon, tractable.] Quick; active; ready; ſpeedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenſer.*

NI'MBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *nimble.*] Quickneſs; activity; ſpeed; agility. *Hooker.*

NI'MBLEWITTED. *a.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to ſpeak. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY. *ad.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively. *Boyle.*

NI'MBLESS. *ſ.* Nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

NI'MIETY. *ſ.* [*nimietas*, ſchool Latin.] The ſtate of being too much.

NI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *ſ.* [A corruption of the Lat. *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler. *Addiſon.*

NINE. *ſ.* [niȝon, Sax.] One more than eight.

NI'NEFOLD. *a.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times.

NI'NEPINS. *ſ.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacham.*

NI'NESCORE. *a.* [*nine* and *ſcore.*] Nine times twenty. *Addiſon.*

NI'NETEEN. *a.* [niȝontyne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty.

NI'NETEENTH. *a.* [niȝonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

NI'NETIETH. *a.* [hundniȝonteoȝoða, Sax.] The tenth nine times told.

NI'NETY. *a.* [hundniȝontiȝ, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

NI'NNY. *ſ.* [*ninno*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *ſ.* [from *ninny.*] A ſimpleton. *Arbuthnot.*

NINTH. *a.* [neȝoða, Saxon.] The firſt after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

To NIP. *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.*
2. To cut off by any ſlight means. *Mortimer.*
3. To blaſt; to deſtroy before full growth. *Ad.*
4. To pinch as froſt. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To vex; to bite. *Spenſer.*
6. To ſatirize; to ridicule; to taunt ſarcaſtically. *Aſcham.*

NIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Aſcham.*
2. A ſmall cut. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A blaſt. *Stepney.*
4. A taunt; a ſarcaſm.

NI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *nip.*] A ſatiriſt. *Aſcham.*

NI'PPERS. *ſ.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *ad.* [from *nip.*] With bitter ſarcaſm.

NI'PPLE. *ſ.* [nypele, Saxon.]
1. The teat; the dug. *Ray.*
2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated. *Derham.*

NI'PPLEWORT. *ſ.* [*lampſana*, Lat.] A weed.

NI'SI PRIUS. *ſ.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lies in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled and returned before the juſtices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the eaſe of their country. It is ſo called from the firſt words of the writ, *niſi apud talem locum prius venerint.*

NI'T. *ſ.* [hnitu, Saxon.] The egg of a louſe, or ſmall animal. *Derham.*

NI'TENCY. *ſ.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]
1. Luſtre; clear brightneſs.
2. [from *nitor*, Lat.] Endeavour; ſpring to expand itſelf. *Boyle.*

NI'THING. *ſ.* [or *niding.*] A coward.

NI'TID. *a.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; luſtrous. *Boyle.*

NI'TRE. *ſ.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Latin.] *Nitre*, or ſaltpetre, is a cryſtalline, pellucid, whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue. This ſalt affords, by fire, an acid ſpirit capable of diſſolving almoſt every thing. *Nitre* is naturally blended in particles in earths, as the particles of metals in their ores. *Hill.*

NI'TROUS. *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre.*] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore.*

NI'TRY. *a.* [from *nitre.*] Nitrous. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY. *ad.* [from *nitty.*] Louſily. *Hayw.*

NI'TTY. *a.* [from *nit.*] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL. *a.* [*nivalis*, Latin.] Abounding with ſnow.

NI'VEOUS. *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy. *Brown.*

NI'ZY. *ſ.* A dunce; a ſimpleton.

NO. *ad.* [na, Saxon.]
1. The word of refuſal. *Calamy.*
2. The word of denial. *Bacon.*
3. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative: *no not*, not even. *Waller.*

NO. *a.*
1. Not any; none. *Swift.*
2. *No one;* none; not any one. *Smalridge.*

To NOBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]
1. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour. *Dryden.*
2. Rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, baron.
3. The perſons of high rank. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs. *Sidney.*

NO'BLE. *a.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]
1. Of an ancient and ſplendid family.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty. *Dry.*
3. Great; worthy; illuſtrious. *Milton.*
4. Exalted; elevated; ſublime. *Dryden.*
5. Magnificent; ſtately.
6. Free; generous; liberal.
7. Principal; capital: as, *the heart is one of the* noble *parts of the body.*

NO'BLE. *ſ.*
1. One of high rank. *Bacon.*
2. A coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight pence. *Bacon.*

NO'BLE *liverwort. ſ.* [*hepatica.*] A plant.

NO'BLEMAN. *ſ.* [*noble* and *man.*] One who is ennobled. *Dryden.*

NO'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *noble.*]
1. Greatneſs; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakſpeare. Taylor.*
2. Splendour of deſcent; luſtre of pedigree.

NOBLE'SS. *ſ.* [*nobleſſe*, French.] Not uſed.
1. Nobility. *Spenſer.*
2. Dignity; greatneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Noblemen collectively. *Shakſpeare.*

NO'BLY. *ad.* [from *noble.*]
1. Of ancient and ſpendid extraction. *Dryd.*
2. Greatly; illuſtriouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Grandly; ſplendidly. *Addiſon.*

NO'BODY. *ſ.* [*no* and *body.*] No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*

NO'CENT. *a.* [*nocens*, Latin.]
1. Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.*
2. Hurtful; miſchievous. *Milton.*

NOCK. *ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]
1. A ſlit; a nick; a notch.
2. The funament. *Hudibras.*

To NOCK. *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

NOCTA'MBULO. *ſ.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Lat.] One who walks in his ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

NOCTI'DIAL. *a.* [*noctis* and *dies*, Latin.] Comprifing a night and a day. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nox* and *fero*, Latin.] Bringing night.

NOCTI'VAGANT. *a.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night.

NO'CTUARY. *ſ.* [from *noctis*, Latin.] An account of what paſſes by night. *Addiſon.*

NO'CTURN. *ſ.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stilling.*

NOCTU'RNAL, *a.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly. *Dryden.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *ſ.* An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night. *Watts.*

To NOD. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation.]
1. To decline the head with a quick motion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To pay a ſlight bow. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To bend downward with quick motion. *Dr.*
4. To be drowſy. *Addiſon.*

NOD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick declination of the head. *Locke.*
2. A quick declination. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The motion of the head in drowſineſs.
4. A ſlight obeiſance. *Shakſpeare.*

NODA'TION. *ſ.* [from *nodo*, Latin.] The act of making knots.

NO'DDER. *ſ.* [from *nod.*] One who makes nods. *Pope.*

NO'DDLE. *ſ.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head, in contempt. *Ben Jonſon.*

NO'DDY. *ſ.* [from *naudin*, French.] A ſimpleton; an idiot. *L'Eſtrange.*

NODE. *ſ.* [*nodus*, Latin.]
1. A knot; a knob.
2. A ſwelling on the bone. *Wiſeman.*
3. Interſection. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *nodoſus*, Lat.] Complication; knot. *Brown.*

NO'DOUS. *a.* [*nodoſus*, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots. *Brown.*

NO'DULE. *ſ.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A ſmall lump. *Woodward.*

NO'GGEN. *a.* Hard; rough; harſh.

NO'GGIN. *ſ.* [*noſſel*, German.] A ſmall mug. *Arbuthnot.*

NOI'ANCE. *ſ.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Miſchief; inconvenience. *Shakſpeare.*

To NOIE. *v. n.* To annoy: not uſed. *Tuſſer.*

NOI'ER. *ſ.* [from *noie.*] One who annoys.

NOI'OUS. *a.* [*noioſo*, Italian.] Hurtful; miſchievous: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

NOISE. *ſ.* [*noiſe*, French.]
1. Any kind of ſound. *Bacon.*
2. Outcry; clamour; boaſting or importunate talk. *Baker.*
3. Occaſion of talk. *Addiſon.*

To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſound loud. *Milton.*

To NOISE. *v. a.* To ſpread by rumour, or report. *Bentley.*

NOI'SEFUL. *a.* [*noiſe* and *full.*] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden.*

NOI'SELESS. *a.* [from *noiſe.*] Silent; without ſound. *Harte.*

NOI'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *noiſy.*] Loudneſs of ſound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER. *ſ.* [*noiſe* and *maker.*] Clamourer. *L'Eſtrange.*

NOI'SOME. *a.* [*noioſo*, Italian.]
1. Noxious; miſchievous; unwholeſome. *Dr.*
2. Offenſive; diſguſting. *Shakſpeare.*

NOI'SOMELY. *ad.* [from *noiſome.*] With a fetid ſtench; with an infectious ſteam.

NOI'SOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *noiſome.*] Aptneſs to diſguſt; offenſiveneſs. *South.*

NOI'SY. *a.* [from *noiſe.*]
1. Sounding loud.
2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith.*

NO'LI me tangère. [Latin.]
1. A kind of cancerous ſwelling.
2. A plant. *Mortimer.*

NOLI'TION. *ſ.* [*nolitio*, Latin.] Unwillingneſs: oppoſed to *volition.* *Hale.*

NOLL. *ſ.* [hnol, Sax.] A head; a noddle. *Sh.*

NO'MANCY. *ſ.* [*nomance*, Fr.] The art of divining the fates of perſons by the letters that form their names.

NO'MBLES. *ſ.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR. ſ. [Latin; *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or perſons by their proper names. *Addiſon.*

NOMENCLA'TURE. *ſ.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Latin.]
1. The act of naming. *Bacon.*
2. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*

NO'MINAL. *a.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; titular. *Locke.*

NO'MINALLY. *ad.* By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]
1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton.*
2. To entitle; to call. *Spenſer.*
3. To ſet down; to appoint by name. *Shak.*

NOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *nominate.*]
1. The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.*
2. The power of appointing. *Clarendon.*

NO'MINATIVE. *ſ.* [In grammar.] The caſe that primarily deſignates the name of any thing.

NON. ad. [Latin.] Not. It is never uſed ſeparately, but ſometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

NO'NAGE. *ſ.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity. *Hale.*

NONCE. *ſ.* Purpoſe; intent; deſign: not now in uſe. *Cleaveland.*

NONCONFO'RMIST. *ſ.* [*non* and *conformiſt.*] One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip. *Swift.*

NONCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*non* and *conformity.*]
1. Refuſal of compliance. *Watts.*
2. Refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion. *South.*

NONE. *a.* [ne ane, Saxon.]
1. Not one. *Addiſon.*
2. Not any. *Fenton.*
3. Not other. *Geneſis.*
4. *None of* ſometimes ſignifies only emphatically *nothing.* *Pſalms.*

NONE'NTITY. *ſ.* [*non* and *entity.*]
1. Nonexiſtence. *Bentley.*
2. A thing not exiſting. *South.*

NONEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*non* and *exiſtence.*]
1. Inexiſtence; negation of being.
2. The thing not exiſting. *Brown.*

NONJU'RING. *a.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR. *ſ.* [from *non* and *juror*, Latin.] One who, conceiving James II unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

NONNA'TURALS. *ſ.* [*non naturalia*, Lat.] Phyſicians reckon theſe to be ſix, viz. air, meat and drink, ſleep and watching, motion and reſt, retention and excretion, and the paſſions of the mind. *Brown.*

NONPARE'IL. *ſ.* [*non* and *pareil*, French.]
1. Excellence unequalled. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NO'NPLUS. *ſ.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to ſay or do more. *Locke.*

To NO'NPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle. *South.*

NONRE'SIDENCE. *ſ.* [*non* and *reſidence.*] Failure of reſidence. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT. *ſ.* [*non* and *reſident.*] One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift.*

NONRESI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*non* and *reſiſtance.*] The principle of not oppoſing the king; ready obedience to a ſuperiour.

NO'NSENSE. *ſ.* [*non* and *ſenſe.*]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

NONSE'NSICAL. *a.* [from *nonſenſe.*] Unmeaning; fooliſh. *Ray.*

NONSE'NSICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *nonſenſical.*] Ungrammatical jargon; fooliſh abſurdity.

NONSO'LVENT. *a.* [*non* and *ſolvent.*] Who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*non* and *ſolution.*] Failure of ſolution. *Broome.*

NONSPA'RING. *a.* [*non* and *ſparing.*] Mercileſs; all-deſtroying. *Shakſpeare.*

To NONSU'IT. *v. a.* [*non* and *ſuit.*] To deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs for ſome failure in management. *Swift.*

NOO'DLE. *ſ.* [from *noddle* or *noddy.*] A fool; a ſimpleton.

NOOK. *ſ.* [from *een hoeck*, German.] A corner. *Davies.*

NOON. *ſ.* [non, Saxon; *nawn*, Welſh.]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the ſun is in the meridian; midday. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*

NOON. *a.* Meridional. *Young.*

NOO'NDAY. *ſ.* [*noon* and *day.*] Midday. *Sh.*

NOONDAY. *a.* Meridional. *Addiſon.*

NOO'NING. *ſ.* [from *noon.*] Repoſe or repaſt at noon.

NOO'NTIDE. *ſ.* [*noon* and *tide.*] Midday; time of noon. *Shakſpeare.*

NOO'NTIDE. *a.* Meridional. *Shakſpeare.*

NOOSE. *ſ.* [*noſada*, entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer. *Sandys.*

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a nooſe; to catch. *Govern. of Tongue.*

NOPE. *ſ.* A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*]

1. A particle marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition: as, *neither poor* nor *rich.*

2. Two negatives are ſometimes joined, but ill: *I have not done it*, nor *I know not when I ſhall do it.*

3. *Nor* is in poetry uſed in the firſt branch for neither: as, *I* nor *love myſelf, nor thee.*

NORTH. *ſ.* [noꝛð, Saxon.] The point oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian. *Shakſ.*

NORTH. *a.* Northern. *Numbers.*

NORTHE'AST. *ſ.* [*north* and *eaſt.*] The point between the north and eaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'RTHERLY. *a.* [from *north.*] Being toward the north. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN. *a.* [from *north.*] Being in the north. *Shakſpeare.*

NORTHSTA'R. *ſ.* [*north* and *ſtar.*] The poleſtar; the lodeſtar. *Shakſpeare.*

NO'RTHWARD. *a.* [*north* and peapꝺ, Sax.] Being toward the north.

NORTHWARD. *ad.* [*north* and peapꝺ, Sax.] Toward the north. *Shakſpeare.*

NORTHWE'ST. *ſ.* [*north* and *weſt.*] The point between the north and weſt. *Brown.*

NORTHWI'ND. *ſ.* [*north* and *wind.*] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*

NOSE. *ſ.* [nœꝛe, noꝛa, Saxon.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of ſcent, and the emunctory of the brain. *Locke.*

2. The end of any thing. *Holder.*

3. Scent; ſagacity. *Collier.*

4. *To lead by the* NOSE. To draw by force: as a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.

5. *To thruſt one's* NOSE *into* the affairs of others. To be a buſybody.

6. *To put one's* NOSE *out of* joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſcent; to ſmell. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To face; to oppoſe.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluſter. *Sh.*

NO'SEBLEED. *ſ.* [*noſe* and *bleed.*] A kind of herb.

NO'SEGAY. *ſ.* [*noſe* and *gay.*] A poſy; a bunch of flowers. *Pope.*

NO'SELESS. *a.* [from *noſe.*] Wanting a noſe; deprived of the noſe. *Shakſpeare.*

NO'SESMART. *ſ.* [*noſe* and *ſmart.*] The herb creſſes.

NO'SLE. *ſ.* [from *noſe.*] The extremity of a thing: as, *the* noſle *of a pair of bellows.*

NO'SOLOGY. *ſ.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOE'TICK. *a.* [νόσος and ποιέω.] Producing diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'STRIL. *ſ.* [*noſe* and ꝺÿꝛl, a hole, Saxon.] The cavity in the noſe. *Bacon.*

NO'STRUM. ſ. [Latin.] A medicine not made publick, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand. *Stilling fleet.*

NOT. *ad.* [ne auht, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.]

1. The particle of negation, or refuſal.

2. It denotes ceſſation or extinction. No more. *Job.*

NO'TABLE. *a.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; obſervable. *Sid.*

2. Careful; buſtling. *Addiſon.*

NO'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of buſineſs; importance.

NO'TABLY. *ad.* [from *notable.*]

1. Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.*

2. With conſequence; with ſhow of importance. *Addiſon.*

NOTA'RIAL. *a.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *ſ.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Latin.] An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*

NOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*notatio*, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters. *Cocker.*
2. Meaning; ſignification. *Hammond.*

NOTCH. *ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock. *Grew.*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows. *Grew.*

NOTCHWE'ED. *ſ.* [*notch* and *weed*.] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [for *ne mote*.] May not. *Spenſer.*

NOTE. *ſ.* [*nota*, Latin; *note*, French.]
1. Mark; token. *Hooker.*
2. Notice; heed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Reputation; conſequence. *Abbot.*
4. Reproach; ſtigma. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Account; information: not uſed. *Shakſ.*
6. State of being obſerved. *Bacon.*
7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious ſound. *Hooker.*
8. Single ſound in muſick. *Dryden.*
9. Short hint; ſmall paper. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Abbreviation; ſymbol. *Baker.*
11. A ſmall letter. *Dryden.*
12. A written paper. *Swift.*
13. A paper given in confeſſion of a debt. *Ar.*
14. Explanatory annotation. *Felton.*

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, French.]
1. To obſerve; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of. *Addiſon.*
2. To deliver; to ſet down. *Hooker.*
3. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
4. [In muſick.] To ſet down the notes of a tune.

NO'TEBOOK. *ſ.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down. *Shakſpeare.*

NO'TED. *part. a.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle.*

NO'TER. *ſ.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.

NO'THING. *ſ.* [*no* and *thing*.]
1. Negation of being; nonentity; univerſal negation: oppoſed to *ſomething*. *Bentley.*
2. Nonexiſtence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Addiſ.*
4. No other thing. *Wake.*
5. No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.*
6. No importance; no uſe. *Spenſer.*
7. No poſſeſſion of fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.*
9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.*
10. Trifle; ſomething of no conſideration or importance. *Dryden.*
11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial ſignification. In no degree; not at all: as, *he was* nothing *moved*. *Knolles.*

NO'THINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *nothing*.]
1. Nihility; nonexiſtence. *Donne.*
2. Thing of no value. *Hudibras.*

NO'TICE. *ſ.* [*notice*, French; *notitia*, Latin.]
1. Remark; heed; obſervation; regard. *Loc.*
2. Information; intelligence. *Shakſpeare.*

NOTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notify*.] Act of making known; repreſentation by marks or ſymbols. *Holder.*

To NO'TIFY. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Whitgift.*

NO'TION. *ſ.* [*notion*, French.]
1. Thought; repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image. *Newton.*
2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury.*
3. Senſe; underſtanding: not uſed. *Shak.*

NO'TIONAL. *a.* [from *notion*.]
1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual. *Prior.*
2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*

NOTIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *notional*.] Empty, ungrounded opinion: not uſed. *Glanville.*

NO'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally. *Norris.*

NOTORI'ETY. *ſ.* [*notorieté*, Fr.] Publick knowledge; publick expoſure. *Addiſon.*

NOTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift.*

NOTO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *notorious*.] Publickly; evidently; openly. *Clarendon.*

NOTO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *notorious*.] Publick fame; notoriety.

To NOTT. *v. a.* To ſhear. *Ainſworth.*

NO'TWHEAT. *ſ.* [*not* and *wheat*.] Of wheat there are two ſorts; French, which is bearded, and *notwheat*, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTA'NDING. *conj.* [This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withſtanding*, and anſwers exactly to the Latin *non obſtante*.]
1. Without hinderance or obſtruction from.
2. Although: not proper. *Addiſon.*
3. Nevertheleſs; however. *Hooker.*

NO'TUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] The ſouthwind. *Milton.*

NOVA'TION. *ſ.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of ſomething new.

NOVA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The introducer of ſomething new.

NO'VEL. *a.* [*novellus*, Latin; *nouvelle*, Fr.]
1. New; not ancient. *King Charles.*
2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VEL. *ſ.* [*nouvelle*, French.]
1. A ſmall tale, generally of love. *Dryden.*
2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VELIST. *ſ.* [from *novel*.]
1. Innovator; aſſertor of novelty. *Bacon.*
2. A writer of novels.

NO'VELTY. *ſ.* [*nouveauté*, French.]
1. Newneſs; ſtate of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.*
2. Freſhneſs; recentneſs. *South.*

NOVE'MBER. *ſ.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NO'VENARY. *ſ.* [*novenarius*, Lat.] Number of nine; nine collectively. *Brown.*

NOVE'RCAL. *a.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having the manner of a ſtep-mother; beſeeming a ſtep-mother. *Derham.*

NOUGHT. *ſ.* [ne auht, Saxon.]

1. Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax.*
2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial ſignification. *Fairfax.*
3. *To ſet at* NOUGHT. Not to value; to ſlight; to ſcorn; to diſregard. *Proverbs.*

NO'VICE. *ſ.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Latin.]
1. One not acquainted with any thing; a freſh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOVI'TIATE. *ſ.* [*noviciat*, French.]
1. The ſtate of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South.*
2. The time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NO'VITY. *ſ.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newneſs; novelty. *Brown.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Sp.*

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenſer.*

NOUN. *ſ.* [*noun*, old French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]
1. To increaſe or ſupport by food. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſupport; to maintain. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To encourage; to foment. *Hooker.*
4. To train, or educate. *Timothy.*
5. To promote growth or ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. n.* To gain nouriſhment: unuſual. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *nouriſh.*] Suſceptive of nouriſhment. *Grew.*

NOU'RISHER. *ſ.* [from *nouriſh.*] The perſon or thing that nouriſhes. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHMENT. *ſ.* [*nouriſſement*, Fr.]
1. That which is given or received, in order to the ſupport or increaſe of growth or ſtrength; food; ſuſtenance; nutriment. *Newton.*
2. Nutrition; ſupport of ſtrength. *Milton.*
3. Suſtentation; ſupply of things needful.

NOU'RSLING. *ſ.* Nurſling. *Spenſer.*

NOU'RITURE. *ſ.* [*nourriture*, French.] Education; inſtitution. *Spenſer.*

To NOU'SEL. *v. a.* To nurſe up. *Spenſer.*

NOW. *ad.* [nu, Saxon.]
1. At this time; at the time preſent. *Tillot.*
2. A little while ago. *Shakſpeare.*
3. At one time; at another time. *Pope.*
4. It is ſometimes a particle of connexion: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty. *Rogers.*
5. After this; ſince things are ſo. *L'Eſtran.*
6. *Now and then*; at one time and another; uncertainly. *Dryden.*

NOW. *ſ.* Preſent moment. *Cowley.*

NO'WADAYS. *ad.* In the preſent age. *Garrick.*

NO'WED. *a.* [*noué*, French.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Brown.*

NOWES. *ſ.* [from *nou*, old French.] The marriage knot: out of uſe. *Craſhaw.*

NO'WHERE. *ad.* [*no* and *where.*] Not in any place. *Tillotſon.*

NO'WISE. *ad.* [*no* and *wiſe*: this is commonly written by ignorant barbarians, *noways.*] Not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*

NO'XIOUS. *a.* [*noxius*, Latin.]
1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown.*
2. Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall.*
3. Unſavourable; unkindly. *Swift.*

NO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciouſly.

NO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfulneſs; inſalubrity. *Hammond.*

NO'ZLE. *ſ.* [from *noſe.*] The noſe; the ſnout; the end. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

To NU'BBLE. *v. a.* [properly *to knubble.*] To bruiſe with handy cuffs. *Ainſworth.*

NUBI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds.

To NU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To cloud.

NU'BILE. *a.* [*nubile*, French; *nubilis*, Latin.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*

NUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Latin.] Nut-bearing.

NU'CLEUS. ſ. [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. *Woodward.*

NUDA'TION. *ſ.* [*nudation*, Fr. *nudo*, Latin.] The act of making bare or naked.

NU'DITY. *ſ.* [*nudité*, French; *nuditas*, Latin.] Naked parts. *Dryden.*

NU'EL. See NEWEL.

NUGA'CITY. *ſ.* [*nugax*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGA'TION. *ſ.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*

NU'GATORY. *a.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; inſignificant. *Bentley.*

NUI'SANCE. *ſ.* [*nuiſance*, French.]
1. Something noxious or offenſive. *South.*
2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood. *Kettlewell.*

To NULL. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton.*

NULL. *a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Swift.*

NULL. *ſ.* Something of no power, or no meaning. *Bacon.*

NULLIBI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *nullibi*, Lat.] The ſtate of being nowhere.

To NU'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

NU'LLITY. *ſ.* [*nullité*, French.]
1. Want of force or efficacy. *South.*
2. Want of exiſtence. *Bacon.*

NUMB. *a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
1. Torpid; chill; motionleſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Producing chilneſs; benumbing. *Shakſ.*

To NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or ſenſation; to deaden; to ſtupify. *Shakſpeare.*

NU'MBEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of ſenſation. *Wiſeman.*

To NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, Fr. *numero*, Latin.]
1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many; *Numbers.*
2. To reckon as one of the ſame kind. *Iſa.*

NU'MBER. *ſ.* [*nombre*, Fr. *numerus*, Lat.]
1. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd*. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Many; more than one. *Addiſon.*
4. Multitude that may be counted. *Milton.*
5. Comparative multitude. *Bacon.*
6. Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.*
7. Harmony; proportions calculated by *number*. *Milton.*
8. Verſes; poetry. *Pope.*
9. [In grammar.] In the noun is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a *number* more than one. *Clarke.*

NU'MBERER. *ſ.* [from *number*.] He who numbers.

NU'MBERLESS. *a.* [from *number*.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Swift.*

NU'MBLES. *ſ.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NU'MBNESS. *ſ.* [from *numb*.] Torpor; deadneſs; ſtupefaction. *Milton.*

NU'MERABLE. *a.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NU'MERAL. *a.* [*numeral*, French.] Relating to number; conſiſting of number. *Locke.*

NU'MERALLY. *ad.* [from *numeral*.] According to number. *Brown.*

NU'MERARY. *a.* [*numerus*, Latin.] Belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*numeration*, French; *numeratio*, Latin.]
1. The art of numbering. *Locke.*
2. Number contained. *Brown.*
3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.]
1. He that numbers.
2. [*numerateur*, Fr.] That number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

NUME'RICAL. *a.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]
1. Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.*
2. The ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number. *South.*

NUME'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *numerical*.] With reſpect to ſameneſs in number. *Boyle.*

NU'MERIST. *ſ.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*

NUMERO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *numeroſus*, Lat.]
1. Number; ſtate of being numerous. *Brown.*
2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NU'MEROUS. *a.* [*numeroſus*, Latin.]
1. Containing many; conſiſting of many; not few; many. *Waller.*
2. Harmonious; conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; muſical. *Dryden.*

NU'MEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *numerous*.]
1. The quality of being numerous.
2. Harmony; muſicalneſs. *Dryden.*

NU'MMARY. *a.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'MMULAR. *a.* [*nummularius*, Latin.] Relating to money.

NU'MSKULL. *ſ.* [*numb* and *ſkull*.]
1. A dullard; a dunce; a doit; a blockhead. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. The head. In burleſque. *Prior.*

NU'MSKULLED. *a.* [from *numſkull*.] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN. *ſ.* A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converſe of men. *Addiſon.*

NUN. *ſ.* A kind of bird. *Ainſworth.*

NU'NCHION. *ſ.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*

NU'NCIATURE. *ſ.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO. ſ. [Italian; from *nuncius*, Latin.]
1. A meſſenger; one that brings tidings. *Sh.*
2. A ſpiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterb.*

NUNCUPA'TIVE. } *a.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat.
NUNCUPA'TORY. } *nuncupatif*, French.]
1. Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory.
2. Verbally pronounced.

NU'NDINAL. } *a.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from
NU'NDINARY. } *nundinæ*, Latin.] Belonging to fairs.

NU'NNERY. *ſ.* [from *nun*.] A houſe or convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIAL. *a.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; conſtituting marriage; uſed in marriage. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIALS. *ſ.* [*nuptiæ*, Latin.] Marriage.

NURSE. *ſ.* [*nourrice*, French.]
1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Raleigh.*
2. A woman that has care of a ſick perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One who breeds, educates, or protects. *Sh.*
4. An old woman, in contempt. *Blackmore.*
5. The ſtate of being nurſed. *Cleaveland.*
6. In compoſition, any thing that ſupplies food. *Walton.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French.]
1. To bring up any thing young. *Dryden.*
2. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exod.*
3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addiſon.*
4. To tend the ſick.
5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage.

NU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *nurſe*.]
1. One that nurſes: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
1. A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY. *ſ.* [from *nurſe*.]
1. The act or office of nurſing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That which is the object of a nurſe's care. *Milton.*
3. A plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground. *Addiſon.*
4. Place where young children are nurſed and brought up. *Bacon.*
5. The place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up. *Shakſpeare.*

NU'RSLING. *ſ.* [from *nurſe*.] One nurſed up; a fondling. *Dryden.*

NU'RTURE. *ſ.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]
1. Food; diet. *Milton.*
2. Education; inſtitution. *Spenſer.*

To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To educate; to train; to bring up. *Wotton.*
2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*

To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cheriſh. See NUZZLE. *Ainſworth.*

NUT. *ſ.* [hnut, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of certain trees: it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels. *Ray.*

NU'TBROWN. *a.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton.*

NU'TCRACKERS. *ſ.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An inſtrument uſed to encloſe nuts, and break them by preſſure. *Addiſon.*

NU'TGALL. *ſ.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Hard excreſcence of an oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH. }
NU'TJOBBER. } *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
NU'TPECKER. }

NU'THOOK. *ſ.* [*nut* and *hook.*]

1. A ſtick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

2. A name of contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

NU'TMEG. *ſ.* [*nut* and *muguet*, French.] The kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and ſeparated from that and from its inveſtient coat, the mace, before it is ſent over to us; except that the whole fruit is ſometimes ſent over in preſerve, by way of ſweetmeat, or as a curioſity. *Hill.*

NU'TSHELL. *ſ.* [*nut* and *ſhell.*]

1. The hard ſubſtance that encloſes the kernel of the nut. *Shakſpeare.*

2. It is uſed proverbially for any thing of little value. *L'Eſtrange.*

NU'TTREE. *ſ.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts: commonly a hazel. *Dryden.*

NUTRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*nutricatio*, Latin.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown.*

NU'TRIMENT. *ſ.* [*nutrimentum*, Latin.] Food; aliment. *South.*

NUTRIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbuth.*

NUTRI'TION. *ſ.* [*nutrition*, French.]

1. The act or quality of nouriſhing, ſupporting ſtrength, or increaſing growth. *Glanv.*

2. That which nouriſhes; nutriment. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Having the quality of nouriſhing. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'TRITIVE. *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] Nouriſhing; nutrimental; alimental. *Blackmore.*

NU'TRITURE. *ſ.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] The power of nouriſhing: not uſed. *Harvey.*

To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *nurſle.*]

1. To nurſe; to foſter. *Sidney.*

2. To go with the noſe down like a hog. *Arb.*

NYMPH. *ſ.* [νύμφη.]

1. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry. *Waller.*

NY'MPHISH. *a.* [from *nymph.*] Relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

O.

O Has in Engliſh a long ſound; as *drone, groan, ſtone*; or ſhort, *got, not, ſhot.* It is uſually denoted long by a ſervile *a* ſubjoined; as, *moan*; or by *e* at the end of the ſyllable; as, *bone.*

1. *O* is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation. *Decay of Piety.*

2. *O* is uſed, with no great elegance, by *Shakſpeare* for a circle or oval; as, may we cram within this wooden *O.*

OAF. *ſ.* [for *auphe.*]

1. A changeling; a fooliſh child left by the fairies. *Drayton.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OA'FISH. *a.* [from *oaf.*] Stupid; dull; doltiſh.

OA'FISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *oafiſh.*] Stupidity; dulneſs.

OAK. *ſ.* [ac, æc, Saxon.] The *oak* tree hath male flowers. The embryos afterward become acorns in hard ſcaly cups: the leaves are ſinuated. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

OAK *Evergreen. ſ.* [*ilex.*] The fruit is an acorn like the common *oak.* *Miller.*

OAKA'PPLE. *ſ.* [*oak* and *apple.*] A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak. *Bacon.*

OA'KEN. *a.* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Arbuthnot.*

OA'KENPIN. *ſ.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

OA'KUM. *ſ.* Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp. *Raleigh.*

OAR. *ſ.* [ape, Saxon.] A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shakſ.*

OA'RY. *a.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or uſe of oars. *Milton.*

OAST. *ſ.* A kiln: not in uſe. *Mortimer.*

OATCA'KE. *ſ.* [*oat* and *cake.*] Cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*

OA'TEN. *a.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shakſpeare.*

OATH. *ſ.* [aðˇ, Saxon.] An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being. *Bacon.*

OA'THABLE. *a.* [from *oath.* A word not uſed.] Capable of having an oath adminiſtered. *Shak.*

OATHBREAKING. *ſ.* [*oath* and *break.*] Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shakſpeare.*

OA'TMALT. *ſ.* [*oat* and *malt.*] Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

OA'TMEAL. *ſ.* [*oat* and *meal.*] Flower made by grinding oats. *Arbuthnot.*

OA'TMEAL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

OATS. *ſ.* [æten, Saxon.] A grain generally given to horſes. *Swift.*

OA'TTHISTLE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

OBAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*obambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking about.

To OBDU'CE. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*

OBDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *obductio*, *obduce*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Inflexible wickedneſs; impenitence; hardneſs of heart. *South.*

OBDU'RATE. *a.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]
1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obſtinate in ill; hardened; impenitent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Hardened; firm; ſtubborn. *South.*
3. Harſh; rugged. *Swift.*

OBDU'RATELY. *ad.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS. *ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornneſs; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardneſs of heart; ſtubbornneſs. *Hooker.*

OBDU'RED. *a.* [*obduratus*, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible; impenitent. *Milton.*

OBE'DIENCE. *ſ.* [*obedience*, Fr.] Obſequiouſneſs; ſubmiſſion to authority. *Bacon.*

OBE'DIENT. *a.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Submiſſive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obſequious. *Tillotſon.*

OBEDIE'NTIAL. *a.* [*obedientiel*, Fr.] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake.*

OBE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience. *Tillotſon.*

OBE'ISANCE. *ſ.* [*obeiſance*, Fr.] A bow; a courteſy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee. *Shakſpeare.*

O'BELISK. *ſ.* [*obeliſcus*, Latin.]
1. A high piece of marble or ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upward by degrees, till it ends in a point. *Harris.*
2. A mark of cenſure in the margin of a book, in form of a dagger [†]. *Grew.*

OBEQUITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE. *a.* [*obeſus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with fleſh.

OBE'SENESS. } *ſ.* [from *obeſe.*] Morbid
OBE'SITY. } fatneſs. *Grew.*

To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obeir*, French.]
1. To pay ſubmiſſion to; to comply with. *Dry.*
2. To yield to; to give way to.

O'BJECT. *ſ.* [*objet*, Fr. *objectum*, Lat.]
1. That about which any power or faculty is employed. *Hammond.*
2. Something preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind. *Atter.*
3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by ſomewhat elſe. *Clarke.*

O'BJECTGLASS. *ſ.* Glaſs of an optical inſtrument remoteſt from the eye. *Newton.*

To OBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Latin.]
1. To oppoſe; to preſent in oppoſition. *Bac.*
2. To propoſe as a charge criminal, or a reaſon adverſe. *Whitgift.*

OBJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition.
2. Criminal charge. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Adverſe argument. *Burnet.*
4. Fault found. *Walſh.*

OBJE'CTIVE. *a.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectivus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*
2. Made an object; propoſed as an object; reſiding in objects. *Hale.*

OBJE'CTIVELY. *ad.*
1. In manner of an object. *Locke.*
2. In the ſtate of an object. *Brown.*

OBJE'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *objective.*] The ſtate of being an object. *Hale.*

OBJE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *object.*] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*

O'BIT. *ſ.* [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obivit*, Lat.] Funeral obſequies. *Ainſworth.*

To OBJU'RGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehenſion. *Bramhall.*

OBJU'RGATORY. *a.* [*objurgatorius*, Lat.] Reprehenſory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLA'TE. *a* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Uſed of a ſpheroid. *Cheyne.*

OBLA'TION. *ſ.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a ſacrifice. *South.*

OBLECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleaſure.

To O'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*obligatio*, Latin.]
1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*
2. An act which binds any man to ſome performance. *Taylor.*
3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*

O'BLIGATORY. *a.* [from *obligate.*] Impoſing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Taylor.*

To OBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Lat.]
1. To bind; to impoſe obligation; to compel to ſomething. *Rogers.*
2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*
3. To pleaſe; to gratify. *South.*

OBLIGE'E. *ſ.* [from *oblige.*] The perſon bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLI'GEMENT. *ſ.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation. *Dryden.*

OBLI'GER. *ſ.* He who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING. *part. a.* [from *oblige.*] Civil; complaiſant; reſpectful; engaging. *Pope.*

OBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* Civilly; complaiſantly.

OBLI'GINGNESS. *f.* [from *obliging.*]
1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Civility; complaisance.

OBLIQUA'TION. *f.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*

OBLI'QUE. *a.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Lat.]
1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*
2. Indirect; by a side glance. *Shakſp.*
3. [In grammar.] Any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *ad.*
1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*
2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addiſon.*

OBLI'QUENESS. } *ſ.* [*obliquité*, French, from *oblique.*]
OBLI'QUITY. }
1. Deviation from phyſical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Mil.*
2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, Latin.]
1. To efface any thing written.
2. To wear out; to deſtroy; to efface. *Hale.*

OBLITERA'TION. *ſ.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*

OBLI'VION. *ſ.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]
1. Forgetfulneſs; ceſſation of remembrance.
2. Amneſty; general pardon of crimes in a ſtate. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS. *a.* [*obliviosus*, Latin.] Cauſing forgetfulneſs. *Philips.*

OBLO'NG. *a.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*

OBLO'NGLY, *ad.* [from *oblong.*] In an oblong form. *Cheyne.*

OBLO'NGNESS. *ſ.* [from *oblong.*] The ſtate of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY. *ſ.* [*obloquor*, Latin.]
1. Cenſorious ſpeech; blame; ſlander. *Daniel.*
2. Cauſe of reproach; diſgrace. *Shakſp.*

OBMUTE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *obmutesco*, Lat.] Loſs of ſpeech. *Brown.*

OBNO'XIOUS. *a.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]
1. Subject. *Bacon.*
2. Liable to puniſhment. *Calamy.*
3. Reprehenſible. *Fell.*
4. Liable; expoſed. *Hayward.*

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ſtate of ſubjection; in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *obnoxious.*] Subjection; liableneſs to puniſhment.

To OBNU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obſcure.

O'BOLE. *ſ.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainſworth.*

OBRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping on with ſecrecy or by ſurpriſe.

To O'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the diſſolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE. *a.* [*obſcene*, French.]
1. Immodeſt; not agreeable to chaſtity of mind; cauſing lewd ideas. *Milton.*
2. Offenſive; diſguſting. *Dryden.*
3. Inauſpicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*

OBSCE'NELY. *ad.* In an impure and unchaſte manner.

OBSCE'NENESS. } *ſ.* [*obſcenite*, French; from *obſcene.*]
OBSCE'NITY. } Impurity of thought or language; unchaſtity; lewdneſs. *Dryden.*

OBSCURA'TION. *ſ.* [*obſcuratio*, Latin.]
1. The act of darkening.
2. A ſtate of being darkened. *Burnet.*

OBSCU'RE. *a.* [*obſcurus*, Latin.]
1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering ſight. *Milton.*
2. Living in the dark. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not eaſily intelligible; abſtruſe; difficult. *Dryden.*
4. Not noted; not obſervable. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obſcuro*, Latin.]
1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*
2. To make leſs viſible. *Brown.*
3. To make leſs intelligible. *Holder.*
4. To make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious. *Dryden.*
5. To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RELY. *ad.* [from *obſcure.*]
1. Not brightly; not luminouſly; darkly.
2. Out of ſight; privately; without notice; not conſpicuouſly. *Addiſon.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RENESS. }
OBSCU'RITY. } *ſ.* [*obſcuritas*, Latin.]
1. Darkneſs; want of light. *Donne.*
2. Unnoticed ſtate; privacy. *Dryden.*
3. Darkneſs of meaning. *Locke.*

OBSECRA'TION. *ſ.* [*obſecratio*, Latin.] Intreaty; ſupplication. *Stillingfleet.*

O'BSEQUIES. *ſ.* [*obſeques*, French.]
1. Funeral rites; funeral ſolemnities. *Sidney.*
2. It is found in the ſingular perhaps more properly. *Milton.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *a.* [from *obſequium*, Lat.]
1. Obedient; compliant; not reſiſting. *Add.*
2. In *Shakſpeare*, funeral.

OBSE'QUIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obſequious.*]
1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*
2. In *Shakſpeare*, with funeral rites.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *obſequious.*] Obedience; compliance. *South.*

OBSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *obſervo*, Latin.] Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY. *ad* [from *obſervable.*] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OBSE'RVANCE. *ſ.* [*obſervance*, French.]
1. Reſpect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Religious rite. *Rogers.*
3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.*
4. Rule of practice. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Careful obedience. *Rogers.*
6. Obſervation; attention. *Hale.*
7. Obedient regard. *Wotton.*

OBSE'RVANT. *a.* [*obſervans*, Latin.]
1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.*
2. Obedient; reſpectful. *Digby.*
3. Reſpectfully attentive. *Pope.*
4. Meanly dutiful; ſubmiſſive. *Raleigh.*

OBSE'RVANT. *ſ.* A ſlaviſh attendant: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

OBSERVA'TION. *ſ.* [*obſervatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of obſerving; noting, or remarking. *Rogers.*
2. Notion gained by obſerving; note; remark; animadverſion. *Watts.*
3. Obedience; ritual practice. *White.*

OBSERVA'TOR. *ſ.* [*obſervateur*, Fr.] One that obſerves; a remarker. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY. *ſ.* [*obſervatoire*, Fr.] A place built for aſtronomical obſervations.

To OBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*obſervo*, Latin.]
1. To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor.*
2. To find by attention; to note. *Locke.*
3. To regard or keep religiouſly. *Exodus.*
4. To practiſe ritually. *White.*
5. To obey; to follow.

To OBSE'RVE. *v. n.*
1. To be attentive. *Watts.*
2. To make a remark. *Pope.*

OBSE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *obſerve.*]
1. One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things; cloſe remarker. *Swift.*
2. One who looks on; the beholder. *South.*
3. One who keeps any law, or cuſtom, or practice. *Bacon.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *ad.* [from *obſerving.*] Attentively; careſully. *Shakſpeare.*

OBSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*obſeſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of beſieging.
2. The firſt attack of Satan, antecedent to poſſeſſion.

OBSI'DIONAL. *a.* [*obſidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a ſiege.

O'BSOLETE. *a.* [*obſoletus*, Latin.] Worn out of uſe; diſuſed; unfaſhionable. *Swift.*

OBSOLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *obſolete.*] State of being worn out of uſe; unfaſhionableneſs.

O'BSTACLE. *ſ.* [*obſtacle*, Fr.] Something oppoſed; hinderance; obſtruction. *Collier.*

OBSTETRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obſtetricor*, Latin.] The office of midwife.

OBSTE'TRICK. *a.* [from *obſtetrix*, Latin.] Midwifiſh; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY. *ſ.* [*obſtinatio*, Lat.] Stubbornneſs; contumacy; pertinacy; perſiſtency. *Loc.*

O'BSTINATE. *a.* [*obſtinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in reſolution. *Sh.*

O'BSTINATELY. *ad.* [from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*

O'BSTINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornneſs.

OBSTIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obſtipo*, Lat.] The act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS. *a.* [*obſtreperus*, Latin.] Loud; clamorous; noiſy; turbulent. *Dryd.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *obſtreperous.*] Loudly; clamorouſly; noiſily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *obſtreperous.*] Loudneſs; clamour; noiſe.

OBSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *obſtrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

To OBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*obſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To block up; to bar. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To oppoſe; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of. *Milton.*

OBSTRU'CTER. *ſ.* [from *obſtruct.*] One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*obſtructio*, Latin.]
1. Hinderance; difficulty. *Denham.*
2. Obſtacle; impediment. *Clarendon.*
3. [In phyſick.] The blocking up of any canal in the body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.*
4. In *Shakſpeare* it once ſignifies ſomething heaped together.

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*obſtructif*, Fr.] Hindering, cauſing impediment. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *ſ.* Impediment; obſtacle. *Hammond.*

O'BSTRUENT. *a.* [*obſtruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*obſtupefacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing ſtupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *obſtupefacio*, Lat.] Obſtructing the mental powers. *Abbot.*

To OBTAI'N. *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Latin.]
1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.
2. To impetrate; to gain by the conceſſion or excited kindneſs of another. *Hooker.*

To OBTAI'N. *v. n.*
1. To continue in uſe. *Baker.*
2. To be eſtabliſhed; to ſubſiſt in nature or practice. *Dryden.*
3. To prevail; to ſucceed: not uſed. *Bac.*

OBTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *obtain.*]
1. To be procured. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To be gained. *Kettlewell.*

OBTA'INER. *ſ.* He who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Latin.] To obey.

To OBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]
1. To oppoſe; to hold out in oppoſition.
2. To pretend; to offer as the reaſon of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; the ſtate of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudineſs. *Bacon.*

OBTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To OBTE'ST. *v. a.* [*obteſtor*, Latin.] To beſeech; to ſupplicate. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [*obteſtatio*, Latin; from *obteſt.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*obtrectio*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

To OBTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture; to offer with unreaſonable importunity. *Hall.*

OBTRU'DER. *ſ.* One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION. *ſ.* [from *obtruſus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *a.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe, upon others. *Milton.*

To OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Harv.*

OBTURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obturatus*, Latin.] The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *obtuſe* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *a.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.]
1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; ſtupid. *Milton.*
3. Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

OBTU'SELY. *ad.*
1. Without a point.
2. Dully; ſtupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *ſ.* Bluntneſs; dullneſs.

OBTU'SION. *ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The ſtate of being dulled. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spenſer.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Latin.] To turn toward. *Boyle.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, French.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS. *a.* [*obvius*, Latin.]
1. Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing. *Milton.*
2. Open; expoſed. *Milton.*
3. Eaſily diſcovered; plain; evident. *Dry.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Evidently; apparently. *Locke.*
2. Eaſily to be found. *Selden.*
3. Naturally. *Holyday.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cloud. *Howel.*

OBUMBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *ſ.* [*occaſio*, Latin.]
1. Occurrence; caſualty; incident. *Hooker.*
2. Opportunity; convenience. *Geneſis.*
3. Accidental cauſe. *Spenſer.*
4. Reaſon not cogent, but opportune. *Shak.*
5. Incidental need; caſual exigence. *Baker.*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cauſe caſually. *Atterbury.*
2. To cauſe; to produce. *Temple.*
3. To influence. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *a.* [from *occaſion.*]
1. Incidental; caſual. *Burnet.*
2. Producing by accident. *Brown.*
3. Producing by occaſion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *ad.* According to incidental exigence; incidentally. *Woodward.*

OCCA'SIONER. *ſ.* One that cauſes, or promotes by deſign or accident. *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION. *ſ.* [*occæcatio*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanderſon.*

O'CCIDENT. *ſ.* [from *occidens*, Lat.] The weſt. *Shakſpeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*occidentalis*, Lat.] Weſtern. *Howel.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *a.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL. *a.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. ſ. [Latin.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *ſ.* [from *occiſio*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To ſhut up. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *a.* [*occluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; cloſed. *Holder.*

OCCLU'SION. *ſ.* [*occluſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhutting up.

OCCU'LT. *a.* [*occultus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable. *Newton.*

OCCULTA'TION. *ſ.* [*occultatio*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTNESS. *ſ.* [from *occult.*] Secretneſs; ſtate of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *ſ.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion. *Warburton.*

O'CCUPANT. *ſ.* [*occupans*, Lat.] He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] To poſſeſs; to hold; to take up. *Bacon.*

OCCUPA'TION. *ſ.* [*occupatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking poſſeſſion. *Bacon.*
2. Employment; buſineſs. *Wake.*
3. Trade; calling; vocation. *Shakſpeare.*

O'CCUPIER. *ſ.* [from *occupy.*]
1. A poſſeſſour; one who takes into his poſſeſſion. *Raleigh.*
2. One who follows any employment. *Ezek.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occupier*, French; *occupo*, Latin.]
1. To poſſeſs; to keep; to take up. *Brown.*
2. To buſy; to employ. *Ecclus.*
3. To follow as buſineſs. *Common Prayer.*
4. To uſe; to expend. *Exodus.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow buſineſs. *Luke.*

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]
1. To be preſented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.*
2. To appear here and there. *Locke.*
3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet. *Bent.*
4. To obviate; to make oppoſition to. *Bent.*

OCCU'RRENCE. *ſ.* [*occurrence*, French.]
1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke.*
2. Occaſional preſentation. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT. *ſ.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Bac.*

OCCU'RSION. *ſ.* [*occurſum*, Lat.] Claſh; mutual blow. *Boyle.*

O'CEAN. *ſ.* [*oceanus*, Latin.]
1. The main; the great ſea. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any immenſe expanſe. *Locke.*

O'CEAN. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great ſea. *Milton.*

OCEA'NICK. *a.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean.

OCE'LLATED. *a.* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the eye. *Derham.*

O'CHRE. *ſ.* [ὠχρα.] *Ochres* have rough or naturally duſty ſurfaces, are ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of argillaceous particles readily diffuſible in water. Theſe earths are of various colours; ſuch as red, yellow, blue, green, black. *Hill.*

O'CHREOUS. *a.* [from *ochre.*] Conſiſting of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHREY. *a.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHYMY. *ſ.* A mixed baſe metal.

O'CTAGON. *ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and ſides.

OCTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles.

O'CTANT. } *a.* Is, when a planet is in ſuch
O'CTILE. } an aſpect or poſition to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees.

OCTA'VE. *ſ.* [*octave*, French.]
1. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival.
2. [In muſick.] An eighth or an interval of eight ſounds.
3. Eight days together after a feſtival. *Ainſw.*

OCTA'VO. [Latin.] A book is ſaid to be in *octavo* when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *octennium*, Latin.]
1. Happening every eighth year.
2. Laſting eight years.

OCTO'BER. ſ. [Latin.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

OCTOE'DRICAL. *a.* Having eight ſides.

OCTO'GENARY. *a.* [from *octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

O'CTONARY. *a.* [*octonarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR. [*octo* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον.] Having eight flower leaves.

O'CTOSTYLE. *ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and στύλος.] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'CTUPLE. *a.* [*octuplus*, Latin.] Eightfold.

O'CULAR. *a.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*

O'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *ocular.*] To the obſervation of the eye. *Brown.*

O'CULATE. *a.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST. *ſ.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes. *Bac.*

O'CULUS beli. [Latin.] An accidental variety of the agat kind, having circular delineations reſembling the eye. *Woodward.*

ODD. *a.* [*udda*, Swediſh.]
1. Not even; not diviſible into equal numbers. *Brown.*
2. More than a round number. *Burnet.*
3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary. *Pope.*
4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Strange; unaccountable; fantaſtical. *Swift.*
6. Uncommon; particular. *Aſcham.*
7. Unlucky. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addiſ.*

O'DDLY. *ad.* [from *odd.*]
1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke.*

O'DDNESS. *ſ.* [from *odd.*]
1. The ſtate of being not even.
2. Strangeneſs; particularity; uncouthneſs; irregularity. *Dryden. Collier.*

ODDS. *ſ.* [from *odd.*]
1. Inequality; exceſs of either compared with the other. *Hooker.*
2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary. *Swift.*
3. Advantage; ſuperiority. *Hudibras.*
4. Quarrel; debate; diſpute. *Shakſpeare.*

ODE. *ſ.* [ᾠδὴ.] A poem written to be ſung to muſick; a lyrick poem. *Milton.*

O'DIBLE. *a.* [from *odi*, Lat.] Hateful.

O'DIOUS. *a.* [*odioſus*, Latin.]
1. Hateful; deteſtable; abominable. *South.*
2. Expoſed to hate. *Clarendon.*
3. Cauſing hate; invidious. *Milton.*

O'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *odious.*]
1. Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.*
2. Invidiouſly; ſo as to cauſe hate. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *odious.*]
1. Hatefulneſs. *Wake.*
2. The ſtate of being hated. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Invidiouſneſs; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *a.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the toothach.

O'DORATE. *a.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] Giving ſcent; uſually ſweet of ſcent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *odoriferous.*] Sweetneſs of ſcent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *a.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed; ſweet of ſcent. *Cheyne.*

O'DOUR. *ſ.* [*odor*, Latin.]
1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.*
2. Fragrance; perfume; ſweet ſcent. *Clar.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of *E.*

OECONO'MICKS. *ſ.* [οἰκονομικὸς; *œconomique*, Fr. from *œconomy.* Both it and its derivatives are under *economy.*] Management of houſehold affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

OECUME'NICAL. *a.* [οἰκουμενικὸς.] General; reſpecting the whole habitable world. *Stilling.*

OEDE'MA. *ſ.* [οἴδημα.] A tumour. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *œdema.*] Per-
OEDE'MATOUS. } taining to an œdema. *Wiſeman.*

OEI'LIAD. *ſ.* [from *œil*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye. *Shakſpeare.*

O'ER. contracted from *over.* *Addiſon.*

OESOPHA'GUS. *ſ.* [from οἰσὸς, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω, to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy.*

OF. *prep.* [of, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction: as, of *theſe part were ſlain.*
2. It is put among ſuperlative adjectives: as, *the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time* of *all other.*
3. From. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Concerning; relating to. *Smalridge.*
5. Out of. *Dryden.*
6. Among. *Swift.*
7. By: not in uſe. *Sandys.*
8. According to. *Tillotſon.*
9. Noting power, choice, or ſpontaneity: as, of *himſelf man is conſeſſedly unequal to his duty.*
10. Noting properties, or condition: as, *a man* of *a decayed fortune; a body* of *no colour.*
11. Noting extraction: as, *a man* of *an ancient family.*
12. Noting adherence, or belonging: as, *a Hebrew* of *my tribe.*
13. Noting the matter of any thing: as, *the chariot was* of *cedar.*
14. Noting the motive: as, of *my own choice I undertook this work.*
15. Noting preference, or poſtponence: as, *I do not like the Tower* of *any place.*
16. Noting change of one ſtate to another: as, *O miſerable* of *happy!*
17. Noting cauſality: as, *good-nature* of *neceſſity will give allowance.*
18. Noting proportion: as, *many* of *a hundred.*
19. Noting kind or ſpecies: as, *an affair* of *the cabinet.*
20. It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time: as, *of* late, in late times.

OFF. *ad.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs: as, *to come* off; *to fly* off.
2. It is generally oppoſed to *on*: as, *to lay* on; *to take* off.
3. It ſignifies diſtance: as, *ten miles* off.
4. In painting or ſtatuary, it ſignifies projection or relief: as, *the figures ſtand* off.
5. It ſignifies evaneſcence; abſence or departure: as, *the ſcent goes* off.
6. It ſignifies any kind of diſappointment; defeat; interruption; as, *the affair is* off.
7. From; not toward. *Sidney.*
8. *Off* hand; not ſtudied. *L'Eſtrange.*

OFF. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence, or command to depart. *Smith.*

OFF. *prep.*

1. Not on. *Temple.*
2. Diſtant from. *Addiſon.*

O'FFAL. *ſ.* [*off fall. Skinner.*]

1. Waſte meat; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Carrion; coarſe fleſh. *Milton.*
3. Refuſe; that which is thrown away as of no value. *South.*
4. Any thing of no eſteem. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NCE. *ſ.* [*offence*, Fr. *offenſa*, Lat.]

1. Crime; act of wickedneſs. *Fairfax.*
2. A tranſgreſſion. *Locke.*
3. Injury. *Dryden.*
4. Diſpleaſure given; cauſe of diſguſt; ſcandal. *Bacon.*
5. Anger; diſpleaſure conceived. *Sidney.*
6. Attack; act of the aſſailant: contrary to *defence.* *Sidney.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *a.* [*offence* and *full.*] Injurious; giving diſpleaſure. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *offence.*] Unoffending; innocent. *Shakſpeare.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

1. To make angry; to diſpleaſe. *Knolles.*
2. To aſſail; to attack. *Sidney.*
3. To tranſgreſs; to violate.
4. To injure. *Dryden.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to tranſgreſs the law.
2. To cauſe anger. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To commit tranſgreſſion. *Swift.*

OFFE'NDER *ſ.* [from *offend.*]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a tranſgreſſor. *Iſaiah.*
2. One who has done an injury. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NDRESS. *ſ.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*offenſif*, Fr. from *offenſus*, Latin.]

1. Cauſing anger; diſpleaſing; diſguſting. *Sp.*
2. Cauſing pain; injurious. *Bacon.*
3. Aſſailant; not defenſive. *Bacon.*

OFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.*

1. Miſchievouſly; injuriouſly. *Hooker.*
2. So as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure.
3. By way of attack; not defenſively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *offenſive.*]

1. Injuriouſneſs; miſchief.
2. Cauſe of diſguſt. *Grew.*

To O'FFER *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.]

1. To preſent; to exhibit any thing ſo that it may be taken or received. *Locke.*
2. To ſacrifice; to immolate. *Dryden.*
3. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden.*
4. To attempt; to commence. *Maccabees.*
5. To propoſe. *Locke.*

To O'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To be preſent; to be at hand; to preſent itſelf. *Sidney.*
2. To make an attempt. *Bacon.*

O'FFER. *ſ.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Propoſal of advantage to another. *Pope.*
2. Firſt advance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Propoſal made. *Daniel.*
4. Price bid; act of bidding a price. *Swift.*
5. Attempt; endeavour. *South.*
6. Something given by way of acknowledgment. *Sidney.*

O'FFERER *ſ.* [from *offer.*]

1. One who makes an offer. *Chapman.*
2. One who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip. *South.*

O'FFERING. *ſ.* [from *offer.*] A ſacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip. *Dry.*

OFFE'RTORY. *ſ.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The act of offering. *Bacon.*

OFFE'RTURE. *ſ.* [from *offer.*] Offer; propoſal of kindneſs: not in uſe. *King Charles.*

O'FFICE. *ſ.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.]
1. A publick charge or employment; magiſtracy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Agency; peculiar uſe. *Newton.*
3. Buſineſs; particular employment. *Milt.*
4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. *Sh.*
5. Act of worſhip. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Formulary of devotions. *Taylor.*
7. Room in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
8. [*officina*, Latin.] Place where buſineſs is tranſacted. *Bacon.*

To O'FFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to diſcharge; to do. *Shakſpeare.*

O'FFICER. *ſ.* [*officier*, French.]
1. A man employed by the publick. *Shakſp.*
2. A commander in the army. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakſpeare.*

O'FFICERED. *a.* [from *officer.*] Commanded; ſupplied with commanders. *Addiſon.*

OFFI'CIAL. *a.* [*official*, Fr. from *office.*]
1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their uſe. *Brown.*
2. Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shakſ.*

OFFI'CIAL. *ſ.* The perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

OFFI'CIALTY. *ſ.* [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or poſt of an official. *Ayliffe.*

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. a.* [from *office.*] To give, in conſequence of office. *Milton.*

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. n.*
1. To diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip. *Sanderſon.*
2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL. *a.* [from *officina*, a ſhop.] Uſed in a ſhop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are thoſe uſed in the ſhops.

OFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*officioſus*, Latin.]
1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.*
2. Importunely forward. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *officious.*]
1. Importunately forward. *Dryden.*
2. Kindly; with unaſked kindneſs. *Dry.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *officious.*]
1. Forwardneſs of civility, or reſpect, or endeavour. *South.*
2. Service. *Brown.*

O'FFING. *ſ.* [from *off.*] The act of ſteering to a diſtance from the land.

OFFSCOU'RING. *ſ.* [*off* and *ſcour.*] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Kettlewell.*

O'FFSET. *ſ.* [*off* and *ſet.*] Sprout; ſhoot of a plant. *Kay.*

O'FFSPRING. *ſ.* [*off* and *ſpring.*]
1. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*
2. The thing propagated or generated; children; deſcendants. *Davies.*
3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*

To OFFU'SCATE. *v. a.* [*offuſco*, Latin.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *offuſcate.*] The act of darkening.

OFT. *ad.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not ſeldom. *Hammond.*

O'FTEN. *ad.* [from oft, Saxon.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addiſon.*

OFTENTI'MES. *ad.* [*often* and *times.*] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*

OFTTI'MES. *ad.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*

OGE'E. } *ſ.* A ſort of moulding in architec-
OGI'VE. } ture, conſiſting of a round and a hollow. *Harris.*

To O'GLE. *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with ſide glances, as in fondneſs, or with a deſign not to be heeded. *Dryden.*

O'GLER. *ſ.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A ſly gazer; one who views by ſide glances. *Arbuthnot.*

O'GLIO. *ſ.* [from *olla*, Spaniſh.] A diſh made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch. *Suckling.*

OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe. *Walton.*

OIL. *ſ.* [oel, Saxon; *oleum*, Latin.]
1. The juice of olives expreſſed. *Exodus.*
2. Any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin matter. *Derham.*
3. The juices of vegetables, whether expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill, that will not mix with water. *Harris.*

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*

OI'LCOLOUR. *ſ.* Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil. *Boyle.*

OI'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *oily.*] Unctuouſneſs; greaſineſs; quality approaching to that of oil.

OI'LMAN. *ſ.* [*oil* and *man.*] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *ſ.* [*oil* and *ſhop.*] A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OI'LY. *a.* [from *oil.*]
1. Conſiſting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby.*
2. Fatty; greaſy. *Shakſpeare.*

OI'LYGRAIN. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

OI'LYPALM. *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*

To OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to ſmear with ſomething unctuous. *Dryden.*

OI'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *oint.*] Unguent; unctuous matter to ſmear any thing. *Spenſer.*

O'KER. *ſ.* [See OCHRE.] A colour. *Dryd.*

OLD. *a.* [ealo, Saxon.]
1. Paſt the middle part of life; not young. *Sh.*
2. Decayed by time. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Of long continuance; begun long ago. *Camden.*
4. Not new. *Bacon.*
5. Ancient; not modern. *Addiſon.*
6. Of any ſpecified duration. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Subſiſting before ſomething elſe. *Swift.*
8. Long practiſed. *Ezekiel.*
9. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times. *Dr.*

OLDFA'SHIONED. *a.* [*old* and *faſhion.*] Formed according to obſolete cuſtom. *Dry.*

O'LDEN. *a.* Ancient: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

O'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

OLEA'GINOUS. *a.* [*oleaginus*, Lat.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oilineſs. *Boyle.*

OLE'ANDER. *ſ.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant roſebay.

OLE'ASTER. ſ. [Latin.] Wild olive. *Mill.*

OLE'OSE. *a.* [*oleoſus*, Lat.] Oily. *Floyer.*

To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Latin.] To ſmell. *Hudibras.*

OLFA'CTORY. *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Latin.] Having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

O'LID. } *a.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking;
O'LIDOUS. } fetid. *Boyle.*

OLIGA'RCHY. *ſ.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number; ariſtocracy. *Burton.*

O'LIO. *ſ.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. *Congreve.*

O'LITORY. *a.* [*olitorius*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchengarden. *Evelyn.*

OLIVA'STER. *a.* [*olivaſtre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*

O'LIVE. *ſ.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree. *Shakſpeare.*

O'MBRE. *ſ.* [*hombre*, Spaniſh.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*

O'MEGA. *ſ.* [ὦμεγα.] The laſt letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt. *Revelation.*

O'MELET. *ſ.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

O'MEN. *ſ.* [*omen*, Latin.] A ſign good or bad; a prognoſtick. *Dryden.*

O'MENED. *a.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognoſticks. *Pope.*

OME'NTUM. ſ. [Latin.] The caul, covering the guts, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure reſembling that of a net. *Quincy.*

O'MER. *ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure about three pints and a half Engliſh. *Bailey.*

To O'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to ſhow prognoſticks. *Decay of Piety.*

OMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ominor*, Latin.] Prognoſtick. *Brown.*

O'MINOUS. *a.* [from *omen.*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreſhowing ill; inauſpicious. *Hayward.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*

O'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

O'MINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*omiſſus*, Latin.]

1. Neglect to do ſomething; forbearance of ſomething to be done. *Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes. *Shakſpeare.*

To OMI'T. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Latin.]

1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.*

2. To neglect to practiſe. *Addiſon.*

OMI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*omnifarium*, Latin.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Latin.] All-bearing.

OMNI'FICK. *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Latin.] All-creating. *Milton.*

O'MNIFORM. *a.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Latin.] Having every ſhape.

OMNI'GENOUS. *a.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of all kinds.

OMNIPA'RITY. *ſ.* [*omnis* and *par*, Latin.] General equality. *White.*

OMNI'POTENCE. } *ſ.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.]
OMNI'POTENCY. } Almighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotſon.*

OMNI'POTENT. *a.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*

OMNIPRE'SENCE. *ſ.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded preſence. *Milt.*

OMNIPRE'SENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; preſent in every place *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIENCE. } *ſ.* [*omnis* and *ſcientia*,
OMNI'SCIENCY. } Lat.] Boundleſs knowledge; infinite wiſdom. *King Charles.*

OMNI'SCIENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Latin.] Infinitely wiſe; knowing without bounds. *Ba.*

OMNI'SCIOUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Latin.] All-knowing: not in uſe. *Hakewill.*

OMNI'VOROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring.

OMO'PLATE. *ſ.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The ſhoulderblade.

OMPHALO'PTICK. *ſ.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς.] An optick glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]

1. It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing ſtrikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Milton.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the ſubject of action: *at work* on *a picture. Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation: as, *miſchiefs* on *miſchiefs. Dryden.*

4. Noting a ſtate of progreſſion: as, *whither* on *thy way? Dryden.*

5. It ſometimes notes elevation: *on* a hill, not in a valley. *Dryden.*

6. Noting approach or invaſion: *luxury came* on *us. Dryden.*

7. Noting dependance or reliance: as, on *God's providence their hopes depend. Smalr.*

8. At, noting place: *the houſe ſtands* on *the right hand. Shakſpeare.*

9. It denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing: on *this provocation he grew angry. Dryden.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, *this happened* on *the firſt day.*

11. It is put before the object of ſome paſſion: *have pity* on *him. Shakſpeare.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened: *hence* on *thy life.*

13. Noting imprecation: *ſorrow* on *you.*

14. Noting invocation: *be called* on *God.*

15. Noting ſtipulation or condition; *live* on *any terms. Dryden.*

16. Noting diſtinction or oppoſition: *ſome were* on *one part, ſome* on *the other. Knolles.*
17. In many ſenſes it is more frequently *upon*.

ON. *ad.*
1. Forward; in ſucceſſion. *South.*
2. Forward; in progreſſion. *Daniel.*
3. In continuance; without ceaſing. *Craſh.*
4. Not off: as, *he is neither* on *nor* off; that is, he is irreſolute.
5. Upon the body, as part of dreſs. *Sidney.*
6. It notes reſolution to advance forward; not backward. *Denham.*

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement. *Shakſpeare.*

ONCE. *ad.* [from *one*.]
1. One time. *Bacon.*
2. A ſingle time. *Locke.*
3. The ſame time. *Dryden.*
4. At a point of time indiviſible. *Dryden.*
5. One time, though no more. *Dryden.*
6. At the time immediate. *Atterbury.*
7. Formerly; at a former time. *Addiſon.*

ONE. *a.* [an, œne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch.]
1. Leſs than two; ſingle; denoted by an unit. *Raleigh.*
2. Indefinitely, any; ſome one. *Shakſ.*
3. Different; diverſe: oppoſed to *another. Sh.*
4. One of two; oppoſed to *the other. Smalr.*
5. Not many; the ſame. *Pearſon.*
6. Particularly one. *Spenſer.*
7. Some future. *Davies.*

ONE. *ſ.*
1. A ſingle perſon. *Hooker.*
2. A ſingle maſs or aggregate. *Blackmore.*
3. The firſt hour. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The ſame thing. *Locke.*
5. A perſon, indefinitely. *Watts.*
6. A perſon, by way of eminence. *Shakſp.*
7. A diſtinct or particular perſon. *Bacon.*
8. Perſons united. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Concord; agreement; one mind. *Till.*
10. Any perſon; any man indefinitely. *Att.*
11. A perſon of particular character. *Shakſp.*
12. *One* has ſometimes a plural, when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely: as, *the great ones of the world. Glanville.*

O'NEEYED. *a.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye. *Dryden.*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL. *a.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addiſon.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK. *ſ.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams. *Addiſon.*

O'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one. *Hammond.*

O'NERARY. *a.* [*onerarius*, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burdens; compriſing a burden.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Latin.] To load; to burden.

ONERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading.

O'NEROUS. *a.* [*onereux*, Fr. *oneroſus*, Lat.] Burdenſome; oppreſſive. *Ayliffe.*

O'NION. *ſ.* [*oignon*, French.] A plant.

O'NLY. *a.* [from *one*, *onely*, or *onelike*.]
1. Single; one and no more. *Dryden.*
2. This and no other. *Locke.*
3. This above all other: as, *he is the* only *man for muſick.*

O'NLY. *ad.*
1. Simply; ſingly; merely; barely. *Till.*
2. So and no otherwiſe. *Geneſis.*
3. Singly without more: as, only *begotten.*

O'NOMANCY. *ſ.* [ὄνομα and μαντεια.] Divination by a name. *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL. *a.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names. *Camden.*

O'NSET. *ſ.* [*on* and *ſet*.]
1. Attack; ſtorm; aſſault; firſt brunt. *Add.*
2. Something added or *ſet on* by way of ornamental appendage. *Shakſpeare.*

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet upon; to begin: not uſed. *Carew.*

O'NSLAUGHT. *ſ.* [*on* and *ſlay*.] Attack; ſtorm; onſet: not in uſe. *Hudibras.*

ONTO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *ontology*.] One who conſiders the affections of being in general; a metaphyſician.

ONTO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ὄντα and λογος.] The ſcience of the affections of being in general; metaphyſicks. *Watts.*

O'NWARD. *ad.* [onpeapd, Saxon.]
1. Forward; progreſſively. *Pope.*
2. In a ſtate of advanced progreſſion. *Sidney.*
3. Somewhat further. *Milton.*

O'NYCHA. *ſ.* The odoriferous ſnail or ſhell, and the ſtone onyx. *Calmet.*

O'NYX. [ὄνυξ.] A ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies; but the blueiſh white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* of the ancients. *Hill.*

OOZE. *ſ.* [*eaux*, waters, French.]
1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; ſlime. *Carew.*
2. Soft flow; ſpring. *Prior.*
3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by ſtealth; to run gently. *Thomſon.*

O'OZY. *a.* [from *ooze*.] Miry; muddy; ſlimy. *Pope.*

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cloud; to darken. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudineſs; want of tranſparency. *Newton.*

OPA'COUS. *a.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obſcure; not tranſparent. *Digby.*

O'PAL. *ſ.* The *opal* hardly comes within the pellucid gems, being more opake and leſs hard. In colour it reſembles the fineſt mother of pearl; its baſis ſeeming a blueiſh or greyiſh white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

OPA'QUE. *a.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; not tranſparent; cloudy. *Milton.*

To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *op*, Iſlan-
To O'PEN. } dick; ὀπὴ, Gr. a hole.]
1. To uncloſe; to unlock: the contrary to *ſhut. Milton. Brown.*
2. To ſhow; to diſcover. *Abbot.*
3. To divide; to break. *Addiſon.*
4. To explain; to diſcloſe. *Collier.*
5. To begin. *Dryden.*

To OPE. } *v. n.*
To O'PEN. }

1. To uncloſe itſelf; not to remain ſhut. *Dry.*
2. To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryden.*

OPE. }
O'PEN. } *a.*

1. Uncloſed; not ſhut. *Cleaveland.*
2. Plain; apparent; evident. *Daniel.*
3. Not wearing diſguiſe; clear; artleſs; ſincere. *Addiſon.*
4. Not clouded; clear. *Pope.*
5. Not hidden; expoſed to view. *Locke.*
6. Not precluded; not reſtrained. *Acts.*
7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. *Bacon.*
8. Uncovered. *Dryden.*
9. Expoſed; without defence. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Attentive. *Pſalms.*

O'PENER. *ſ.* [from *open.*]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloſes. *Milton.*
2. Explainer; interpreter. *Shakſpeare.*
3. That which ſeparates; diſuniter. *Boyle.*

OPENE'YED. *a.* [*open* and *eye.*] Vigilant; watchful. *Shakſpeare.*

OPENHA'NDED. *a.* [*open* and *hand.*] Generous; liberal. *Rowe.*

OPENHEA'RTED. *a.* [*open* and *heart.*] Generous; candid; not meanly ſubtle. *Dryden.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS. *ſ.* Liberality; frankneſs; munificence; generoſity.

O'PENING. *ſ.* [from *open.*]

1. Aperture; breach. *Woodward.*
2. Diſcovery at a diſtance; faint knowledge; dawn. *South.*

O'PENLY. *ad.* [from *open.*]

1. Publickly; not ſecretly; in ſight. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without diſguiſe. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED, *a.* [*open* and *mouth.*] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous. *L'Eſtrange.*

O'PENNESS. *ſ.* [from *open.*]

1. Plainneſs; clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Plainneſs; freedom from diſguiſe. *Felton.*

O'PERA. ſ. [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſick, adorned with ſcenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*

O'PERABLE. *a.* [from *opero*, Latin.] To be done; practicable: not in uſe. *Brown.*

O'PERANT. *a.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakſ.*

To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Lat.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterb.*

OPERA'TION. *ſ.* [*operatio*, Latin.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker.*
2. Action; effect. *Bentley.*
3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the uſe of inſtruments.
4. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious. *Norris.*

OPERA'TOR. *ſ.* [*operateur*, Fr. from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addiſon.*

OPERO'SE. *a.* [*operoſus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tedioufneſs. *Burnet.*

OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [ὄφις and φαγω.] Serpenteating: not uſed. *Brown.*

OPHI'TES *ſ.* A ſtone that has a duſky greeniſh ground, with ſpots of a lighter green, oblong, and uſually near ſquare. *Woodward.*

OPHTHA'LMICK. *a.* [ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY. *ſ.* [ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] A diſeaſe of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the veſſels and collected into thoſe parts. *Sharp.*

O'PIATE. *ſ.* A medicine that cauſes ſleep.

O'PIATE. *a.* Soporiferous; ſomniferous; narcotick; cauſing ſleep. *Bacon.*

O'PIFICE. *ſ.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanſhip; handiwork.

O'PIFICER. *ſ.* [*opifex*, Latin.] One that performs any work; an artiſt. *Bentley.*

O'PINABLE. *a.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Which may be thought.

OPINA'TION. *ſ.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Opinion; notion.

OPINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*

To OPI'NE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion. *Pope.*

OPI'NIATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion.*]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.
2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPINIA'TOR. *ſ.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion. *Clarendon.*

OPINIA'TRE. a. [French.] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; inflexible. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRETY. } *ſ.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.]
OPI'NIATRY. } Obſtinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; ſtubbornneſs. *Locke.*

OPI'NION. *ſ.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Latin.]

1. Perſuaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. *South.*
3. Favourable judgment. *Locke.*

To OPI'NION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think: out of uſe. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIONATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions; ſtubborn. *Burnet.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY. *ad.* Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *opinionative.*] Obſtinacy.

OPI'NIONIST. *ſ.* [*opinioniſte*, French; from *opinion.*] One fond of his own notions. *Glan.*

OPI'PAROUS. *a.* [*opiparus*, Latin.] Sumptuous.

OPITULA'TION. *ſ.* [*opitulatio*, Latin.] An aiding; a helping.

O'PIUM. *ſ.* A juice, partly reſinous, partly gummy; brought to us in flat cakes, from Natolia, Egypt, and the Eaſt Indies, produced from the white garden poppy. A moderate doſe of *opium* firſt makes the patient cheerful; it afterwards quiets the ſpirits, eaſes pain,

and diſpoſes to ſleep. An immoderate doſe of *opium* brings on a ſort of drunkenneſs, at firſt, and, after many terrible ſymptoms, death itſelf. *Hill.*

O'PLE-TREE. *ſ.* [*opulus*, *ople*, and *tree*.] A ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

OPOBALSAMUM. ſ. [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPOPONAX. ſ. [Latin.] A gum reſin of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taſte; brought to us from the Eaſt, but we are ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

O'PPIDAN. *ſ.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townſman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

To O'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obſtruction.

OPPILA'TION. *ſ.* [*oppilation*, Fr.] Obſtruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE. *a.* [*oppilative*, French.] Obſtructive.

OPPLE'TED. *a.* [*oppletus*, Latin.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT. *a.* [*opponens*, Latin.] Oppoſite; adverſe. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT. *ſ.* [*opponens*, Latin.]

1. Antagoniſt; adverſary.
2. One who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*opportunus*, Lat.] Seaſonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from *opportune*.] Seaſonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Wotton.*

OPPORTU'NITY. *ſ.* [*opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end. *Denh.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*oppoſer*, French.]

1. To act againſt; to be adverſe; to hinder; to reſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To put in oppoſition; to offer as an antagoniſt or rival. *Locke.*
3. To place as an obſtacle. *Dryden.*
4. To place in front. *Shakſpeare.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. n.*

1. To act adverſely. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To object in a diſputation; to have the part of raiſing difficulties againſt a tenet ſuppoſed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS. *a.* [from *oppoſe*.] Irreſiſtible; not to be oppoſed. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *oppoſe*.] One that oppoſes; antagoniſt; enemy; rival. *Blackm.*

O'PPOSITE. *a.* [*oppoſite*, French.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other. *Milt.*
2. Adverſe; repugnant. *Rogers.*
3. Contrary. *Tillotſon.*

O'PPOSITE. *ſ.* Adverſary; opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *Hooker.*

O'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *oppoſite*.]

1. In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other. *Grew.*
2. Adverſely. *May.*

O'PPOSITENESS. *ſ.* [from *oppoſite*.] The ſtate of being oppoſite.

OPPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*oppoſition*, Fr.]

1. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed; ſtanding over againſt.
2. Hoſtile reſiſtance. *Milton.*
3. Contrariety of affection. *Tillotſon.*
4. Contrariety of intereſt; contrariety of meaſures. *Pearſon.*
5. Contrariety of meaning; diverſity of meaning. *Hooker.*
6. Inconſiſtency. *Locke.*

To OPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*oppreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity. *Pope.*
2. To overpower; to ſubdue. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*oppreſſion*, French.]

1. The act of oppreſſing; cruelty; ſeverity.
2. The ſtate of being oppreſſed; miſery. *Sh.*
3. Hardſhip; calamity. *Addiſon.*
4. Dulneſs of ſpirits; laſſitude of body. *Arb.*

OPPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *oppreſs*.]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjuſtly exactious or ſevere.
2. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*

OPPRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *oppreſſeur*.] One who haraſſes others with unreaſonable or unjuſt ſeverity. *Sandys.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *a.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; diſgraceful; cauſing infamy; ſcurrilous. *Addiſon.*
2. Blaſted with infamy. *Milton.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* Reproachfully; ſcurrilouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *opprobrious*.] Reproachfulneſs; ſcurrility.

To OPPU'GN. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to attack; to reſiſt. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *oppugn*.] Oppoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPU'GNER. *ſ.* [from *oppugn*.] One who oppoſes or attacks. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY. *ſ.* [ὀψιμαθία.] Late education; late erudition.

OPSONA'TION. *ſ.* [*opſonatio*, Latin.] Catering; a buying proviſions.

O'PTABLE. *a.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; to be wiſhed.

O'PTATIVE. *a.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expreſſive of deſire. *Clarke.*

O'PTICAL. *a.* [ὀπτικος.] Relating to the ſcience of opticks. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN. *ſ.* [from *optick*.] One ſkilled in opticks.

O'PTICK. *a.* [ὀπτικος.]

1. Viſual; producing viſion: ſubſervient to viſion. *Newton.*
2. Relating to the ſcience of viſion. *Wotton.*

O'PTICK. *ſ.* An inſtrument of ſight; an organ of ſight. *Brown.*

O'PTICKS. *ſ.* [ὀπτικὴ.] The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion. *Brown.*

O'PTIMACY. *ſ.* [*optimates*, Latin.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Howel.*

OPTI'MITY. *ſ.* [from *optimus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being beſt.

O'PTION. *ſ.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election; power of chooſing. *Smalridge.*

O'PULENCE. } *ſ.* [*opulentia*, Lat.] Wealth;
O'PULENCY. } riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*

O'PULENT. *a.* [*opulentus*, Latin.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South.*

O'PULENTLY. *ad.* Richly; with ſplendour.

OR. *conjunct.* [oðeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. A disjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition.
2. It correſponds to *either*: he muſt *either* fall *or* fly.
3. Before: *or ever*, is *before ever*. *Fiſher.*

OR. ſ. [French.] Gold. *Philips.*

O'RACH. *ſ.* [*atriplex.*] A plant.

O'RACLE. *ſ.* [*oraculum*, Latin.]
1. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom. *Hooker.*
2. The place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired. *Shak.*
3. Any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained. *Pope.*
4. One famed for wiſdom.

To O'RACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles: not in uſe. *Milton.*

ORA'CULAR. } *a.* [from *oracle.*]
ORA'CULOUS. }
1. Uttering oracles; reſembling oracles. *Pope.*
2. Poſitive; authoritative. *Glanville.*
3. Obſcure; ambiguous. *King.*

ORA'CULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *oraculous.*] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *oraculous.*] The ſtate of being oracular.

O'RAISON. *ſ.* [*oraiſon*, French.] Prayer; verbal ſupplication. *Dryden.*

O'RAL. *a.* [*oral*, Fr.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addiſon.*

O'RALLY. *ad.* [from *oral.*] By mouth; without writing. *Hale.*

O'RANGE. *ſ.* [*orange*, Fr.] The leaves have two lobes at their baſe like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depreſſed, and of a yellow colour when ripe. *Mill.*

O'RANGERY. *ſ.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*

O'RANGEMUSK. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE. *ſ.* [*orange* and *wife.*] A woman who ſells oranges. *Shakſpeare.*

ORA'TION. *ſ.* [*oratio*, Lat.] A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation. *Watts.*

O'RATOR. *ſ.* [*orator*, Lat.]
1. A publick ſpeaker; a man of eloquence. *Sh.*
2. A petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to chancery.

ORATO'RICAL. *a.* [from *orator.*] Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Watts.*

O'RATORY. *ſ.* [*oratoriæ ars*, Latin.]
1. Eloquence; rhetorical expreſſion. *Sidney.*
2. Exerciſe of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.*
3. [*oratoire*, Fr.] A private place deputed and allotted for prayer alone. *Ayliffe.*

ORB. *ſ.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]
1. Sphere; orbicular body. *Woodward.*
2. Circular body. *Dryden.*
3. Mundane ſphere; celeſtial body. *Shakſ.*
4. Wheel; any rolling body. *Milton.*
5. Circle; line drawn round. *Holliday.*
6. Circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres. *Bacon.*
7. Period; revolution of time. *Milton.*
8. Sphere of action. *Shakſpeare.*

ORBA'TION. *ſ.* [*orbatus*, Latin.] Privation of parents or children.

O'RBED. *a.* [from *orb.*]
1. Round; circular; orbicular. *Shakſp.*
2. Formed into a circle. *Milton.*
3. Rounded. *Addiſon.*

ORBI'CULAR. *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr.]
1. Spherical. *Milton.*
2. Circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *orbicular.*] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *orbicular.*] The ſtate of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED. *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

O'RBIT. *ſ.* [*orbita*, Lat.] The line deſcribed by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore.*

O'RBITY. *ſ.* [*orbus*, Latin.] Loſs, or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

ORC. *ſ.* [*orca*, Lat.] A ſort of ſea fiſh. *Milton.*

O'RCHAL. *ſ.* A ſtone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainſworth.*

O'RCHANET. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

O'RCHARD. *ſ.* [oꝛcgeaꝛd, Saxon.] A garden of fruit-trees. *Ben Jonſon.*

O'RCHESTRE. *ſ.* [ὀρχήστρα.] The place where the muſicians are ſet at a publick ſhow.

ORD. *ſ.* An edge. *Ord*, in Engliſh, ſignifies *beginning*.

To ORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Latin.]
1. To appoint; to decree. *Dryden.*
2. To eſtabliſh; to ſettle; to inſtitute. *Sh.*
3. To ſet in an office. *Eſther.*
4. To inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power. *Stilling fleet.*

ORDA'INER. *ſ.* [from *ordain.*] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL. *ſ.* [oꝛðal, Saxon.] A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I ſuppoſe, into the water. *Hale.*

O'RDER. *ſ.* [*ordo*, Latin.]
1. Method; regular diſpoſition. *Bacon.*
2. Eſtabliſhed proceſs. *Watts.*
3. Proper ſtate. *Locke.*
4. Regularity; ſettled mode. *Daniel.*
5. Mandate; precept; command. *Clarendon.*
6. Rule; regulation. *Hooker.*
7. Regular government. *Daniel.*
8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour. *Bacon.*
9. A rank, or claſs. *Kings.*
10. A religious fraternity. *Shakſpeare.*
11. [Plural.] Hierarchical ſtate. *Dryden.*
12. Means to an end. *Taylor.*
13. Meaſures; care. *Spenſer.*
14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters. There are five *orders*

of columns; three of which are Greek, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, the Tuſcan and Compoſite.

To O'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjuſt; to manage; to conduct. *Pſalms.*
2. To manage; to procure. *Spenſer.*
3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe fitly. *Chron.*
4. To direct; to command.
5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function. *Whitgift.*

To O'RDER. *v. n.* To give command; to give direction. *Milton.*

O'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *order.*] One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS. *a.* [from *order.*] Diſorderly; out of rule. *Shakſpeare.*

O'RDERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *orderly.*] Regularity; methodicalneſs.

O'RDERLY. *a.* [from *order.*]
1. Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*
2. Obſervant of method. *Chapman.*
3. Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clar.*
4. According with eſtabliſhed method. *Hook.*

O'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *order.*] Methodically; according to order; regularly. *Sandys.*

O'RDINABLE. *a.* [*ordino*, Latin.] Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL. *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, ſecond, third *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *ſ.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainſw.*

O'RDINANCE. *ſ.* [*ordonnance*, French.]
1. Law; rule; preſcript. *Spenſer.*
2. Obſervance commanded. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A cannon. It is now generally written for diſtinction *ordnance.* *Shakſpeare.*

O'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *ordinary.*]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method. *Woodward.*
2. Commonly; uſually. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *a.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular. *Atterb.*
2. Common; uſual. *Tillotſon.*
3. Mean; of low rank. *Addiſon.*
4. Ugly; not handſome: as, *ſhe is an* ordinary *woman.*

O'RDINARY. *ſ.*
1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.
2. Settled eſtabliſhment. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and conſtant office. *Wotton.*
4. Regular price of a meal. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] Regular; methodical. *Ray.*

ORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ordinatio*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency. *Norris.*
2. The act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*

O'RDNANCE. *ſ.* Cannon; great guns. *Sh.*

ORDO'NNANCE. ſ. [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *ſ.* [*ordure*, Fr.] Dung; filth. *Sh.*

ORE. *ſ.* [ore, or ora, Saxon; *oer*, Dutch, a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its foſſil ſtate. *Raleigh.*
2. Metal. *Milton.*

O'REWEED. } *ſ.* A ſea weed. *Carew.*
O'REWOOD. }

O'RGAL. *ſ.* Lees of wine.

O'RGAN. *ſ.* [*organe*, French.]
1. Natural inſtrument; as the tongue is the *organ* of ſpeech. *Raleigh.*
2. [*orgue*, Fr.] An inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind, and of ſtops touched by the hand. *Keil.*

ORGA'NICAL. } *a.* [*organique*, French; *organicus*, Lat.]
ORGA'NICK. }
1. Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton.*
2. Inſtrumental; acting as inſtruments of nature or art, to a certain end. *Milton.*
3. Reſpecting organs. *Holder.*

ORGA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or inſtruments. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *ſ.* [from *organ.*] Organical ſtructure. *Grew.*

O'RGANIST. *ſ.* [*organiſte*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *organize.*] Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other. *Locke.*

To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiſer*, Fr.] To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically. *Hooker.*

O'RGANLOFT. *ſ.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organ ſtands. *Tatler.*

O'RGANPIPE. *ſ.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a muſical organ. *Shakſpeare.*

O'RGANY. *ſ.* [*origanum.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

ORGA'SM. *ſ.* [*orgaſme*, Fr. ὀργασμος.] Sudden vehemence. *Denham.*

O'RGEIS. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh, called likewiſe *organgling.* *Ainſworth.*

O'RGIES. *ſ.* [*orgia*, Latin.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *Ben Jonſon.*

ORGI'LLOUS. *a.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr.] Proud; haughty; not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

O'RICHALCH. *ſ.* [*oricbalcum*, Lat.] Braſs. *Spenſer.*

O'RIENT. *a.* [*oriens*, Latin.]
1. Riſing, as the ſun. *Milton.*
2. Eaſtern; oriental.
3. Bright; ſhining; glittering; gaudy; ſparkling. *Bacon.*

O'RIENT. *ſ.* [*orient*, Fr.] The eaſt; the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL. *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eaſtern; placed in the eaſt; proceeding from the eaſt. *Bac.*

ORIE'NTAL. *ſ.* An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world. *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM. *ſ.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eaſtern languages; an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *oriental.*] State of being oriental. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE. *ſ.* [*orificium*, Latin.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbuthnot.*

O'RIFLAMB. *ſ.* A golden ſtandard. *Ainſw.*

O'RIGAN. *ſ.* [*origanum*, Latin.] Wild marjoram. *Spenſer.*

O'RIGIN. } *ſ.* [*origine*, French; *origo*,
ORI'GINAL. } Latin.]

1. Beginning; firſt exiſtence. *Bentley.*
2. Fountain; ſource; that which gives beginning or exiſtence. *Atterbury.*
3. Firſt copy; archetype. In this ſenſe *origin* is not uſed. *Locke.*
4. Derivation; deſcent. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL. *a.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; priſtine; firſt. *Stillingfleet.*

ORI'GINALLY. *ad.* [from *original.*]

1. Primarily; with regard to the firſt cauſe; from the beginning. *Smalridge.*
2. At firſt. *Woodward.*
3. As the firſt author. *Roſcommon.*

ORI'GINALNESS. *ſ.* [from *original.*] The quality or ſtate of being original.

ORI'GINARY. *a.* [*originaire*, French.]

1. Productive; cauſing exiſtence. *Cheyne.*
2. Primitive; that which was the firſt ſtate. *Sandys.*

To ORI'GINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin.*] To bring into exiſtence.

To ORI'GINATE. *v. n.* To take exiſtence.

ORIGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*originatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or mode of bringing into exiſtence; firſt introduction. *Keil.*
2. Deſcent from a primitive. *Pearſon.*

O'RISON. *ſ.* [*oraiſon*, French.] A prayer; a ſupplication. *Milton.*

O'RLOP. *ſ.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *ſ.* [*ornamentum*, Latin.]

1. Embelliſhment; decoration. *Rogers.*
2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Add.*

ORNAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *ornament.*] Serving to decoration; giving embelliſhment. *Sw.*

ORNAME'NTALLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNAME'NTED. *a.* [from *ornament.*] Embelliſhed; bedecked.

ORNA'TE. *a.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*

O'RNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *ornate.*] Finery; ſtate of being embelliſhed.

O'RNATURE. *ſ.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration. *Ainſworth.*

ORNITHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on birds.

O'RPHAN. *ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς.] A child who has loſt father or mother, or both. *Spenſer.*

O'RPHAN. *a.* [*orphelin*, French.] Berett of parents. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE. } *ſ.* [from *orphan.*] State of
O'RPHANISM. } an orphan.

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς and τροφὴ.] An hoſpital for orphans.

O'RPIMENT. *ſ.* [*auripigmentum*, Latin.] A foliaceous foſſil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. *Hill.*

O'RPINE. *ſ.* [*orpin*, French.] Liverer or roſe root. *Miller.*

O'RRERY. *ſ.* An inſtrument which, by many complicated movements, repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician, born at Lichfield, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery.

O'RRIS. *ſ.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Bacon.*

O'RRIS. *ſ.* [old French.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.

ORTS. *ſ.* Refuſe; things left or thrown away: obſolete. *Ben Jonſon.*

O'RTHODOX. *a.* [ὀρθὸς and δοκέω.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Bac.*

O'RTHODOXLY. *ad.* [from *orthodox.*] With ſoundneſs of opinion. *Bacon.*

O'RTHODOXY. *ſ.* [ὀρθοδοξία.] Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*

O'RTHODROMICKS. *ſ.* [from ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] The art of ſailing in the arc of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe. *Harris.*

O'RTHODROMY. *ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.

O'RTHOGON. *ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γωνία.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*

ORTHO'GONAL. *a.* [from *orthogon.*] Rectangular.

ORTHO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.] One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakſpeare.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *orthography.*]

1. Rightly ſpelled.
2. Relating to the ſpelling. *Addiſon.*
3. Delineated according to the elevation.

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.*

1. According to the rules of ſpelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled. *Holder.*
2. The art or practice of ſpelling. *Swift.*
3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'PNOEA. *ſ.* [ὀρθοπνοια.] A diſorder of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in an upright poſture. *Harvey.*

O'RTIVE. *a.* [*ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

O'RTOLAN. *ſ.* [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*

O'RVAL. *ſ.* [*orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary.

ORVIE'TAN. *ſ.* [*orvietano*, Italian.] An antidote or counter poiſon. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE. *ſ.* [ὄσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia when the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum.

OSCILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCI'LLATORY. *a.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Arb.*

O'SCITANCY. *ſ.* [*oſcitantia*, Latin.]
1. The act of yawning.
2. Unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſneſs. *Addiſon.*

O'SCITANT. *a.* [*oſcitans*, Latin.]
1. Yawning; unuſually ſleepy.
2. Sleepy; ſluggiſh. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*oſcito*, Latin.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*

O'SIER. *ſ.* [*oſier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*

O'SMUND. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'SPRAY. *ſ.* The ſea eagle. *Numbers.*

O'SSELET. ſ. [French.] A little hard ſubſtance ariſing on the inſide of a horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSICLE. *ſ.* [*oſſiculum*, Latin.] A ſmall bone. *Holder.*

O'SSIFICK. *a.* [*oſſa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance. *Wiſe.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *oſſify.*] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance. *Sharp.*

OSSI'FRAGE. *ſ.* [*oſſifrague*, French; *oſſifraga*, Latin.] A kind of eagle. *Calmet.*

To OSSI'FY. *v. a.* [*oſſa* and *facio*, Lat.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *a.* [*oſſa* and *voro*, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY. *ſ.* [*oſſuarium*, Lat.] A charnel-houſe; a place where the bones of dead people are kept.

OST. } *ſ.* A veſſel upon which hops or malt
OUST. } are dried.

OSTE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*oſtendo*, Latin.] Such as is proper or intended to be ſhown.

OSTE'NSIVE. *a.* [*oſtentif*, Fr. *oſtendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

OSTE'NT. *ſ.* [*oſtentum*, Latin.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakſp.*
2. Show; token. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*oſtentatio*, Latin.]
1. Outward ſhow; appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Ambitious diſplay; boaſt; vain ſhow. *Add.*
3. A ſhow; a ſpectacle: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *a.* [*oſtento*, Latin.] Boaſtful; vain; fond of ſhow; fond to expoſe to view. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *oſtentatious.*] Vainly; boaſtfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Vanity; boaſtfulneſs.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *ſ.* [*oſtentateur*, French] A boaſter; a vain ſetter to ſhow.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *ſ.* [ὀστεον and κολλαω.] A kind of ſpar, frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

O'STEOCOPE. *ſ.* [ὀστεον and κοπτω.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompaſs them.

OSTEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ὀστεον and λεγω.] A deſcription of the bones. *Tatler.*

OSTI'ARY. *ſ.* [*oſtium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river diſembogues itſelf. *Brown.*

O'STLER. *ſ.* [*boſtelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horſes at an inn. *Swift.*

O'STLERY. *ſ.* [*boſtelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the oſtler.

O'STRACISM. *ſ.* [ὀστρακισμὸς.] A manner of paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell; public cenſure. *Cleaveland.*

OSTRA'CITES. *ſ.* *Oſtracites* expreſſes the common oyſter in its foſſil ſtate. *Hill.*

O'STRICH, *ſ.* [*autruche*, French; *ſtruthio*, Latin.] *Oſtrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very ſhort, and the neck about four or five ſpans. They are hunted by way of courſe, for they never fly; but uſe their wings to aſſiſt them in running more ſwiftly. The *oſtrich* ſwallows bits of iron or braſs, as other birds ſwallow ſmall ſtones, to aſſiſt in digeſting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the ſand, and the ſun hatches them. *Calmet.*

OTACOU'STICK. *ſ.* [ὠτα and ακουω.] An inſtrument to facilitate hearing. *Grew.*

O'THER. *pron.* [oðep, Saxon.]
1. Not the ſame; not this; different. *Swift.*
2. Not I, or he, but ſome one elſe. *Bacon.*
3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *South.*
4. Correlative to *each.* *Phil.*
5. Something beſide. *Locke.*
6. The next. *Shakſpeare.*
7. The third paſt. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. It is ſometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; ſomething different. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *ad.* In another manner. *Sh.*

O'THERGUISE. *ad.* [*other* and *guiſe.*] Of another kind: ſometimes written *otherguiſes.*

O'THERWHERE. *ad.* [*other* and *where.*] In other places. *Hooker.*

O'THERWHILE. *ad.* [*other* and *while.*] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *ad.* [*other* and *wiſe.*]
1. In a different manner. *Sprat.*
2. By other cauſes. *Raleigh.*
3. In other reſpects. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *ſ.* [oter, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh. *Grew.*

O'VAL. *a.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, Lat. an egg.] Oblong; reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *ſ.* That which has the ſhape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *ovum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of eggs. *Thomſon.*

O'VARY. *ſ.* [*ovarie*, French; *ovarium*, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*

OVA'TION. *ſ.* [*ovatio*, Latin.] A leſſer triumph among the Romans.

OU'BAT. } *ſ.* A ſort of caterpillar.
OU'BUST. }

OUCH. *ſ.* An ornament of gold or jewels. *Bac.*

O'VEN. *ſ.* [open, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenſer.*

O'VER hath a double ſignification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a ri-

ver, it comes from the Saxon oppe, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibſon's Camden.*

O'VER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; oppe, Sax.]

1. Above, with reſpect to excellence or dignity. *Swift.*
2. Above, with regard to rule or authority.
3. Above in place. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Acroſs; from ſide to ſide. *Dryden.*
5. Through; diffuſively. *Hammond.*
6. Upon. *Bacon.*
7. Before: as, over *night*. *Spenſer.*

O'VER. *ad.*

1. Above the top. *Luke.*
2. More than a quantity aſſigned: *five feet and an inch* over. *Hayward.*
3. From ſide to ſide: *the river was a mile* over. *Grew.*
4. From one to another. *Bacon.*
5. From a country beyond the ſea: *the king went* over *to France.*
6. On the ſurface: *the ground is all* over *green.* *Geneſis.*
7. Paſt: *when his rage was* over, *he repented.* *Knolles.*
8. Throughout; completely: *I have thought the deſign* over. *South.*
9. With repetition; another time: over *again*; over *and* over. *Dryden.*
10. Extraordinary; in a great degree: *be not* over-*haſty in judging.* *Baker.*
11. Over *and above.* Beſide; beyond what was firſt ſuppoſed, or immediately intended.
12. Over *againſt.* Oppoſite; regarding in front. *Bacon.*
13. *To give over.* To ceaſe from. *Pope.*
14. In compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of ſpeech in a ſenſe equivalent to more than enough.

To O'VERABOUND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*] To abound more than enough. *Philips.*

To O'VERACT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough. *Stilling fleet.*

To OVERA'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch. *Pope.*

To OVERA'WE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by ſuperiour influence. *Spenſer.*

To OVERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Rogers.*

OVERBA'LANCE. *ſ.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent. *Locke.*

OVERBA''TTLE. *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*

To OVERBE'AR. *v. a.* To repreſs; to ſubdue; to whelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERBI'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be paſt its violence. *Dryden.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. a.* To drive away as clouds before the wind. *Waller.*

O'VERBOARD. *ad.* [*over* and *board.* See Board.] Off the ſhip; out of the ſhip. *Dry.*

To OVERBU'LK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppreſs by bulk. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burden.*] To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

To OVERBU'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear. *Dryden.*

To OVERCA'RRY. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*

To OVERCA'ST. *v. a.* [*over* and *caſt.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenſer.*
2. To cover. *Hooker.*
3. To rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*

To OVERCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppreſs; to cloy; to ſurcharge. *Ral.*
2. To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.*
3. To burden. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To rate too high. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To fill too full. *Addiſon.*
6. To load with too great a charge. *Shakſp.*

To OVERCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds. *Tickel.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. a.* pret. I *overcame*; part. paſſ. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenſer.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſubdue; to conquer; to vanquiſh. *Sp.*
2. To ſurmount. *Law.*
3. To overflow; to ſurcharge. *Philips.*
4. To come over or upon; to invade ſuddenly: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. n.* To gain the ſuperiority. *Romans.*

O'VERCOMER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To OVERCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERDO' *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough. *Grew.*

To OVERDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *dreſs.*] To adorn laviſhly. *Pope.*

To OVERDRI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength. *Gen.*

To OVEREY'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]

1. To ſuperintend.
2. To obſerve; to remark. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERE'MPTY. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty. *Carew.*

O'VERFAL. *ſ.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract. *Ral.*

To OVERFLO'AT. *v. n.* [*over* and *float.*] To ſwim; to float. *Dryden.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Dry.*
2. To exuberate; to abound. *Rogers.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.*
2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun. *Dryd.*

O'VERFLOW. *ſ.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than fulneſs; ſuch a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Arbuthnot.*

O'VERFLOWING. *ſ.* [from *overflow.*] Exuberance; copiouſneſs. *Rogers.*

OVERFLO'WINGLY. *ad.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle.*

To OVERFLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To croſs by flight. *Dryden.*

OVERFO'RWARDNESS. *ſ.* [*over* and *forwardneſs.*] Too great quickneſs; too great readineſs. *Hale.*

To OVERFRE'IGHT. *v. a.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity. *Carew.*

To OVERGE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*

To OVERGLA'NCE. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look haſtily over. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERGO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*] To ſurpaſs; to excel. *Sidney.*

To OVERGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]
1. To cover with growth. *Spenſer.*
2. To riſe above. *Mortimer.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize. *Knolles.*

O'VERGROWTH. *ſ.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*

To OVERHA'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]
1. To ſpread over. *Spenſer.*
2. To examine over again.

To OVERHA'NG. *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard. *Boyle.*

O'VERHEAD. *ad.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*

To OVERHE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard. *Sh.*

To OVERHE'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach. *Spenſer.*

To OVERJO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To tranſport; to raviſh. *Taylor.*

OVERJO'Y. *ſ.* Tranſport; ecſtacy. *Shakſp.*

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to haraſs with toil. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To overburden. *Suckling.*

O'VERLARGE. *a.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough. *Collier.*

OVERLA'SHINGLY. *ad.* [*over* and *laſh.*] With exaggeration: obſolete. *Brerewood.*

To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]
1. To oppreſs by too much weight or power.
2. To ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering. *Milton.*
3. To ſmother; to cruſh; to overwhelm. *Add.*
4. To cloud; to overcaſt. *Spenſer.*
5. To cover ſuperficially. *Exodus.*
6. To join by ſomething laid over. *Milton.*

To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To paſs by a jump. *Dryden.*

O'VERLEATHER. *ſ.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the ſhoe that covers the foot. *Sh.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to ſurvive; to outlive. *Hayward.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long. *Mil.*

O'VERLIVER. *ſ.* [from *overlive.*] Surviver; that which lives longeſt. *Bacon.*

To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burden with too much. *Felton.*

O'VERLONG. *a.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long. *Boyle.*

To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]
1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*
2. To view fully; to peruſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſuperintend; to overſee. *Graunt.*
4. To review. *Roſcommon.*
5. To paſs by indulgently. *Rogers.*
6. To neglect; to ſlight. *Atterbury.*

O'VERLOOKER. *ſ.* [*over* and *looker.*] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*

O'VERLOOP. *ſ.* The ſame with *orlop.* *Raſ.*

O'VERMASTED. *a.* [*over* and *maſt.*] Having too much maſt. *Dryden.*

To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *maſter.*] To ſubdue; to govern. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*

OVERMA'TCH. *ſ.* One of ſuperiour powers; one not to be overcome. *Milton.*

OVERME'ASURE. *ſ.* [*over* and *meaſure.*] Something given over the due meaſure.

To OVERMI'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much. *Creech.*

OVERMO'ST. *a.* [*over* and *moſt.*] Higheſt; over the reſt in authority. *Ainſworth.*

OVERMU'CH. *a.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH. *ad.* In too great a degree.

To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a ſeries. *Shakſpeare.*

O'VERNIGHT. *ſ.* [*over* and *night.*] Night before bedtime. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakſpeare.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too buſy; too importunate. *Collier.*

To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*]
1. To croſs. *Dryden.*
2. To overlook; to paſs with diſregard. *Mil.*
3. To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.*
4. To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*

To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price. *Prior.*

To OVERPE'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To overlook; to hover above: not uſed. *Sandys.*

O'VERPLUS. *ſ.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient. *Hooker.*

To OVERPLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriouſly. *Milton.*

To OVERPO'ISE *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh. *Brown.*

OVERPO'ISE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority. *Woodward.*

To OVERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs.*] To bear upon with irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh. *Roſcommon.*

To OVERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price. *Wotton.*

OVERRA'NK. *a.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank. *Mortimer.*

To OVERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much. *Rogers.*

To OVERREA'CH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*]
1. To riſe above. *Raleigh.*
2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotſon.*

To OVERREA'CH. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *overreach* when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and ſtrikes his toes againſt his fore ſhoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'VERREACHER. *ſ.* [from *overreach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERREA'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERRI'PEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERRO'AST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt.*] To roaſt too much. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*]
1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperiour in authority. *Sidney.*
2. To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend. *Hayward.*
3. To ſuperſede. *Carew.*

To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*]
1. To haraſs by incurſions; to ravage. *Add.*
2. To outrun; to paſs behind. *Bacon.*
3. To overſpread; to cover all over. *Burnet.*
4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter. *Addiſon.*
5. To injure by treading down.

To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full. *Spenſer.*

To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſee.*]
1. To ſuperintend; to overlook. *Spenſer.*
2. To overlook; to paſs by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*

OVERSE'EN. *part.* [from *overſee.*] Miſtaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*

O'VERSEER. *ſ.* [from *overſee.*]
1. One who overlooks; a ſuperintendant.
2. An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor. *Graunt.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſet.*]
1. To turn bottom upward; to throw off the baſis; to ſubvert. *Addiſon.*
2. To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the baſis.

To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhade.*] To cover with darkneſs. *Dryden.*

To OVERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhadow.*]
1. To throw a ſhadow over any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhelter; to protect. *Milton.*

To OVERSHO'OT. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſhoot.*] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

To OVERSHO'OT. *v. a.*
1. To ſhoot beyond the mark. *Tillotſon.*
2. To paſs ſwiftly over. *Harte.*
3. To venture too far; to aſſert too much. *Whitgift.*

O'VERSIGHT. *ſ.* [*over* and *ſight.*]
1. Superintendance. *Kings.*
2. Miſtake; errour. *Hooker.*

To OVERSI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſize.*]
1. To ſurpaſs in bulk. *Sandys.*
2. To plaſter over. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERSKI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſkip.*]
1. To paſs by leaping. *Hooker.*
2. To paſs over. *Donne.*
3. To eſcape. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſlip.*] To paſs undone, unnoticed, or unuſed; to neglect. *Wotton.*

To OVERSNO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſnow.*] To cover with ſnow. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'LD. *part.* [*over* and *ſell.*] Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON. *ad.* [*over* and *ſoon.*] Too ſoon. *Sidney.*

OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *ſpend.*] Wearied; haraſſed. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſpread.*] To cover over; to fill; to ſcatter over. *Gen.*

To OVERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtand.*] To ſtand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*

To OVERSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtare.*] To ſtare wildly. *Aſcham.*

To OVERSTO'CK. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtock.*] To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſtrain.*] To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* To ſtretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSWA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſway.*] To overrule; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERSWE'LL. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſwell.*] To riſe above. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT. *a.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent. *King Charles.*

O'VERTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Openly.

To OVERTA'KE *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*]
1. To catch any thing by purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before. *Hooker.*
2. To take by ſurpriſe. *Galatians.*

To OVERTA'SK. *v. a.* [*over* and *taſk.*] To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Harvey.*

To OVERTHRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw.*]
1. To turn upſide down. *Taylor.*
2. To throw down. *Milton.*
3. To ruin; to demoliſh. *Dryden.*
4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh. *Dry.*
5. To deſtroy; to ſubvert; to miſchief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*

OVERTHRO'W. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſtate of being turned upſide down.
2. Ruin; deſtruction. *Hooker.*
3. Defeat; diſcomfiture. *Hayward.*
4. Degradation. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERTHRO'WER. *ſ.* [from *overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT. *a.* [*over* and *thwart.*]
1. Oppoſite; being over againſt. *Dryden.*
2. Croſſing any thing perpendicularly.
3. Perverſe; adverſe; contradictious. *Clar.*

OVERTHWA'RT. *prep.* Acroſs: as, *he laid a plank* overthwart *the brook.*

OVERTHWA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *overthwart.*]
1. Acroſs; tranſverſely. *Peacham.*
2. Pervicaciouſly; perverſely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *overthwart.*]
1. Poſture acroſs.
2. Pervicacity; perverſeneſs.

To OVERTO'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*]
1. To riſe above; to raiſe the head above. *Sh.*
2. To excel; to ſurpaſs. *Harvey.*
3. To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperiour excellence. *Bacon.*

To OVERTRI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakſpeare.*

O'VERTURE. *ſ.* [*ouverture*, French.]
1. Opening; diſcloſure; diſcovery. *Shakſp.*
2. Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration. *Hayward.*

To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*]
1. To throw down; to ſubvert; to ruin.
2. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*

To OVERVE'IL. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To ſubdue with long want of reſt. *Dryden.*

OVERWEA'K. *a.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather. *Sh.*

To OVERWE'EN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance. *Sh.*

OVERWE'ENINGLY. *ad.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate. *Hooker.*

O'VERWEIGHT. *ſ.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance. *Bacon.*

To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*]
1. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty. *Rogers.*
2. To overlook gloomily. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *ad.* [from *overwhelming.*] In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm: not in uſe. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWI'SE. *a.* [*over* and *wiſe.*] Wiſe to affectation. *Eccl.*

OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*]
1. Worn out; ſubdued by toil. *Dryden.*
2. Spoiled by time. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERWRO'UGHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]
1. Laboured too much. *Dryden.*
2. Worked all over. *Pope.*

OVERYEA'RED. *a.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old. *Fairfax.*

OVERZEA'LOUS. *a.* [*over* and *zealous.*] Too zealous. *Locke.*

OUGHT. *ſ.* [ahit, Saxon.] Any thing; not nothing: more properly *aught.* *Milton.*

OUGHT. *verb imperfect.* [preterit of *owe.*]
1. Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman.*
2. To be obliged by duty: *ſubjects* ought *to obey the king.* *Bacon.*
3. To be fit; to be neceſſary: *the poſition* ought *to be proved.* *Locke.*

OVIFO'RM. *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of an egg. *Burnet.*

OVI'PAROUS. *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *ſ.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty pennyweights; a pennyweight, twenty four grains. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *ſ.* [*once*, Fr. *onza*, Spaniſh.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*

OUPHE, *ſ.* [*auff*, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'PHEN. *a.* [from *ouphe.*] Elfiſh. *Shakſp.*

OUR. *pron. poſſ.* [ure, Saxon.]
1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakſ.*
2. When the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written *ours.* *Davies.*

OURSE'LVES. *reciprocal pronoun.*
1. We; not others. *Locke.*
2. Us; not others, in the oblique caſes. *Dry.*

OURSE'LF is uſed in the regal ſtyle. *Shakſp.*

OUSE. *ſ.* Tanners bark: rather *ooſe.*

OU'SEL. *ſ.* [uſle, Saxon.] A blackbird. *Sp.*

To OUST. *v. a.* [*ouſter*, French.]
1. To vacate; to take away. *Hale.*
2. To deprive; to eject. *Leſley.*

OUT. *ad.* [ut, Saxon.]
1. Not within: *the flag is* out. *Prior.*
2. It is generally oppoſed to *in.* *Shakſpeare.*
3. In a ſtate of diſcloſure: *the leaves are* out. *Bacon.*
4. Not in confinement or concealment: *murder will* out. *Shakſpeare.*
5. From the place or houſe. *Shakſpeare.*
6. From the inner part. *Ezekiel.*
7. Not at home: *I was* out.
8. In a ſtate of extinction: *the fire is* out. *Sh.*
9. In a ſtate of being exhauſted: *the proviſion is* out. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Not in office: *the miniſter is* out. *Shak.*
11. To the end: *bear him* out. *Dryden.*
12. Loudly; without reſtraint. *Pope.*
13. Not in the hands of the owner: *my horſe is* out, *I have lent him.* *Locke.*
14. In an errour. *Swift.*
15. At a loſs; in a puzzle. *Bacon.*
16. With torn clothes. *Dryden.*
17. Away, ſo as to conſume. *Taylor.*
18. Deficient: *he was* out *fifty pounds.* *Fell.*
19. It is uſed emphatically before *alas.* *Suck.*
20. It is uſed emphatically to verbs of diſcovery. *Numbers.*

OUT. *interj.* An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion. It has ſometimes *upon* after it. *Sh.*

OUT *of. prep.*
1. From; noting produce. *Spenſer.*
2. Not in; noting excluſion, diſmiſſion, abſence, or dereliction. *Pope.*
3. No longer in. *Dryden.*
4. Not in; noting unfitneſs. *Dryden.*
5. Not within; relating to a houſe. *Shakſp.*
6. From; noting copy. *Stillingfleet.*
7. From; noting reſcue. *Addiſon.*
8. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity. *Swift.*

9. From one thing to ſomething different: *he went* out of *his regular courſe. Dec. of Pi.*
10. To a different ſtate from; in a different ſtate: *my mouth is* out of *taſte. Bacon.*
11. Not according to: *done* out of *rule. Pope.*
12. To a different ſtate from; noting ſeparation: *he is* out of *favour. Hooker.*
13. Beyond: out of *ſight. Addiſon.*
14. Deviating from; noting irregularity. *Sh.*
15. Paſt; without; noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted. *Knolles.*
16. By means of. *Shakſpeare.*
17. In conſequence of; noting the motive or reaſon: *he reproached me* out of *kindneſs. Bac.*
18. *Out of hand;* immediately: as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand. *Shakſp.*

To OUT. *v. a.* To deprive by expulſion. *K. Ch.*

OUT, in compoſition, generally ſignifies ſomething beyond or more than another; but ſometimes it betokens emiſſion, excluſion, or ſomething external.

To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond. *Otway.*

To OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate. *Dryden.*

To OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To ſhut out by fortification. *Spenſer.*

To OUTBI'D. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To overpower by bidding a higher price. *Donne.*

OUTBI'DDER. *ſ.* One that outbids.

OUTBLO'WED. *a.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; ſwollen with wind. *Dryden.*

OU'TBORN. *a.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

OU'TBOUND. *a.* [*out* and *bound.*] Deſtinated to a diſtant voyage. *Dryden.*

To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and defeat by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance. *Cowley.*

To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OU'TBREAK. *ſ.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTBRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*out* and *breathe.*]
1. To weary by having better breath. *Shakſ.*
2. To expire. *Spenſer.*

OUTCA'ST. *part.* [*out* and *caſt.*]
1. Thrown into the air as refuſe. *Spenſer.*
2. Baniſhed; expelled. *Milton.*

OU'TCAST. *ſ.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior.*

To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TCRY. *ſ.* [*out* and *cry.*]
1. Cry of vehemence; cry of diſtreſs; clamour. *Denham.*
2. Clamour of deteſtation. *South.*
3. A publick ſale; an auction. *Ainſw.*

To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate. *Hammond.*

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to ſurpaſs; to perform beyond another. *Milt.*

To OUTDWE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To ſtay beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TER. *a.* [from *out.*] That which is without: oppoſed to *inner.* *Grew.*

OU'TERLY. *ad.* Toward the outſide. *Grew.*

OU'TERMOST. *a.* [ſuperlative, from *outer.*] Remoteſt from the midſt. *Boyle.*

To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*]
1. To brave; to bear down by ſhow of magnanimity, or with impudence. *Wotton.*
2. To ſtare down. *Raleigh.*

To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*

To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TFORM. *ſ.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance. *Ben Jonſon.*

To OUTFRO'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down; to overbear by frowns. *Shakſ.*

OU'TGATE. *ſ.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; paſſage outward. *Spenſer.*

To OUTGI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To ſurpaſs in giving. *Dryden.*

To OU'TGO. *v. a.* [*out* and *go.*]
1. To ſurpaſs; to excel. *Carew.*
2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.
3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*

To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To ſurpaſs in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Swift.*

OU'TGUARD. *ſ.* [*out* and *guard.*] One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence. *Dryden.*

To OUTJE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jeſt.*] To overpower by jeſting. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To ſurpaſs in knavery. *L'Eſtrange.*

OUTLA'NDISH. *a.* [*out* and *land.*] Not native; foreign. *Donne.*

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *laſt.*] To ſurpaſs in duration. *Waller.*

OU'TLAW. *ſ.* [utlaga, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law; a robber; a bandit. *Davies.*

To OU'TLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Herbert.*

OU'TLAWRY. *ſ.* [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law. *Bacon.*

To OUTLE'AP. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To paſs by leaping; to ſtart beyond.

OU'TLEAP. *ſ.* Sally; flight; eſcape. *Locke.*

OU'TLET. *ſ.* [*out* and *let.*] Paſſage outward; diſcharge outward; paſſage of egreſs. *Ray.*

OU'TLINE. *ſ.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dry.*

To OUTLI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to ſurvive. *Clarendon.*

OU'TLIVER. *ſ.* A ſurviver.

To OUTLO'OK. *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTLU'STRE. *v. a.* [*out* and *luſtre.*] To excel in brightneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

OUTLY'ING. *part. a.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common courſe of order. *Temple.*

To OUTMA'RCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon.*

To OUTME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *meaſure.*] To exceed in meaſure. *Brown.*

OU'TMOST. *a.* [*out* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt from the middle. *Newton.*

To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number. *Addiſon.*

To OUTPA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*

OU'TPARISH. *ſ.* [*out* and *pariſh.*] Pariſh not lying within the walls. *Graunt.*

OU'TPART. *ſ.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body. *Ayliffe.*

To OUTPOU'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to ſend forth in a ſtream. *Milton.*

To OUTPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value ſet upon it. *Shakſpeare.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliouſly; to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly. *Atterbury.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies: not in uſe. *Aſcham.*

OU'TRAGE. *ſ.* [*outrage*, French.] Open violence; tumultuous miſchief. *Shakſp.*

OUTRA'GIOUS. *a.* [*outrageux*, French.]
1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.*
2. Exceſſive; paſſing reaſon or decency. *Dry.*
3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shakſpeare.*

OUTRA'GIOUSLY. *ad.* Violently; tumultuouſly; furiouſly. *South.*

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *outragious.*] Fury; violence. *Dryden.*

To OUTRE'ACH. *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond. *Brown.*

To OUTRI'DE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To paſs by riding. *Dryden.*

OUTRI'GHT. *ad.* [*out* and *right.*]
1. Immediately; without delay. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Completely. *Addiſon.*

To OUTRO'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TRODE. *ſ.* [*out* and *rode.*] Excurſion.

To OUTRO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*

To OUTRU'N. *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*]
1. To leave behind in running. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To exceed. *Addiſon.*

To OUTSA'IL. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſail.*] To leave behind in ſailing. *Broome.*

To OUTSCO'RN. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſcorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shakſp.*

To OUTSE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſell.*]
1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold. *Temple.*
2. To gain a higher price. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSHI'NE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhine.*]
1. To emit luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To excel in luſtre. *Denham.*

To OUTSHO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhoot.*]
1. To exceed in ſhooting. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhoot beyond. *Norris.*

OU'TSIDE. *ſ.* [*out* and *ſide.*]
1. Superficies; ſurface; external part. *L'Eſt.*
2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.*
3. Superficial appearance. *Locke.*
4. The utmoſt. *Mortimer.*
5. Perſon; external man. *Bacon.*
6. Outer ſide; part not encloſed. *Spectator.*

To OUTSI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſit.*] To ſit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

To OUTSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak ſomething beyond; to exceed. *Shakſ.*

To OUTSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſport.*] To ſport beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpread.*] To extend; to diffuſe. *Pope.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*out* and *ſtand.*]
1. To ſupport; to reſiſt. *Woodward.*
2. To ſtand beyond the proper time. *Shakſ.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. a.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtare.*] To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery. *Craſhaw.*

OU'TSTREET. *ſ.* [*out* and *ſtreet.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtretch.*] To extend; to ſpread out. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSTRI'P. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind in a race. *Ben Jonſon.*

To OUTSWE'ETEN. *v. a* [*out* and *ſweeten.*] To excel in ſweetneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSWE'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſwear.*] To overpower by ſwearing. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTTO'NGUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTTA'LK *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To overpower by talk. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To tranſcend in price. *Boyle.*

To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [*out* and *venom.*] To exceed in poiſon. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTVI'E. *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.*] To exceed; to ſurpaſs. *Addiſon.*

To OUTVI'LLAIN. *v. a.* [*out* and *villain.*] To exceed in villany. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTVO'ICE. *v. a.* [*out* and *voice.*] To outroar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakſp.*

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages. *South.*

To OUTWA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *walk.*] To leave one in walking.

OU'TWALL. *ſ.* [*out* and *wall.*]
1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TWARD. *a.* [utpeapo, Saxon.]
1. External: oppoſed to *inward.* *Shakſp.*
2. Extrinſick; adventitious. *Dryden.*
3. Foreign; not inteſtine. *Hayward.*
4. Tending to the outparts. *Dryden.*
5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not ſpiritual. *Duppa.*

OU'TWARD. *ſ.* External form. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TWARD or **OUTWARDS.** *ad.*
1. To foreign parts: as, *a ſhip* outward *bound.*
2. To the outer parts. *Newton.*

OU'TWARDLY. *ad.* [from *outward.*]
1. Externally: oppoſed to *inwardly.* *Hooker.*

2. In appearance; not ſincerely. *Sprat.*

To OUTWE'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*]
1. To paſs tediouſly. *Pope.*
2. To laſt longer than ſomething elſe.

To OUTWE'ED. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed. *Spenſer.*

To OUTWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh.*]
1. To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.*
2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Dryden.*

To OUTWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *well.*] To pour out: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To OUTWI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by ſtratagem. *L'Eſtrange.*

OU'TWORK. *ſ.* [*out* and *work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*

OUTWO'RN. *part.* [from *outwear.*] Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe. *Milton.*

To OUTWRE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *wreſt.*] To extort by violence. *Spenſer.*

OUTWROU'GHT. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy. *Ben Jonſon.*

To OUTWO'RTH. *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value. *Shakſpeare.*

To OWE. *v. a.* [*eg, aa*, Iſlandick.]
1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Sh.*
2. To be obliged to aſcribe; to be obliged for. *Milton.*
3. To have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe. *Pope.*
4. To poſſeſs; to be the right owner of. *Sh.*

O'WING. *part.* [from *owe.*]
1. Conſequential. *Atterbury.*
2. Due as a debt. *Locke.*
3. Imputable to, as an agent. *Swift.*

OWL. } *ſ.* [ule, Saxon; *hulote*, French.]
O'WLET. } A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope.*

O'WLER. *ſ.* One who carries contraband goods. *Swift.*

OWN. *ſ.* [agen, Saxon.]
1. This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. *Dryden.*
2. It is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration. *Dryden.*
3. Sometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Daniel.*

To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.*
2. To poſſeſs; to claim. *Dryden.*
3. To avow. *Dryden.*
4. To confeſs; not to deny. *Tillotſon.*

O'WNER. *ſ.* [from *own.*] One to whom any thing belongs; maſter. *Shakſpeare.*

O'WNERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *owner.*] Property; rightful poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*

OWRE. *ſ.* [*urus jubatus*, Latin.] A beaſt.

OX. *ſ.* plur. **OXEN.** [oxa, Sax. *oxe*, Dan.]
1. The general name for black-cattle. *Camden.*
2. A caſtrated bull. *Graunt.*

OXBA'NE. *ſ.* [*buphonos.*] A plant. *Ainſw.*

O'XEYE. *ſ.* [*buphthalmus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

O'XFLY. *ſ.* [*talbanus*, Latin.] A fly of a particular kind.

O'XGANG *of Land.* *ſ.* Twenty acres. *Ainſ.*

OXHE'AL. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

OXLI'P. *ſ.* The ſame with *cowſlip*; a vernal flower. *Shakſpeare.*

OXSTA'LL. *ſ.* [*ox* and *ſtall.*] A ſtand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE. *ſ.* [*bugloſſe.*] A plant. *Ainſ.*

O'XYCRATE. *ſ.* [οξυκρᾶλον.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiſeman.*

O'XYMEL. *ſ.* [οξυμελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON. *ſ.* [οξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is added to any word.

OXY'RRHODINE *ſ.* [οξυῤῥοδινον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roſes with one of vinegar of roſes. *Floyer.*

O'YER. *ſ.* [*oyer*, old French.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined.

OYE'S. *ſ.* [*oyez*, hear ye, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick crier. It is thrice repeated.

OY'LETHOLE. *ſ.* See **EYELET.** *Prior.*

O'YSTER. *ſ.* [*oeſter*, Dutch; *huitre*, Fr.] A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

O'YSTERWENCH. } *ſ.* [*oyſter* and *wench*,
O'YSTERWOMAN. } or *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſell oyſters. *Shakſp.*

OZÆ'NA. *ſ.* [οζαινα.] An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench. *Quincy.*

P.

P

P Is a labial conſonant, formed by a ſlight compreſſion of the anteriour part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welſh with *b*: it has an uniform ſound: it is ſometimes mute before *t*; as, *receipt*.

PAB

PA'BULAR. *a.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABU'LATION. *ſ.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] The act of feeding, or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS. *a.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Alimental; affording aliment. *Brown.*

PACE. *ſ.* [*pas*, French.]
1. Step; ſingle change of the foot in walking. *Milton.*
2. Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.*
3. Degree of celerity. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Step; gradation of buſineſs. *Temple.*
5. A meaſure of five feet. *Holder.*
6. A particular movement which horſes are taught, made by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide together; amble. *Hudibras.*

To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To move on ſlowly. *Spenſer.*
2. To move. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [Uſed of horſes.] To move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To PACE. *v. a.*
1. To meaſure by ſteps. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To direct to go. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'CED. [from *pace.*] Having a particular gait. *Dryden.*

PA'CER. *ſ.* [from *pace.*] He that paces.

PACIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*pacification*, French.]
1. The act of making peace. *South.*
2. The act of appeaſing or pacifying. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [*pacificateur*, French; from *pacify.*] Peacemaker. *Bacon.*

PACI'FICATORY. *a.* [from *pacificator.*] Tending to make peace.

PACI'FICK. *a.* [*pacifique*, French; *pacificus*, Latin.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeaſing. *Hammond.*

PA'CIFIER. *ſ.* [from *pacify.*] One who pacifies.

To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifico*, Lat.] To appeaſe; to ſtill reſentment; to quiet an angry perſon; to compoſe any deſire. *Bacon.*

PACK. *ſ.* [*pack*, Dutch.]
1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Cleaveland.*
2. A burden; a load. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A due number of cards. *Addiſon.*
4. A number of hounds hunting together.
5. A number of people confederated in any bad deſign or practice. *Clarendon.*
6. Any great number, as to quantity or preſſure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles.

To PACK. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]
1. To bind up for carriage. *Otway.*
2. To ſend in a hurry. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign. *Hudibras.*

To PACK. *v. n.*
1. To tie up goods. *Cleaveland.*
2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte. *Tuſſer.*
3. To concert bad meaſures; to confederat in ill. *Carew.*

PA'CKCLOTH. *ſ.* [*pack* and *cloth.*] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *pack.*] One who binds up bales for carriage. *Pope.*

PA'CKET. *ſ.* [*pacquet*, French.]
1. A ſmall pack; a mail of letters. *Denham.*
2. A ſmall bundle.
3. The poſt ſhip; the ſhip that brings letters periodically. *Swift.*

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *ſ.* [*pack* and *horſe.*] A horſe of burden; a horſe employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *ſ.* [*pack* and *ſaddle.*] A ſaddle on which burdens are laid. *Howel.*

PA'CKTHREAD. *ſ.* [*pack* and *thread.*] Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels. *Addiſon.*

PA'CKWAX. *ſ.* The ſtrong aponeuroſes on the ſides of the neck in brutes. *Ray.*

PACT. *ſ.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION. *ſ.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*

PACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*pactio*, Latin.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *ſ.* [from paad, Saxon.]
1. The road; a footpath. *Prior.*
2. An eaſy paced horſe. *Dryden.*
3. A robber that infeſts the roads on foot.
4. A low ſoft ſaddle. *Hudibras.*

To PAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way ſmooth and level.

PADDAR. *ſ.* Grouts; coarſe flower. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *pad.*] A robber; a foot highwayman. *Dryden.*

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, French.]
1. To row; to beat water, as with oars. *Gay.*
2. To play in the water. *Collier.*
3. To finger. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'DDLE. *ſ.* [*pattal*, Welſh.]
1. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar. *Deuteronomy.*

PA'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *paddle.*] One who paddles. *Ainſworth.*

PA'DDOCK. *ſ.* [paba, Saxon; *padde*, Dut.] A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *ſ.* [corrupted from *parrack.*] A ſmall incloſure for deer, or other animals.

PADELI'ON *ſ.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *ſ.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link. *Prior.*

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a padlock. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PÆ'AN. *ſ.* A ſong of triumph. *Pope.*

PA'GAN. *ſ.* [paganiſe, Sax. *paganus*, Lat.] A heathen; one not a chriſtian.

PA'GAN. *a.* Heatheniſh. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'GANISM. *ſ.* [*paganiſme*, Fr. from *pagan.*] Heatheniſm. *Hooker.*

PAGE. *ſ.* [*page*, French.]
1. One ſide of the leaf of a book. *Watts.*
2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great perſon. *Donne.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark the pages of a book.
2. To attend as a page. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'GEANT. *ſ.*
1. A ſtatue in a ſhow.
2. Any ſhow; a ſpectacle of entertainment. *Sh.*
3. Any thing ſhowy without ſtability or duration. *Pope.*

PA'GEANT. *a.* Showy; pompous; oſtentatious; ſuperficial. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in ſhow; to repreſent. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'GEANTRY. *ſ.* [from *pageant.*] Pomp; ſhow. *Government of the Tongue.*

PA'GINAL. *a.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Conſiſting of pages. *Brown.*

PA'GOD. *ſ.* [a corruption of *poutgbad*, Perſian, a houſe of idols.]
1. An Indian idol. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The temple of the idol. *Pope.*

PAID. The pret. and part. paſſive of *pay.*

PAI'GLE. *ſ.* A flower, alſo called cowſlip.

PAIL. *ſ.* [*paila*, Spaniſh.] A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAI'LFUL. *ſ.* [*pail* and *full.*] The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shakſpeare.*

PAILMA'IL. *a.* Violent; boiſterous. *Digby.*

PAIN. *ſ.* [*peine*, French.]
1. Puniſhment denounced. *Sidney.*
2. Penalty; puniſhment. *Bacon.*
3. Senſation of uneaſineſs. *Bacon.*
4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
5. Labour; taſk. *Spenſer.*
6. Uneaſineſs of mind; anxiety. *Prior.*
7. The throws of childbirth. *Samuel.*

To PAIN *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneaſy. *Jeremiah.*
2. To labour. *Spenſer.*

PA'INFUL. *a.* [*pain* and *full.*]
1. Full of pain; miſerable; beſet with affliction. *Milton.*
2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addiſon.*
3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Induſtrious; laborious. *Dryden.*

PA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *painful.*]
1. With great pain or affliction.
2. Laboriouſly; diligently. *Raleigh.*

PA'INFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *painful.*]
1. Affliction; ſorrow; grief. *South.*
2. Induſtry; laboriouſneſs. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM. *ſ.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel. *Peacham.*

PAI'NIM. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*

PAI'NLESS. *a.* [from *pain.*] Free from pain; void of trouble. *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER. *ſ.* [*pains* and *take.*] Labourer; laborious perſon. *Guy.*

PAINSTA'KING. *a.* [*pains* and *take.*] Laborious; induſtrious.

To PAINT. *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.]
1. To repreſent by delineation and colours.
2. To cover with colours repreſentative of ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To repreſent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke.*
4. To deſcribe; to repreſent. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To colour; to diverſify. *Spenſer.*
6. To deck with artificial colours. *Shakſpeare.*

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*

PAINT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Colours repreſentative of any thing.
2. Colours laid on the face. *Anon.*

PA'INTER. *ſ.* [*peintre*, French.] One who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours. *Dryden.*

PAI'NTING. *ſ.* [from *paint.*]
1. The art of repreſenting objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.*
2. Picture; the painted reſemblance. *Shakſ.*
3. Colours laid on. *Shakſpeare.*

PAI'NTURE. *ſ.* [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*

PAIR. *ſ.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]
1. Two things ſuiting one another: as, a *pair* of gloves.
2. A man and wife. *Milton.*
3. Two of a ſort; a couple; a brace. *Ray.*

To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shakſp.*
2. To ſuit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shakſp.*

To PAIR. *v. a.*
1. To join in couples. *Dryden.*
2. To unite as correſpondent or oppoſite. *Pope.*

PA'LACE. *ſ.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal houſe; a houſe eminently ſplendid. *Shakſpeare.*

PALA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *palace.*] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Graunt.*

PALA'NQUIN. *ſ.* A kind of covered carriage, uſed in the eaſtern countries, that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves.

PA'LATABLE. *a.* [from *palate.*] Guſtful; pleaſing to the taſte. *Philips.*

PA'LATE. *ſ.* [*palatum*, Latin.]
1. The inſtrument of taſte, the upper part or roof of the mouth. *Hakewill.*
2. Mental reliſh; intellectual taſte. *Taylor.*

PA'LATICK. *a.* [from *palate.*] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth. *Holder.*

PALA'TINATE. *ſ* [*palatinatus*, Lat.] The county wherein is the ſeat of a palatine, or chief officer in the court of a ſovereign prince.

PA'LATINE. *ſ.* [*palatinus*, Lat.] One inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *a.* Poſſeſſing royal privileges.

PALE. *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Latin.]
1. Not ruddy; not freſh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourleſs tranſparency. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Not bright; not ſhining; faint of luſtre; dim. *Shakſpeare.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*

PALE. *ſ.* [*palus*, Latin.]
1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to encloſe grounds. *Shakſp.*
2. Any encloſure. *Hooker.*
3. Any diſtrict or territory. *Clarendon.*
4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon. *Peacham.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encloſe with pales. *Mortimer.*
2. To encloſe; to encompaſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'LEEYED. *a.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*

PA'LEFACED. *a.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'LELY. *ad.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freſhly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *ſ.* [from *pale*.]
1. Wanneſs; want of colour; want of freſhneſs; ſickly whiteneſs of look. *Pope.*
2. Want of colour; want of luſtre. *Shakſ.*

PA'LENDAR. *ſ.* A kind of coaſting veſſel.

PA'LEOUS. *a.* [*palea*, Lat.] Huſky; chaffy. *Brown.*

PA'LETTE. *ſ.* [*pallette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickel.*

PA'LFREY. *ſ.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A ſmall horſe fit for ladies. *Dryden.*

PA'LFREYED. *a.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickel.*

PALIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME. *ſ.* [παλινδρομία.] A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this ſentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PA'LINODE. } *ſ.* [παλινῳδία.] A recanta-
PA'LINODY. } tion. *Sandys.*

PALISA'DE. } *ſ.* [*paliſade*, French; *pali-*
PALISA'DO } *ſado*, Spaniſh.] Pales ſet by way of encloſure or defence. *Broome.*

To PALISA'DE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe with paliſades.

PA'LISH. *a.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.

PALL. *ſ.* [*pallium*, Latin.]
1. A cloak or mantle of ſtate. *Milton.*
2. The mantle of an archbiſhop. *Ayliffe.*
3. The covering thrown over the dead. *Dry.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to inveſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To PALL. *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *pale*.] To grow vapid; to become inſipid. *Addiſon.*

To PALL. *v. a.*
1. To make inſipid or vapid. *Atterbury.*
2. To make ſpiritleſs; to diſpirit. *Dryden.*
3. To weaken; to impair. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To cloy. *Tatler.*

PA'LLET. *ſ.* [from *paille*, Fr. ſtraw.]
1. A ſmall bed; a mean bed. *Wotton.*
2. [*palette*, Fr.] A ſmall meaſure of liquid, formerly uſed by chirurgeons. *Hakewill.*

PA'LLIAMENT. *ſ.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dreſs; a robe. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'LLIARDISE. *ſ.* [*palliardiſe*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring: obſolete.

To PA'LLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. *pallier*, Fr.]
1. To cover with excuſes *Swift.*
2. To extenuate; to ſoften by favourable repreſentations. *Dryden.*
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to eaſe, not cure.

PALLIA'TION. *ſ.* [*palliation*, French.]
1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable repreſentation. *King Charles.*
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure. *Bacon.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr.]
1. Extenuating; favourably repreſentative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily, not radically curative. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *ſ.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating. *Swift.*

PA'LLID. *a.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high coloured; not bright. *Spenſer.*

PALLMA'LL. *ſ.* [*pila*, and *malleus*, Latin; *pale maille*, French.] A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM. *ſ.* [*palma*, Latin.]
1. A tree of great variety of ſpecies; of which the branches were worn in token of victory: it therefore implies ſuperiority. *Miller.*
2. Victory; triumph. *Dryden.*
3. The inner part of the hand. *Bacon.*
4. A hand, or meaſure of length, compriſing three inches. *Denham.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Prior.*
2. To impoſe by fraud. *Dryden.*
3. To handle. *Prior.*
4. To ſtroak with the hand, *Ainſworth.*

PA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried branches of palm. *Pope.*

PA'LMERWORM. *ſ.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, ſuppoſed to be ſo called becauſe he wanders over all plants. *Boy.*

PALMETTO. *ſ.* A ſpecies of the palm-tree: in the Weſt Indies the inhabitants thatch their houſes with the leaves. *Thomſon.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms.

PA'LMIPEDE. *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.] Webfooted. *Brown.*

PA'LMISTER. *ſ.* [from *palma*, Lat.] One who deals in palmiſtry.

PA'LMISTRY. *ſ.* [*palma*, Latin.]
1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleaveland.*
2. The action of the hand. *Addiſon.*

PA'LMY. *a.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms. *Sh.*

PALPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Pope.*

PA'LPABLE. *a.* [*palpable*, French.]
1. Perceptible by the touch. *Milton.*
2. Groſs; coarſe; eaſily detected. *Tillotſon.*
3. Plain; eaſily perceptible. *Hooker.*

PA'LPABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainneſs; groſſneſs.

PA'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *palpable*.]
1. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Groſsly; plainly. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *ſ.* [*palpatio*, *palper*, Latin.] The act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin.] To beat as the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION. *ſ.* [*palpitation*, French.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulſe of the heart which makes it felt, *Arb.*

PA'LSGRAVE. *ſ.* [*paltſgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a palace.

PA'LSICAL. *a.* [from *palſy.*] Afflicted with a palſy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *a.* [from *palſy.*] Diſeaſed with a palſy. *Decay of Piety.*

PA'LSY. *ſ.* [*paralyſis*, Latin.] There is a threefold diviſion of a *palſy*; a privation of motion, ſenſation remaining; a privation of ſenſation, motion remaining; and a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

To PA'LTER. *v. n.* [from *paltron*, *Skinner.*] To ſhift; to dodge: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To PA'LTER. *v. a.* To ſquander: as, *he* palters *his fortune.* *Ainſworth.*

PA'LTERER. *ſ.* [from *palter.*] An infincere dealer; a ſhifter.

PA'LTRINESS. *ſ.* [from *paltry.*] The ſtate of being paltry.

PA'LTRY. *a.* [*poltron*, French, a ſcoundrel.] Sorry; worthleſs; deſpicable; contemptible; mean. *Addiſon.*

PA'LY. *a.* [from *pale.*] *Shakſpeare.*

PAM. *ſ.* [probably from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER. *v. a.* [*pamperare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faginate. *Pope.*

PA'MPHLET. *ſ.* [*par un filet*, Fr.] A ſmall book; properly a book ſold unbound, and only ſtitched. *Clarendon.*

To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write ſmall books. *Howel.*

PAMPHLETE'ER. *ſ.* [from *pamphlet.*] A ſcribbler of ſmall books. *Swift.*

To PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to cloſe or join together. *Ainſworth.*

PAN. *ſ.* [ponne, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel broad and ſhallow. *Spenſer.*
2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan.*

PANACE'A. *ſ.* [*panacée*, Fr. πανακεια.] An univerſal medicine.

PANACE'A. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PANA'DO. *ſ.* [from *panis*, Lat. bread.] Food made by boiling bread and water. *Wiſeman.*

PA'NCAKE. *ſ.* [*pan* and *cake.*] Thin pudding baked in the fryingpan. *Mortimer.*

PANCRA'TICAL. *a.* [πᾶν and κρατὲω.] Excelling in all the gymnaſtick exerciſes. *Bro.*

PA'NCREAS. *ſ.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas*, or ſweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate ſort, between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebres of the loins. *Quincy.*

PANCREA'TICK. *a.* [from *pancreas.*] Contained in the pancreas. *Ray.*

PA'NCY. } *ſ.* [from *panacea.*] A flower; a
PA'NSY. } kind of violet. *Locke.*

PA'NDECT. *ſ.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience. *Swift.*
2. The digeſt of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK. *a.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*

PA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of *Troilus* and *Creſſida.*] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden.*

To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion. *Sh.*

PA'NDERLY. *a.* [from *pander.*] Pimping; pimplike. *Shakſpeare.*

PANDICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The reſtleſſneſs, ſtretching, and uneaſineſs that uſually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*

PANE. *ſ.* [*paneau*, Fr.]

1. A ſquare of glaſs. *Pope.*
2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *ſ.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανηγυρις.] An eulogy; an encomiaſtick piece. *Stillingfleet.*

PANEGY'RIST. *ſ.* [*panegyriſte*, Fr.] One that writes praiſe; encomiaſt. *Camden.*

PA'NEL. *ſ.* [*panellum*, Lat. *paneau*, Fr.]

1. A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors, as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial. *Cowell.*

PANG. *ſ.* [*bang*, Dutch, uneaſy.] Extreme pain; ſudden paroxyſm of torment. *Derham.*

To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'NICK. *ſ.* [πανικὸν.] A ſudden fright without cauſe.

PA'NICK. *a.* Violent without cauſe. *Camden.*

PA'NNADE. *ſ.* The curvet of a horſe. *Ainſw.*

PA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*panneel*, Dutch.] A kind of ruſtick ſaddle. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *ſ.* The ſtomach of a hawk. *Ainſw.*

PA'NNICK. } *ſ.* A plant. *Peacham.*
PA'NNICLE. }

PA'NNIER. *ſ.* [*panier*, French.] A baſket; a wicker veſſel, in which fruit, or other things are carried on a horſe. *Addiſon.*

PANO'PLY. *ſ.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour. *Milton.*

To PANT. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in ſudden terrour, or after hard labour. *Craſhaw.*
2. To have the breaſt heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden.*
3. To play with intermiſſion. *Pope.*
4. To long; to wiſh earneſtly. *Pope.*

PANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'NTALOON. *ſ.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and ſtockings were all of a piece. *Shakſp.*

PA'NTESS. *ſ.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

PANTHE'ON. *ſ.* [πανθειον.] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER. *ſ.* [πανθὴς; *panthera*, Lat.] A ſpotted wild beaſt; a pard. *Pope.*

PA'NTILE. *ſ.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *panting.*] With palpitation. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'NTLER. *ſ.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shakſ.*

PA'NTOFLE. *ſ.* [*pantoufle*, French.] A ſlipper. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME. *ſ.* [πᾶς and μῖμος; *pantomime*, Fr.]

1. One who has the power of univerſal mi-

mickry; one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action; a buffoon. *Hudibras.*
2. A ſcene; a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumb ſhow. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NTON. *ſ.* A ſhoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY. *ſ.* [*paneterie*, Fr.] The room in which proviſions are repoſited. *Wotton.*

PAP. *ſ.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]
1. The nipple; the dug ſucked. *Spenſer.*
2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Donne.*
3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainſworth.*

PAPA'. *ſ.* [παππᾶς.] A fond name for father, uſed in many languages. *Swift.*

PA'PACY. *ſ.* [*papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of biſhops of Rome. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL. *a.* [*papal*, French.] Popiſh; belonging to the pope; annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*

PAPA'VEROUS. *a.* [*papavereus*, from *papaver*, Lat.] Reſembling poppies. *Brown.*

PA'PAW. *ſ.* A plant. *Waller.*

PA'PER. *ſ.* [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Lat.]
1. Subſtance on which men write and print, made of linen rags ground to pulp. *Shakſp.*
2. Piece of paper. *Locke.*
3. Single ſheet printed, or written. *Shakſp.*

PA'PER. *a.* Any thing ſlight or thin. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter *Shakſpeare.*

PA'PERMAKER. *ſ.* [*paper* and *make.*] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL. *ſ.* [*paper* and *mill.*] A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shakſp.*

PAPE'SCENT. *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbuthnot.*

PAPI'LIO. ſ. [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *papilio*, L.] The flowers of ſome plants are called *papilionaceous* by botaniſts, which repreſent ſomething of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings diſplayed. *Quincy.*

PA'PILLARY. } *a.* [from *papilla*, Latin.]
PA'PILLOUS. } Having emulgent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps. *Derham.*

PA'PIST. *ſ.* [*papiſte*, Fr. *papiſta*, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

PAPI'STICAL. *a.* [from *papiſt.*] Popiſh; adherent to popery. *Whitgift.*

PAPI'STRY. *ſ.* [from *papiſt.*] Popery; the doctrine of the Romiſh church. *Whitgift.*

PA'PPOUS. *a.* [*pappoſus*, low Lat.] Having ſoft light down, growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, as thiſtles. *Ray.*

PA'PPY. *a.* [from *pap.*] Soft; ſucculent; eaſily divided. *Burnet.*

PAR. ſ. [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. *Locke.*

PA'RABLE. *a.* [*parabilis*, Lat.] Eaſily procured: not in uſe. *Brown.*

PA'RABLE. *ſ.* [παραβολὴ.] A ſimilitude; a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

PARABO'LA. ſ. [Lat.] A conick ſection, ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone. *Harris.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.
PARABO'LICK. } from *parable.*]
1. Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude. *Brown.*
2. [from *parabola.*] Having the nature or form of a parabola. *Ray.*

PARABO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *parabolical.*]
1. By way of parable or ſimilitude. *Brown.*
2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *ſ.* In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term.

PARA'BOLOID. *ſ.* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whoſe ordinates are ſuppoſed to be in ſubtriplicate, ſubquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their reſpective abſciſſes. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS. *ſ.* [παρακέντησις.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

PARACE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [παρὰ and κέντρον.]
PARACE'NTRICK. } Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*

PARA'DE. *ſ.* [*parade*, French.]
1. Show; oſtentation. *Glanville.*
2. Proceſſion; aſſembly of pomp. *Swift.*
3. Military order. *Milton.*
4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.
5. Guard; poſture of defence. *Locke.*

PA'RADIGM. *ſ.* [παράδειγμα.] Example.

PA'RADISE. *ſ.* [παράδεισος.]
1. The bliſsful regions, in which the firſt pair was placed. *Milton.*
2. Any place of felicity. *Shakſpeare.*

PARADISI'ACAL. *a.* [from *paradiſe.*] Suiting paradiſe; making paradiſe. *Burnet.*

PA'RADOX. *ſ.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance. *Sprat.*

PARADO'XICAL. *a.* [from *paradox.*]
1. Having the nature of paradox. *Norris.*
2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *ad.* [from *paradox.*] In a paradoxical manner. *Collier.*

PARADO'XICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *paradox.*] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *ſ.* [from *paradox.*] The uſe of paradoxes. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *ſ.* [παραγωγὴ.] A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the ſenſe of it: as, *vaſt*, *vaſtly.*

PA'RAGON. *ſ.* [*paragon*, from *parege*, equality, old French.]
1. A model; a pattern; ſomething ſupremely excellent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Companion; fellow. *Spenſer.*

To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, French.]
1. To compare; to parallel. *Sidney.*
2. To equal; to be equal to. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RAGRAPH. *ſ.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφὴ.] A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *paragraph.*] By paragraphs.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *parallax.*]
PARALLA'CTICK. } Pertaining to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX. *ſ.* [παραλλαξις.] The diſtance between the true and apparent place of any ſtar viewed from the earth. *Milton.*

PA'RALLEL. *a.* [παραλληλος.]
1. Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance. *Brown.*
2. Having the ſame tendency. *Addiſon.*
3. Continuing the reſemblance through many particulars; equal. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Line continuing its courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from another line. *Pope.*
2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.
3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*
4. Reſemblance; likeneſs; conformity continued through many particulars. *Denham.*
5. Compariſon made. *Addiſon.*
6. Any thing reſembling another. *South.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line. *Brown.*
2. To keep in the ſame direction; to level.
3. To correſpond to. *Burnet.*
4. To be equal to; to reſemble through many particulars. *Dryden.*
5. To compare. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *ſ.* [*paralleliſme*, French.] State of being parallel. *Ray.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *ſ.* [παραλληλος and γραμμα.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal. *Harris. Brown.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *a.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED. *ſ.* [*parallelopipede*, Fr.] A ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, the oppoſite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a priſm, whoſe baſe is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the ſame baſe and height. *Newton.*

PA'RALOGISM. *ſ.* [παραλογισμος.] A falſe argument. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RALOGY. *ſ.* Falſe reaſoning. *Brown.*

PA'RALYSIS. ſ. [παραλυσις.] A palſy.

PARALY'TICAL. } *a.* from *paralyſis*; *pa-*
PARALY'TICK. } *ralytique*, Fr.] Palſied; inclined to palſy. *Prior.*

PARAMO'UNT. *a.* [*per* and *mount.*]
1. Superiour; having the higheſt juriſdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the ſeigniory. *Glanville.*
2. Eminent; of the higheſt order. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *ſ.* The chief. *Milton.*

PA'RAMOUR. *ſ.* [*par* and *amour*, French.]
1. A lover or wooer. *Spenſer.*
2. A miſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RANYMPH. *ſ.* [παρα and νυμφὴ.]
1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*
2. One who countenances or ſupports another. *Taylor.*

PA'RAPEGM. *ſ.* [παραπηγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; alſo a table, containing an account of the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars, eclipſes of the ſun and moon, the ſeaſons of the year, &c. *Philips.*

PA'RAPET. *ſ.* [*parapet*, Fr.] A wall breaſt high. *Ben Jonſon.*

PARAPHERNA'LIA. ſ. [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *ſ.* [παραφιμωσις; *paraphimoſe*, Fr.] A diſeaſe when the preputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHRASE. *ſ.* [παραφρασις; *paraphraſe*, Fr.] A looſe interpretation; an explanation in many words. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. a.* [παραφραζω; *paraphraſer*, Fr.] To interpret with laxity of expreſſion; to tranſlate looſely. *Stillingfleet.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *ſ.* [παραφραστὴς; *paraphraſte*, Fr.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *para-*
PARAPHRA'STICK. } *phraſe.*] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *ſ.* [παρα and φρενίτις.] An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthn.*

PA'RASANG. *ſ.* [*paraſanga*, low Lat.] A Perſian meaſure of length. *Locke.*

PA'RASITE. *ſ.* [*paraſite*, Fr. *paraſita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*

PARASI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *paraſite.*] Flat-
PARASI'TICK. } tering; wheedling. *Hak.*

PA'RASOL. *ſ.* A ſmall canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to ſhelter from the heat of the ſun.

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.] To half boil; to boil in part. *Bacon.*

To PA'RBREAK. *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.] To vomit: obſolete.

PA'RBREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Vomit. *Sp.*

PA'RCEL. *ſ.* [*parcelle*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall bundle
2. A part of the whole; part taken ſeparately. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A quantity or maſs. *Newton.*
4. A number of perſons: in contempt. *Shak.*
5. Any number or quantity: in contempt.

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide into portions. *South.*
2. To make up into a maſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PARCE'NER. *ſ.* [In common law.] When one dies poſſeſſed of an eſtate, and has iſſue only daughters, or his ſiſters be his heirs; ſo that the lands deſcend to thoſe daughters or ſiſters: theſe are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir. *Cowell.*

PARCE'NERY. *ſ.* [from *parſonier*, French.] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, called coparceners. *Cowell.*

To PARCH. *v. a.* To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially; to ſcorch; to dry up. *Shakſp.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be ſcorched. *Shakſp.*

PA'RCHMENT. *ſ.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dreſſed for the writer. *Bacon.*

PA'RCHMENT-MAKER. *ſ.* [*parchment* and *maker*.] He who dreſſes parchment.

PARD. } *ſ.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Latin.]
PA'RDALE. } The leopard; in poetry, any of the ſpotted beaſts. *Shakſpeare.*

To PA'RDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, French.]
1. To excuſe an offender. *Dryden.*
2. To forgive a crime. *Dryden.*
3. To remit a penalty. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or ſlight apology. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RDON. *ſ.* [*pardon*, French.]
1. Forgiveneſs of an offender.
2. Forgiveneſs of a crime. *Milton.*
3. Remiſſion of penalty.
4. Forgiveneſs received. *South.*
5. Warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RDONABLE. *a.* [*pardonable*, French.] Venial; excuſable. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *pardonable*.] Venialneſs; ſuſceptibility of pardon. *Hall.*

PA'RDONABLY. *ad.* [from *pardonable*.] Venially; excuſably. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONER. *ſ.* [from *pardon*.]
1. One who forgives another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A fellow that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and ſold them to ſuch as would buy them. *Cowell.*

To PARE. *v. a.* To cut off extremities of the ſurface; to cut away by little and little; to diminiſh. *Hooker.*

PAREGO'RICK. *a.* [παρηγορικὸς.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and aſſuage.

PARE'NCHYMA. *ſ.* [παρέγχυμα.] A ſpongy or porous ſubſtance; in phyſick, a part through which the blood is ſtrained.

PARENCHY'MATOUS. } *a.* [from *parenchyma*.] Relating to the parenchyma; ſpongy. *Grew.*
PARENCHY'MOUS. }

PARE'NESIS. *ſ.* [παραίνεσις.] Perſuaſion; exhortation.

PA'RENT. *ſ.* [*parens*, Latin.] A father or mother. *Hooker.*

PA'RENTAGE. *ſ.* [from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with reſpect to the rank of parents. *Shakſpeare.*

PARE'NTAL. *a.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*

PARENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *parento*, Lat.] Something done or ſaid in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS. *ſ.* [*parentheſe*, Fr. παρὰ, ἐν and τίθημι.] A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out without injuring the ſenſe of that which encloſes it: commonly marked thus ( ). *Watts.*

PARENTHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *parentheſis*.] Pertaining to a parentheſis.

PA'RER. *ſ.* [from *pare*.] An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface. *Tuſſer.*

PA'RERGY. *ſ.* [παρὰ and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; ſomething done by the by. *Brown.*

PA'RGET. *ſ.* Plaſter laid upon roofs of rooms. *Woodward.*

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaſter; to cover with plaſter. *G. of Tongue.*

PA'RGETER. *ſ.* [from *parget*.] A plaſterer.

PARHE'LION. *ſ.* [παρὰ and ἥλιος.] A mock ſun. *Boyle.*

PARI'ETAL. *a.* [from *paries*, Latin.] Conſtituting the ſides or walls. *Sharp.*

PARI'ETARY. *ſ.* [*parietaire*, French.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RING. *ſ.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Pope.*

PA'RIS. *ſ.* [*aconitum*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RISH. *ſ.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroiſſe*, Fr. παροικία.] The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt. Our realm was divided into pariſhes by Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowell.*

PA'RISH. *a.*
1. Belonging to the pariſh; having the care of the pariſh. *Ayliffe.*
2. Maintained by the pariſh. *Gay.*

PARI'SHIONER. *ſ.* [*paroiſſien*, Fr. from *pariſh*.] One that belongs to the pariſh.

PA'RITOR. *ſ.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a ſummoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryd.*

PA'RITY. *ſ.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Latin.] Equality; reſemblance. *Hall.*

PARK. *ſ.* [peapꝛuc, Saxon; *parc*, French.] A piece of ground encloſed and ſtored with wild beaſts of chaſe, which a man may have by preſcription or the king's grant. *Cowell.*

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe as in a park. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper.

PA'RKLEAVES. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PARLE. *ſ.* [from *parler*, French.] Converſation; talk; oral treaty. *Daniel.*

To PA'RLEY. *v. a.* [from *parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to diſcuſs any thing orally. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; diſcuſſion by word of mouth. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *ſ.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat.] The aſſembly of the king and three eſtates of the realm; namely, the lords ſpiritual, the lords temporal, and commons; which aſſembly or court is, of all others, the higheſt, and of greateſt authority. *Cowell.*

PARLIAME'NTARY. *a.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament *Bacon.*

PA'RLOUR. *ſ.* [*parloir*, French; *parlatorio*, Italian.]
1. A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe.
2. A room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment. *Spenſer.*

PA'RLOUS. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Keen; ſprightly; waggiſh. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *parlous.*] Quickneſs; keenneſs of temper.

PA'RMA-CITTY. *f.* Corruptedly for ſpermaceti. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RNEL. *f.* [The diminutive of *patrunella.*] A punk; a ſlut: obſolete. *Skinner.*

PARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a pariſh. *Atterbury.*

PA'RODY. *ſ.* [*parodie*, Fr. παρῳδία.] A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe. *Pope.*

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody.*] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*

PA'ROLE. *ſ.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an aſſurance; promiſe given by a priſoner not to go away. *Cleaveland.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *ſ.* [παρονομασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to.

PARONY'CHIA. *ſ.* [παρωνυχία.] A preternatural ſwelling or ſore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a whitlow.

PARO'NYMOUS. *a.* [παρώνυμος.] Reſembling another word. *Watts.*

PA'ROQUET. *ſ.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] A ſmall ſpecies of parrot. *Grew.*

PA'ROTID. *a.* [παρωτὶς.] Salivary: ſo named becauſe near the ears. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *ſ.* [παρωτὶς.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the ſaliva of the mouth. *Wiſeman.*

PA'ROXYSM. *ſ.* [παροξυσμὸς.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe. *Harvey.*

PA'RRICIDE. *ſ.* [*parricide*, French.]

1. One who deſtroys his father. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence.
3. The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. *Dryden.*

PARRICI'DAL. } *a.* [from *parricida*,
PARRICI'DIOUS. } Lat.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide. *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *ſ.* [*perroquet*, French.] A party-coloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thruſts; to fence. *Locke.*

To PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech. *Aſcham.*

PARSIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *parſimony.*] Covetous; frugal; ſparing. *Addiſon.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* Covetouſly; frugally; ſparingly *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *parſimonious.*] A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PA'RSIMONY. *ſ.* [*parſimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs; ſaving temper. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY. *ſ.* [*perſli*, Welſh.] An herb.

PA'RSNEP. *ſ.* [*paſtinaca*, Latin.] A plant.

PA'RSON. *ſ.* [*parſonianus*, Latin.]

1. The prieſt of a pariſh; one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls. *Clarendon.*
2. A clergyman. *Shakſpeare.*
3. It is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE. *ſ.* [from *parſon.*] The benefice of a pariſh; a rectory. *Addiſon.*

PART. *ſ.* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something leſs than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity. *Knolles.*
2. Member. *Locke.*
3. Particular; diſtinct ſpecies. *Law.*
4. Ingredient in a mingled maſs. *Blackmore.*
5. That which, in diviſion, falls to each. *Dry.*
6. Proportional quantity. *Chapman.*
7. Share; concern. *Pope.*
8. Side; party; intereſt; faction. *Daniel.*
9. Something relating or belonging. *Shakſp.*
10. Particular office or character. *Bacon.*
11. Character appropriated in a play. *Shakſ.*
12. Buſineſs; duty. *Bacon.*
13. Action; conduct. *Shakſpeare.*
14. Relation reciprocal. *Tillotſon.*
15. *In good part; in ill part;* as well done; as ill done. *Hooker.*
16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accompliſhments. *Sidney.*
17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; diſtricts. *Sidney.*
18. *For the moſt part.* Commonly; oftener than otherwiſe. *Heylin.*

PART. *ad.* Partly; in ſome meaſure. *Shakſ.*

To PART. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to ſhare; to diſtribute. *Acts.*
2. To ſeparate; to diſunite. *Dryden.*
3. To break into pieces. *Leviticus.*
4. To keep aſunder. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſeparate combatants. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To ſecern. *Prior.*

To PART. *v. n.*

1. To be ſeparated. *Dryden.*
2. To quit each other. *Swift.*
3. To take farewell. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To have ſhare. *Iſaiah.*
5. [*partir*, Fr.] To go away; to ſet out. *Dry.*
6. *To* PART *with.* To quit; to reſign; to loſe; to be ſeparated from. *Taylor.*

PA'RTABLE. *a.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſuch as may be parted. *Camden.*

PA'RTAGE. *ſ.* [*partage*, Fr.] Diviſion; act of ſharing or parting. *Locke.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. n.* preterit, *partook*; participle paſſive, *partaken.* [*part* and *take.*]

1. To have ſhare of any thing; to take ſhare with. *Locke.*
2. To participate; to have ſomething of the property, nature, claim, or right. *Bacon.*
3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded. *Sh.*
4. To combine; to unite in ſome bad deſign.

To PARTA'KE. *v. a.*

1. To ſhare; to have part in. *Milton.*
2. To admit to part; to extend participation to: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PARTA'KER. *ſ.* [from *partake.*]

1. A partner in poſſeſſions; a ſharer of any thing; an aſſociate with. *Hooker.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Accomplice; aſſociate. *Pſalms.*

PA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *part.*] One that parts or ſeparates. *Sidney.*

PA'RTERRE. *ſ.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level diviſion of ground, that is furniſhed with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

PA'RTIAL. *a.* [*partial*, French.]
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion more than the other. *Malachi.*
2. Inclined to favour without reaſon. *Locke.*
3. Affecting only one part; ſubſiſting only in one part; not general. *Burnet.*

PARTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial.*] Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other. *Spenſer.*

To PARTIALI'ZE. *v. a.* [*partialiſer*, Fr. from *partial.*] To make partial. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RTIALLY. *ad.* [from *partial.*]
1. With unjuſt favour or diſlike.
2. In part; not totally. *Rogers.*

PARTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *partible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability.

PA'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſeparable. *Digby.*

PARTI'CIPABLE. *a.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be ſhared or partaken. *Norris.*

PARTI'CIPANT. *a.* [*participant*, French.] Sharing; having ſhare or part. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*participo*, Latin; *participer*, French.]
1. To partake; to have ſhare. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To have part of more things than one. *Denham.*
3. To have part of ſomething common with another. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to ſhare. *Hooker.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *ſ.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate.*]
1. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common. *Hooker.*
2. The act or ſtate of receiving or having part of ſomething. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Diſtribution; diviſion into ſhares. *Raleigh.*

PARTICI'PIAL. *a.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY. *ad.* In the ſenſe or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE. [*participium*, Latin.]
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*
2. Any thing that participates of different things: not uſed. *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE. *ſ.* [*particule*, French; *particula*, Latin.]
1. Any ſmall proportion of a greater ſubſtance. *Newton.*
2. A word unvaried by inflection. *Hooker.*

PARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*particulier*, French.]
1. Relating to ſingle perſons; not general.
2. Individual; one diſtinct from others. *Dr.*
3. Noting properties or things peculiar: *he had nothing* particular *in his conduct. Bacon.*
4. Attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct.
5. Single; not general. *Sidney.*
6. Odd; having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others.

PARTI'CULAR. *ſ.*
1. A ſingle inſtance; a ſingle point. *South.*
2. Individual; private perſon. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Private intereſt. *Hooker.*
4. Private character; ſingle ſelf; ſtate of an individual. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A minute detail of things ſingly enumerated. *Ayliffe.*
6. *In particular.* Peculiarly; diſtinctly. *Dry.*

PARTICULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*particularité*, Fr.]
1. Diſtinct notice or enumeration. *Sidney.*
2. Singleneſs; individuality. *Hooker.*
3. Petty account; private incident. *Addiſon.*
4. Something belonging to ſingle perſons. *Sh.*
5. Something peculiar. *Addiſon.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariſer*, French.] To mention diſtinctly; to detail; to ſhow minutely. *Atterbury.*

PARTI'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *particular.*]
1. Diſtinctly; ſingly; not univerſally. *South.*
2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *particular.*] To make mention ſingly: obſolete. *Camden.*

PA'RTISAN. *ſ.* [*pertuiſan*, French.]
1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [from *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction. *Addiſon.*
3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon ſome ſudden excurſion.
4. A commander's leading ſtaff. *Ainſworth.*

PARTI'TION. *ſ.* [*partition*, French; *partitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing; a ſtate of being divided. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Diviſion; ſeparation; diſtinction. *Hooker.*
3. Part divided from the reſt; ſeparate part. *Milton.*
4. That bywhich different parts are ſeparated, *Bacon.*
5. Part where ſeparation is made. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into diſtinct parts. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET. *ſ.* A name given to a hen; the original ſignification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hall.*

PA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *part.*] In ſome meaſure; in ſome degree; in part. *Addiſon.*

PA'RTNER. *ſ.* [from *part.*]
1. Partaker; ſharer; one who has part in any thing; aſſociate. *Milton.*
2. One who dances with another. *Shakſp.*

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to aſſociate with a partner. *Shakſp.*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *partner.*]
1. Joint intereſt or property. *Dryden.*
2. The union of two or more in the ſame trade. *L'Eſtrange.*

PARTO'OK. The preterit of *partake.*

PA'RTRIDGE. *ſ.* [*pertrix*, Welſh.] A bird of game. *Samuel.*

PARTU'RIENT. *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION. *ſ.* [from *parturio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being about to bring forth. *Bro.*

PA'RTY. *ſ.* [*partie*, French.]
1. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; a faction. *Locke.*
2. One of two litigants. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One concerned in any affair. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Perſons engaged againſt each other. *Dryd.*
5. Cauſe; ſide. *Dryden.*
6. A ſelect aſſembly. *Pope.*
7. Particular perſon; a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another. *Taylor.*
8. A detachment of ſoldiers.

PA'RTY-COLOURED. *a.* [*party* and *coloured.*] Having diverſity of colours. *Dryden.*

PA'RTY-JURY. *ſ.* [In law.] A jury in ſome trials half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN. *ſ.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious perſon; an abettor of a party.

PA'RTY-WALL. *ſ.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

PA'RVIS. ſ. [French.] A church or church porch. *Bailey.*

PA'RVITUDE. *ſ.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs: not uſed. *Glanville.*

PA'RVITY. *ſ.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs: not uſed. *Ray.*

PAS. ſ. [French.] Precedence; right of going foremoſt. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'SCHAL. *a.* [*paſcal*, Fr. *paſchalis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the paſſover.
2. Relating to Eaſter.

PASH. *ſ.* [*paz*, Spaniſh.] A face. *Shakſ.*

To PASH. *v. a.* [*perſſen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike; to cruſh. *Dryden.*

PA'SQUE-FLOWER. *ſ.* [*pulſatilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SQUIL. } *ſ.* [from *paſquino*, a ſta-
PA'SQUIN. } tue at Rome, to which
PA'SQUINADE. } they affix any lampoon or ſatirical paper.] A lampoon. *Howel.*

To PASS. *v. n.* [*paſſer*, French.]
1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progreſſive. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To go forcibly; to make way. *Dryden.*
3. To make a change from one thing to another. *Temple.*
4. To vaniſh; to be loſt. *Dryden.*
5. To go away progreſſively. *Locke.*
6. To be at an end; to be over. *Dryden.*
7. To die; to paſs from the preſent life to another ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To be changed by regular gradation. *Arb.*
9. To go beyond bounds: obſolete. *Shakſ.*
10. To be in any ſtate. *Ezekiel.*
11. To be enacted. *Clarendon.*
12. To be effected; to exiſt. *Hooker.*
13. To gain reception; to become current. *L'Eſtrange.*
14. To be practiſed artfully or ſucceſsfully. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To be regarded as good or ill. *Atterbury.*
16. To occur; to be tranſacted. *Watts.*
17. To be done. *Taylor.*
18. To heed; to regard: not in uſe. *Shakſ.*
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally. *Shakſpeare.*
20. To be ſupremely excellent. *Underwood.*
21. To thruſt; to make a puſh in fencing. *Dryden.*
22. To omit to play. *Prior.*
23. To go through the alimentary duct. *Arb.*
24. To be in a tolerable ſtate. *L'Eſtrange.*
25. *To* PASS *away.* To be loſt; to glide off. *Locke.*
26. *To* PASS *away.* To vaniſh.

To PASS. *v. a.*
1. To go beyond. *Hayward.*
2. To go through: as, *the horſe* paſſed *the river.*
3. To ſpend; to live through. *Collier.*
4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.*
5. To carry haſtily. *Addiſon.*
6. To tranſfer to another proprietor. *Herb.*
7. To ſtrain; to percolate. *Bacon.*
8. To vent; to pronounce. *Watts.*
9. To utter ceremoniouſly. *Clarendon.*
10. To utter ſolemnly. *L'Eſtrange.*
11. To tranſmit; to procure to go. *Claren.*
12. To put an end to. *Shakſpeare.*
13. To ſurpaſs; to excel. *Ezekiel.*
14. To omit; to neglect. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To tranſcend; to tranſgreſs. *Burnet.*
16. To admit; to allow. *Kings.*
17. To enact a law. *Swift.*
18. To impoſe fraudulently. *Dryden.*
19. To practiſe artfully; to make ſucceed. *L'Eſtrange.*
20. To ſend from one place to another: as, paſs *that beggar to his own pariſh.*
21. *To* PASS *away.* To ſpend; to waſte. *Ecclus.*
22. *To* PASS *by.* To excuſe; to forgive. *Til.*
23. *To* PASS *by.* To neglect; to diſregard. *Bacon.*
24. *To* PASS over. To omit; to let go unregarded. *Dryden.*

PASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A narrow entrance; an avenue. *Shakſ.*
2. Paſſage; road. *Raleigh.*
3. A permiſſion to go or come anywhere. *Sh.*
4. An order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode.
5. Puſh; thruſt in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*
6. State; condition. *Sidney.*

PA'SSABLE. *a.* [*paſſable*, Fr. from *paſs.*]
1. Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Dryd.*
3. Capable of admiſſion or reception. *Collier.*
4. Popular; well received. *Bacon.*

PASSA'DO. ſ. [Italian.] A puſh; a thruſt. *Sh.*

PA'SSAGE. *ſ.* [*paſſage*, French.]
1. Act of paſſing; travel; courſe; journey. *Raleigh.*
2. Road; way. *South.*
3. Entrance or exit; liberty to paſs. *Shak.*
4. The ſtate of decay: not in uſe. *Shak.*
5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Unſettled ſtate; aptneſs by condition or nature to change the place of abode. *Temple.*
8. Incident; tranſaction. *Hayward.*
9. Management; conduct. *Davies.*
10. Part of a book; ſingle place in a writing. *Endroit*, French. *Addiſon.*

PA'SSED. The pret. and part. of *paſs*.

PA'SSENGER. *ſ.* [*paſſager*, French.]
1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer. *Spenſer.*
2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*

PA'SSENGER *falcon. ſ.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainſworth.*

PA'SSER. *ſ.* [from *paſs*.] One who paſſes; one that is upon the road. *Carew.*

PASSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*paſſibilité*, Fr. from *paſſible*.] Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents. *Hakewill.*

PA'SSIBLE. *a.* [*paſſible*, Fr. *paſſibilis*, Lat.] Suſceptible of impreſſions from external agents. *Hooker.*

PA'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents. *Brerewood.*

PA'SSING. *participial a.* [from *paſs*.]
1. Supreme; ſurpaſſing others; eminent. *Fairfax.*
2. It is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding: as, *paſſing* fair. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'SSINGBELL. *ſ.* [*paſſing* and *bell*.] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul: it is often uſed for the bell which rings immediately after death. *Daniel. Swift.*

PA'SSION. *ſ.* [*paſſion*, Fr. *paſſio*, Latin.]
1. Any effect cauſed by external agency. *Loc.*
2. Suſceptibility of effect from external action. *Bacon.*
3. Violent commotion of the mind. *Milton.*
4. Anger. *Watts.*
5. Zeal; ardour. *Addiſon.*
6. Love. *Dryden.*
7. Eagerneſs. *Swift.*
8. Emphatically. The laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world. *Acts.*

To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*paſſioner*, French.] To be extremely agitated; to expreſs great commotion of mind: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER. *ſ.* [*granadilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SSION-WEEK. *ſ.* The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*paſſionné*, French.]
1. Moved by paſſion; feeling or expreſſing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon.*
2. Eaſily moved to anger. *Prior.*

To PA'SSIONATE. *v. n.* [from *paſſion*.] An old word, now obſolete.
1. To affect with paſſion. *Spenſer.*
2. To expreſs paſſionately. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *paſſionate*.]
1. With paſſion; with deſire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South.*
2. Angrily. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS. *ſ.* [from *paſſionate*.]
1. State of being ſubject to paſſion.
2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE. *a.* [*paſſif*, Fr. *paſſivus*, Lat.]
1. Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent. *South.*
2. Unreſiſting; not oppoſing. *Pope.*
3. Suffering; not acting.
4. [In grammar.] A verb *paſſive* is that which ſignifies paſſion or the effect of action: as, *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke.*

PA'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *paſſive*.] With a paſſive nature. *Dryden.*

PA'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *paſſive*.]
1. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents.
2. Paſſibility; power of ſuffering. *D. of Piety.*
3. Patience; calmneſs. *Fell.*

PASSI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *paſſive*.] Paſſiveneſs. An innovated word. *Cheyne.*

PA'SSOVER. *ſ.* [*paſs* and *over*.]
1. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, *paſſed over* the habitations of the Hebrews. *John.*
2. The ſacrifice killed. *Exodus.*

PA'SSPORT. *ſ.* [*paſſport*, French.] Permiſſion of paſſage. *Sidney.*

PAST. *participial a.* [from *paſs*.]
1. Not preſent; not to come. *Swift.*
2. Spent; gone through; undergone. *Pope.*

PAST. *ſ.* Elliptically uſed for paſt time. *Fent.*

PAST. *prepoſition.*
1. Beyond in time: *it is* paſt *the time of hiſtory.* *Hebrews.*
2. No longer capable of: *he is* paſt *learning.* *Hayward.*
3. Beyond; out of reach of: *the ſhip is* paſt *cannon-ſhot.* *Calamy.*
4. Beyond; further than: *we are not* paſt *the fens.* *Numbers.*
5. Above; more than: *the well was* paſt *ten feet deep.* *Spenſer.*

PASTE. *ſ.* [*paſte*, French.]
1. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious. *Dryden.*
2. Flower and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement.
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*paſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To faſten with paſte. *Locke.*

PA'STEBOARD. *ſ.* [*paſte* and *board*.] Maſſes made anciently by paſting one board on another; now made ſometimes by macerating paper, and caſting it in moulds, and ſometimes by pounding old cordage and caſting it in forms. *Dryden.*

PA'STEBOARD. *a.* Made of paſteboard. *Mortimer.*

PA'STEL. *ſ.* [*glaſtum*.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

PA'STERN. *ſ.* [*paſturon*, French.]
1. That part of the leg of a horſe between the joint next the foot and the hoof. *Shakſp.*
2. The leg of a human creature. *Dryden.*

PA'STIL. *ſ.* [*paſtillus*, Lat. *paſtille*, French.] A roll of paſte. *Peacham.*

PA'STIME. *ſ.* [*paſs* and *time.*] Sport; amuſement; diverſion. *Watts.*

PA'STOR. *ſ.* [*paſtor*, Latin.]
1. A ſhepherd. *Dryden.*
2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *a.* [*paſtoralis*, Latin.]
1. Rural; ruſtick; beſeeming ſhepherds; imitating ſhepherds. *Sidney.*
2. Relating to the care of ſouls. *Hooker.*

PA'STORAL. *ſ.* A poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice, in which ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds; an idyl; a bucolick. *Pope.*

PA'STRY. *ſ.* [*paſtiſſerie*, Fr. from *paſte.*]
1. The act of making pies. *King.*
2. Pies or baked paſte. *Tuſſer.*
3. The place where paſtry is made. *Shakſp.*

PA'STRY-COOK. *ſ.* [*paſtry* and *cook.*] One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *a.* [from *paſture.*] Fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE. *ſ.* [*paſturage*, French.]
1. The buſineſs of feeding cattle. *Spenſer.*
2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addiſon.*
3. The uſe of paſture. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURE. *ſ.* [*paſture*, French.]
1. Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.*
2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.*
3. Human culture; education. *Dryden.*

To PA'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a paſture.

To PA'STURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton.*

PA'STY. *ſ.* [*paſte*, French.] A pie of cruſt raiſed without a diſh. *Shakſpeare.*

PAT. *a.* [from *pat*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly ſuitable. *Atterbury.*

PAT. *ſ.* [*patte*, French.]
1. A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier*
2. A ſmall lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*

PA'TACHE. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TACOON. *ſ.* A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh. *Ainſw.*

To PATCH. *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Daniſh; *pezzare*, Italian.]
1. To cover with a piece ſewed on. *Locke.*
2. To decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk. *Addiſon.*
3. To mend clumſily; to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt. *Dryden.*
4. To make up of ſhreds or different pieces.

PATCH. *ſ.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]
1. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole. *Dryden.*
2. A piece inſerted in moſaick or variegated work. *Locke.*
3. A ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face. *Suckling.*
4. A ſmall particle; a parcel of land. *Shak.*
5. A paltry fellow; obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *patch.*] One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *patch.*] Botchery; bungling work: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TCHWORK. *ſ.* [*patch* and *work.*] Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together. *Swift.*

PATE. *ſ.* The head. *Spenſer. South.*

PA'TED. *a.* [from *pate.*] Having a pate. It is uſed only in compoſition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; ſhallow-*pated* or fooliſh.

PATEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] Act or ſtate of opening. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TEN. *ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. *Shak.*

PA'TENT. *a.* [*patens*, Latin.]
1. Open to the peruſal of all: as, letters *patent.* *Leſley.*
2. Appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.*

PA'TENT. *ſ.* A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege. *Shakſpeare.*

PATENTEE'. *ſ.* [from *patent.*] One who has a patent. *Swift.*

PA'TER-NOSTER. ſ. [Latin.] The Lord's prayer.

PATE'RNAL. *a.* [*paternus*, Latin.]
1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father. *Hammond.*
2. Hereditary; received in ſucceſſion from one's father. *Dryden.*

PATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *paternus*, Latin.] Fatherſhip; the relation of a father. *Arbut.*

PATH. *ſ.* [paꝺ, Saxon.] Way; road; track; a narrow way; any paſſage. *Addiſon.*

PATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [παθητικὸς.] Affecting
PATHE'TICK. } the paſſions; paſſionate; moving. *Swift.*

PATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *pathetical.*] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the paſſions.

PA'THLESS. *a.* [from *path.*] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*

PATHOGNOMO'NICK. *a* [παθογνωμονικὸς.] Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick. *Quincy.*

PA'THOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pathology.*] Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

PA'THOLOGIST. *ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PA'THOLOGY. *ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω.] That part of medicine which relates to the diſtempers, with their differences, cauſes, and effects, incident to the body. *Quincy.*

PA'THWAY. *ſ.* [*path* and *way.*] A road; a narrow way to be paſſed on foot. *Shakſ.*

PA'TIBLE. *a.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable.

PA'TIBULARY. *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows.

PA'TIENCE. *ſ.* [*patience*, Fr. *patientia*, Lat.]
1. The power of ſuffering; calm endurance of pain or labour. *Prior.*
2. The quality of expecting long without rage or diſcontent. *Matthew.*

3. Perſeverance; continuance of labour. *Hart.*
4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger. *Harte.*
5. Sufferance; permiſſion. *Hooker.*
6. An herb. *Mortimer.*

PA'TIENT. *a.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Latin.]
1. Having the quality of enduring. *Ray.*
2. Calm under pain or affliction. *Dryden.*
3. Not revengeful againſt injuries.
4. Not eaſily provoked. *Theſſalonians.*
5. Perſevering; calmly diligent. *Newton.*
6. Not haſty; not vitiouſly eager or impetuous. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT. *ſ.* [*patient*, French.]
1. That which receives impreſſions from external agents. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. A perſon diſeaſed, under the care of another. *Addiſon.*

To PA'TIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, French.] To compoſe one's ſelf: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TIENTLY. *ad* [from *patient.*]
1. Without rage under pain or affliction. *Swift.*
2. Without vitious impetuoſity. *Calamy.*

PA'TINE. *ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TLY. *ad.* [from *pat.*] Commodiouſly; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH. *ſ.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Latin.]
1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family. *Milton.*
2. A biſhop ſuperiour to archbiſhops. *Ral.*

PATRIA'RCHAL. *a.* [*patriarchal*, French.]
1. Belonging to patriarchs; ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.*
2. Belonging to hierarchial patriarchs. *Ayl.*

PA'TRIARCHATE. } *ſ.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.
PA'TRIARCHSHIP. } from *patriarch.*] A biſhoprick ſuperiour to archbiſhopricks. *Ayl.*

PA'TRIARCHY. *ſ.* Juriſdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PATRI'CIAN. *a.* [*patricius*, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. *Addiſon.*

PATRI'CIAN. *ſ.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*

PATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [*patrimonial*, Fr.] Poſſeſſed by inheritance. *Temple.*

PA'TRIMONY. *ſ.* [*patrimonium*, Latin; *patrimoine*, French.] An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance. *Davies.*

PA'TRIOT. *ſ.* One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country. *Tickel.*

PA'TRIOTISM. [from *patriot.*] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat.] To patroniſe; to protect; to defend.

PATRO'L. *ſ.* [*patrouille*, old French.]
1. The act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that orders are kept.
2. Thoſe that go the rounds. *Thomſon.*

To PATRO'L. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garriſon. *Black.*

PA'TRON. *ſ.* [*patronus*, Latin.]
1. One who countenances, ſupports, or protects. *Prior.*
2. A guardian ſaint. *Spenſer.*
3. Advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*
4. One who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment. *Weſtcy.*

PA'TRONAGE. *ſ.* [from *patron.*]
1. Support; protection. *Sidney.*
2. Guardianſhip of ſaints. *Addiſon.*
3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PA'TRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patroniſe; to protect. *Shakſpeare.*

PATRO'NAL. *a.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; ſupporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron. *Brown.*

PA'TRONESS. *ſ.* [feminine of *patron.*]
1. A female that defends, countenances, or ſupports. *Fairfax.*
2. A female guardian ſaint.
3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

To PA'TRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron.*] To protect; to ſupport; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PATRONY'MICK. *ſ* [πατρωνυμικὸς.] Name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor: as, *Tydides*, the ſon of Tydeus. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN *of a Pillar. ſ.* Its baſe. *Ainſw.*

PA'TTEN. *ſ.* [*patin*, French.] A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women, to keep them from the dirt. *Camden.*

PA'TTENMAKER. *ſ.* [*patten* and *maker.*] He that makes pattens.

To PA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet. *Dryden.*

PA'TTERN. *ſ.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]
1. The original propoſed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar. *Rogers.*
2. A ſpecimen; a part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt. *Swift.*
3. An inſtance; an example. *Hooker.*
4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, French.]
1. To make in imitation of ſomething; to copy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſerve as an example to be followed. *Sh.*

PA'VAN. } *ſ.* A kind of light tripping dance.
PA'VIN. } *Ainſworth.*

PAUCI'LOQUY. *ſ.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.] Sparing and rare ſpeech.

PAU'CITY. *ſ.* [*paucitas*, Latin.]
1. Fewneſs; ſmallneſs of number. *Boyle.*
2. Smalneſs of quantity *Brown.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Latin.]
1. To lay with brick or ſtone; to floor with ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make a paſſage eaſy. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; ſtone floor. *Addiſon.*

PA'VER. } *ſ.* [from *pave.*] One who lays
PA'VIER. } with ſtones. *Gay.*

PAVI'LION. *ſ.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable houſe. *Sandys.*

To PAVI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with tents. *Milton.*
2. To be ſheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH. *ſ.* [*panſe*, French; *pantex*, Lat.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviſcerate. *Garth.*

PAU'PER. *ſ.* [Latin.] A poor perſon; one who receives alms.

PAUSE. *ſ.* [*pauſa*, low Latin; παυσις.]

1. A ſtop; a place or time of intermiſſion. *Addiſon.*
2. Suſpenſe; doubt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Break; paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe. *Locke.*
4. Place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing thus —.
5. A ſtop or intermiſſion in muſick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*

1. To wait; to ſtop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.*
2. To deliberate. *Knolles.*
3. To be intermitted. *Tickel.*

PAU'SER. *ſ.* [from *pauſe.*] He who pauſes; he who deliberates. *Shakſpeare.*

PAW. *ſ.* [*pawen*, Welſh; *patte*, French.]

1. The foot of a beaſt of prey. *More.*
2. Hand: in contempt. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the forefoot along the ground. *Pope.*

To PAW. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with a drawn ſtroke of the forefoot. *Tickel.*
2. To handle roughly.
3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainſworth.*

PA'WED. *a.* [from *paw.*]

1. Having paws.
2. Broad footed.

PAWN. *ſ.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.]

1. Something given to pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or promiſe made. *Howel.*
2. The ſtate of being pledged. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A common man at cheſs. *Cowley.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'WNBROKER. *ſ.* [*pawn* and *broker.*] One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbuthnot.*

To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, French.]

1. To diſcharge a debt. *Dryden.*
2. To diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, *he had* paid *his labourers.*
3. To atone; to make amends by ſuffering. *Roſcommon.*
4. To beat. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To reward; to recompenſe. *Dryden.*
6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*

PAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for ſervice. *Temple.*

PA'YABLE. *a.* [*paiable*, French.]

1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*
2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PA'YDAY. *ſ.* [*pay* and *day.*] Day on which debts are to be diſcharged, or wages paid.

PA'YER. *ſ.* [*paieur*, Fr.] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER. *ſ.* [*pay* and *maſter.*] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *pay.*]

1. The act of paying. *Bacon.*
2. The thing given in diſcharge of debt or promiſe. *Bacon.*
3. A reward. *South.*
4. Chaſtiſement; ſound beating. *Ainſworth.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [uſed by *Spenſer* for *poize.*] To balance.

PA'YZER. *ſ.* [for *poizer.*] One that weighs. *Carew.*

PEA. *ſ.* [*piſum*, Latin; pıra, Saxon.] A plant. The ſpecies are ſixteen. *Miller.*

PEACE. *ſ.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.]

1. Reſpite from war. *Addiſon.*
2. Quiet from ſuits or diſturbances. *Davies.*
3. Reſt from any commotion.
4. Stillneſs from riots or tumults. *Shakſp.*
5. Reconciliation of differences. *Iſaiah.*
6. A ſtate not hoſtile. *Bacon.*
7. Reſt; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly reſt. *Tillotſon.*
8. Silence; ſuppreſſion of the thoughts. *Dry.*

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding ſilence. *Craſhaw.*

PEA'CE-OFFERING. *ſ.* [*peace* and *offer.*] Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Leviticus.*

PEA'CEABLE. *a.* [from *peace.*]

1. Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift.*
2. Quiet; undiſturbed. *Spenſer.*
3. Not violent; not bloody. *Hale.*
4. Not quarrelſome; not turbulent. *Shak.*

PEA'CEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *peaceable.*] Quietneſs; diſpoſition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEA'CEABLY. *ad.* [from *peaceable.*]

1. Without war; without tumult. *Swift.*
2. Without tumults or commotion. *Swift.*
3. Without diſturbance. *Shakſpeare.*

PEA'CEFUL. *a.* [*peace* and *full.*]

1. Quiet; not in war. *Dryden.*
2. Pacifick; mild. *Dryden.*
3. Undiſturbed; ſtill; ſecure. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *peaceful.*]

1. Without war.
2. Quietly; without diſturbance. *Dryden.*
3. Mildly; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *peaceful.*] Quiet; freedom from war or diſturbance.

PEA'CEMAKER. *ſ.* [*peace* and *maker.*] One who reconciles differences. *Shakſpeare.*

PEACEPA'RTED. *a.* [*peace* and *parted.*] Diſmiſſed from the world in peace. *Shakſ.*

PEACH. *ſ.* [*peſche*, French.] A tree and fruit. *Thomſon.*

To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuſe of ſome crime. *Dryden.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *a.* [*peach* and *colour.*] Of a colour like a peach. *Shakſpeare.*

PEA'CHICK. *ſ.* [*pea* and *chick.*] The chick of a peacock. *Southern.*

PEA'COCK. *ſ.* [papa, Saxon; *pavo*, Latin.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*

PEA'HEN. *ſ.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Latin.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK. *ſ.* [peac, Saxon.]
1. The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior.*
2. Any thing acuminated.
3. The riſing forepart of a headdreſs.

To PEAK. *v. n.*
1. To look ſickly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make a mean figure; to ſneak. *Shak.*

PEAL. *ſ.* A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play ſolemnly and loud. *Milton.*

To PEAL. *v. a.* To aſſail with noiſe. *Milton.*

PEAR. *ſ.* [*poire*, French.] A fruit more produced toward the footſtalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part. The ſpecies are eighty-four. *Miller.*

PEARL. *ſ.* [*perle*, French; *perla*, Spaniſh.]
1. *Pearls*, though eſteemed gems, are a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: they are moſt frequently found in the oyſter.
2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and clear, as a drop. *Drayton.*

PEARL. *ſ.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Ainſworth.*

PEA'RLED. *a.* [from *pearl.*] Adorned or ſet with pearls. *Milton.*

PEA'RLEYED. *a.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS.
PEA'RLPLANT. } *ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
PEA'RLWORT.

PEA'RLY. *a.* [from *pearl.*]
1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodward.*
2. Reſembling pearls. *Drayton.*

PEA'RMAIN. *ſ.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE. *ſ.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT. *ſ.* [*paiſant*, French.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour. *Spenſer.*

PEA'SANTRY. *ſ.* Peaſants; ruſticks; country people. *Locke.*

PEA'SCOD.
PEA'SHELL. } *ſ.* [*pea*, *cod* and *ſhell.*] The huſk that contains peas. *Gay.*

PEASE. *ſ.* Food of peas. *Arbuthnot.*

PEAT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire. *Bacon.*

PEAT. *ſ.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling: now commonly *pet.* *Donne.*

PE'BBLE.
PE'BBLESTONE. } *ſ.* [pæbolſtana, Saxon.] A ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs; a ſmall ſtone. *Sidney.*

PE'BBLE-CRYSTAL. *ſ.* Cryſtal in form of nodules. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED. *a.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomſon.*

PE'BBLY. *a.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles.

PECCABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *peccable.*] State of being ſubject to ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'CCABLE. *a.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Liable to ſin.

PECCADI'LLO. ſ. [Spaniſh; *peccadille*, Fr.] A petty fault; a ſlight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury.*

PE'CCANCY. *ſ.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CCANT. *a.* [*peccant*, French.]
1. Guilty; criminal. *South.*
2. Ill-diſpoſed; corrupt; bad; offenſive to the body; injurious to health. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayl.*

PECK. *ſ.* [from *pocca*, Saxon.]
1. The fourth part of a buſhel. *Hudibras.*
2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal. *Suckling.*

To PECK. *v a.* [*becquer*, Fr. *picken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument. *Carew.*
4. To ſtrike; to give blows. *South.*

PE'CKER. *ſ.* [from *peck.*]
1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as the wood-*pecker*. *Dry.*

PE'CKLED. *a.* [corrupted from *ſpeckled.*] Spotted; varied with ſpots. *Walton.*

PECTI'NAL. *ſ.* [from *pecten*, Latin, a comb.] There are fiſhes, as *pectinals*, which have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED. *a.* [from *pecten*, Latin.] Formed like a comb. *Brown.*

PECTINA'TION. *ſ.* The ſtate of being pectinated. *Brown.*

PE'CTORAL. *a.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breaſt. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CTORAL. *ſ.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breaſtplate.

PE'CULATE.
PECULA'TION. } *ſ.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*, French.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

PECULA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR. *a.* [*peculiaris*, Latin.]
1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with excluſion of others. *Swift.*
2. Not common to other things. *Locke.*
3. Particular; ſingle. *Milton.*

PECU'LIAR. *ſ.*
1. The property; the excluſive property. *Mil.*
2. Something abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity; ſomething found only in one. *Sw.*

PECU'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *peculiar.*]
1. Particularly; ſingly. *Woodward.*
2. In a manner not common to others. *Fell.*

PECU'NIARY. *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to money. *Brown.*
2. Conſiſting of money. *Bacon.*

PED. *ſ.* [commonly pronounced *pad.*]
1. A ſmall packſaddle. *Tuſſer.*
2. A baſket; a hamper. *Spenſer.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a ſchoolmaſter.

PE'DAGOGUE. *ſ.* [παιδαγωγὸς.] One who teaches boys; a ſchoolmaſter; a pedant. *Dry.*

To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω.] To teach with ſupercilioufneſs. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *ſ.* [παιδαγωγία.] Preparatory diſcipline. *South.*

PE'DAL, *a.* [*pedalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a foot.

PE'DALS. *ſ.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, French.] The large pipes of an organ, that are played upon and ſtopt with the foot.

PEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot.

PE'DANT. *ſ.* [*pedant*, French.]
1. A ſchoolmaſter. *Dryden.*
2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift.*

PEDA'NTICAL. } *a.* [*pedanteſque*, Fr. from
PEDA'NTICK. } *pedant.*] Awkwardly oſtentatious of learning. *Hayward.*

PEDA'NTICALLY. *ad.* With awkward oſtentation of literature. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY. *ſ.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning. *Cowley.*

To PE'DDLE. *v. n.* To be buſy about trifles: commonly written *piddle*. *Ainſworth.*

PE'DDLING. *a.* Petty-dealing; trifling; unimportant. *Decay of Piety.*

PEDERE'RO. *ſ.* [*pedrero*, Spaniſh.] A ſmall cannon managed by a ſwivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL. *ſ.* [*piedeſtal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the baſis of a ſtatue. *Add.*

PEDE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*pedeſtris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *ſ.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The foot-ſtalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] Having the phthyriaſis or louſy diſtemper. *Ainſw.*

PE'DIGREE. *ſ.* [*per* and *degré*. *Skinner.*] Genealogy; lineage; account of deſcent. *Sh.*

PE'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*pedis*, Latin.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates.

PE'DLER. *ſ.* [a contraction from *petty-dealer*.] One who travels the country with ſmall commodities. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'DLERY. *ſ.* [from *pedler*.] Wares ſold by pedlers. *Swift.*

PEDOBA'PTISM. *ſ.* [παῖδος and βαπτισμα.] Infant baptiſm.

PEDOBA'PTIST. *ſ.* [παῖδος and βαπτιστὴς.] One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat.]
1. To decorticate; to flay. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [from *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill*. *Milton.*

PEEL. *ſ.* [*pellis*, Latin; *pelure*, Fr.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *ſ.* [*paelle*, French.] A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEE'LER. *ſ.* [from *peel*.]
1. One who ſtrips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer. *Tuſſer.*

To PEEP. *v. n.*
1. To make the firſt appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To look ſlily, cloſely, or curiouſly; to look through any crevice. *Cleaveland.*

PEEP. *ſ.*
1. Firſt appearance; as, *at the* peep *of day*.
2. A ſly look. *Swift.*

PE'EPER. *ſ.* Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell. *Bramſtead.*

PE'EPHOLE. } *ſ.* [*peep* and *hole*.] Hole
PEE'PINGHOLE. } through which one may look without being diſcovered. *Prior.*

PEER. *ſ.* [*pair*, French.]
1. Equal; one of the ſame rank. *Davies.*
2. One equal in excellence or endowments. *Dryden.*
3. Companion; fellow. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheleſs called *peers*, becauſe their eſſential privileges are the ſame.

To PEER. *v. n.* [by contraction from *appear*.]
1. To come juſt in ſight. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*

PEE'RAGE. *ſ.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]
1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift.*
2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*

PEE'RDOM. *ſ.* [from *peer*.] Peerage. *Ainſ.*

PEE'RESS. *ſ.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled. *Pope.*

PEE'RLESS. *a.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no peer. *Milton.*

PEE'RLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *peerleſs*.] Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEE'VISH. *a.* [from *beeiſh*. *Skinner.*]
1. Petulant; waſpiſh; eaſily offended; irritable; ſoon angry; hard to pleaſe. *Swift.*
2. Expreſſing diſcontent, or fretfulneſs. *Sh.*

PEE'VISHLY. *ad.* Angrily; querulouſly; moroſely. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISHNESS. *ſ.* Irascibility; querulouſneſs; fretfulneſs; perverſeneſs. *K. Ch.*

PEG. *ſ.* [*puggbe*, Teutonick.]
1. A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Swift.*
2. The pins of an inſtrument on which the ſtrings are ſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To take a* PEG *lower*. To depreſs; to ſink. *Hudibras.*
4. The nickname of Margaret.

To PEG. *v. a.* To faſten with a peg. *Evelyn.*

PELF. *ſ.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*.] Money; riches. *Sidney. Swift.*

PE'LICAN. *ſ.* [*pelicanus*, low Latin.] A bird that has a peculiar tenderneſs for its young, and is ſuppoſed to admit them to ſuck blood from its breaſt. *Calmet.*

PE'LLET. *ſ.* [from *pile*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]
1. A little ball. *Sandys.*
2. A bullet; a ball to be ſhot. *Ray.*

PE'LLETED. *a.* [from *pellet*.] Conſiſting of bullets. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'LLICLE. *ſ.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]
1. A thin ſkin. *Sharp.*
2. It is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalt or other ſubſtance, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY. *ſ.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

PE'LLMELL. *ad.* [*peſle meſle*, French.] Confuſedly; tumultuouſly; one among another; with confuſed violence. *Hudibras.*

PELLS. *ſ.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts. *Bail.*

PELLU'CID. *a.* [*pellucidus*, Latin.] Clear; tranſparent; not opake; not dark. *Newton.*

PELLUCI'DITY. } *ſ.* [from *pellucid.*]
PELLU'CIDNESS. } Tranſparency; clearneſs; not opacity. *Locke. Keil.*

PELT. *ſ.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]
1. Skin; hide. *Brown.*
2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainſw.*

To PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German. *Skinner.*]
1. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown. *Atter.*
2. To throw; to caſt. *Dryden.*

PE'LTING. *a.* This word, in *Shakſpeare*, ſignifies mean; paltry; pitiful.

PE'LTMONGER. *ſ.* [*pellio*, Latin; *pelt* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.

PE'LVIS. ſ. [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN. *ſ.* [*penna*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument of writing. *Dryden.*
2. Feather. *Spenſer.*
3. Wing. *Milton.*
4. [from pennan, Saxon.] A ſmall encloſure; a coop. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PEN. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *pent.* [pennan and pinban, Saxon.]
1. To coop; to ſhut up; to incage; to impriſon in a narrow place. *Bacon.*
2. [from the noun; pret. and part. paſſ. *penned.*] To write. *Digby.*

PE'NAL. *a.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Latin.]
1. Denouncing puniſhment; enacting puniſhment. *South.*
2. Uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment; vindictive. *Milton.*

PENA'LITY. *ſ.* [*penalité*, old French.] Liableneſs to puniſhment; condemnation to puniſhment. *Brown.*

PE'NALTY. *ſ.* [from *penalité*, old French.]
1. Puniſhment; cenſure; judicial infliction. *Locke.*
2. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakſ.*

PE'NANCE. *ſ.* [*penence*, old French.] Infliction either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin. *Bacon.*

PENCE. *ſ.* The plural of *penny.*

PE'NCIL. *ſ.* [*penicillum*, Latin.]
1. A ſmall bruſh of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden.*
2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts.*
3. Any inſtrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'NDANT. *ſ.* [*pendant*, French.]
1. A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
3. A pendulum: obſolete. *Digby.*
4. A ſmall flag in ſhips.

PE'NDENCE. *ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slopeneſs; inclination. *Wotton.*

PE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Suſpence; delay of deciſion. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *a.* [*pendens*, Latin.]
1. Hanging. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Jutting over. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Supported above ground. *Milton.*

PE'NDING. *a.* [*pendente lite*, Lat.] Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY. } *ſ.* [from *pendulous.*]
PE'NDULOUSNESS. } The ſtate of hanging; ſuſpenſion. *Brown.*

PE'NDULOUS. *a.* [*pendulus*, Latin.] Hanging; not ſupported below. *Ray.*

PE'NDULUM. *ſ.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung ſo that it may eaſily ſwing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oſcillations are always performed in equal time. *Hudibras.*

PENETRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *penetrable.*] Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body. *Cheyne.*

PE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Latin.]
1. Such as may be pierced; ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden.*
2. Suſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'NETRAIL. *ſ.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] Interiour parts: not in uſe. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY. *ſ.* [from *penetrant.*] Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*

PE'NETRANT. *a.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; ſharp; ſubtile. *Boyle.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* [*penetrer*, French.]
1. To pierce; to enter beyond the ſurface; to make way into a body. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To affect the mind.
3. To teach the meaning. *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.*
1. To make way. *Pope.*
2. To make way by the mind. *Locke.*

PENETRA'TION. *ſ.* [*penetration*, Fr.]
1. The act of entering into any body *Milton.*
2. Mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe.
3. Acuteneſs; ſagacity. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE. *a.* [from *penetrate.*]
1. Piercing; ſharp; ſubtile. *Wotton.*
2. Acute; ſagacious; diſcerning. *Swift.*
3. Having the power to impreſs the mind. *Sh.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *penetrative.*] The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN. *ſ.* [*anſer magellanicus*, Latin.]
1. A bird, though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds. *Grew.*
2. A fruit very common in the Weſt Indies, of a ſharp acid flavour. *Miller.*

PENINSULA. ſ. [Latin, *pene inſula.*] A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

PENI'NSULATED. *a.* [from *peninſula.*] Almoſt ſurrounded by water.

PE'NITENCE. *ſ.* [*penitence*, Fr. *pœnitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; ſorrow for crimes; contrition for ſin, with amendment of life or change of the affections. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *a.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, L.] Repentant; contrite for ſin; ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely amending life. *Milton.*

PE'NITENT. *ſ.*
1. One ſorrowful for ſin. *Rogers.*

2. One under cenſures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*
3. One under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *penitence.*] Expreſſing penitence; enjoined as penance. *Sh.*

PENITE'NTIAL. *ſ.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *pœnitentiale*, low Latin.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY. *ſ.* [*penitencier*, French; *pœnitentiarius*, low Latin.]
1. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of penance. *Bacon.*
2. A penitent; one who does penance. *Carew.*
3. The place where penance is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *penitent.*] With repentance; with ſorrow for ſin; with contrition.

PE'NKNIFE. *ſ.* [*pen* and *knife.*] A knife uſed to cut pens. *Bacon.*

PE'NMAN. *ſ.* [*pen* and *man.*]
1. One who profeſſes the art of writing.
2. An author; a writer. *Addiſon.*

PE'NNACHED. *a.* [*pennache*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diverſified neatly without any confuſion. *Trevoux.*

PE'NNANT. *ſ.* [*pennon*, French.]
1. A ſmall flag, enſign, or colour.
2. A tackle for hoiſting things on board.

PE'NNATED. *a.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]
1. Winged.
2. *Pennated*, among botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants that grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk; as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PE'NNER. *ſ.* [from *pen.*]
1. Writer.
2. A pencaſe. *Ainſworth.*

PE'NNILESS. *a.* [from *penny.*] Moneyleſs; poor; wanting money.

PE'NNON. *ſ.* [*pennon*, French.] A ſmall flag or colour. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'NNY. *ſ.* plural *pence.* [penig, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall coin, of which twelve make a ſhilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is numbered.
2. Proverbially. A ſmall ſum. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Money in general. *Dryden.*

PE'NNYROYAL, or *pudding-graſs. ſ.* [*pulegium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT. *ſ.* [*penny* and *weight.*] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE. *a.* [*penny* and *wiſe.*] Saving of ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occaſions. *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH. *ſ.* [*penny* and *worth.*]
1. As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchaſe; any thing bought or ſold for money. *South.*
3. Something advantageouſly bought; a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth. *Dryden.*
4. A ſmall quantity. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE. *a.* [*penſilis*, Latin.]
1. Hanging; ſuſpended. *Bacon.*
2. Supported above the ground. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS. *ſ.* [from *penſile.*] The ſtate of hanging.

PE'NSION. *ſ.* [*penſion*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. *Add.*

To PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport by an arbitrary allowance. *Addiſon.*

PE'NSIONARY. *a.* [*penſionnaire*, French.] Maintained by penſions. *Donne.*

PE'NSIONER. *ſ.* [from *penſion.*]
1. One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Collier.*
2. A ſlave of ſtate hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE. *a.* [*penſif*, Fr. *penſivo*, Italian.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious; melancholy. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With melancholy; ſorrowfully; with gloomy ſeriouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *penſive.*] Melancholy; ſorrowfulneſs. *Hooker.*

PENT. part. paſſ. of *pen.* Shut up. *Dryden.*

PENTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [πέντε and *capſular.*] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD. *ſ.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *a.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five ſides. *Woodward.*

PE'NTAGON. *ſ.* [πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *pentagon.*] Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER. *ſ.* [*pentametrum*, Latin.] A Latin verſe of five feet. *Addiſon.*

PENTA'NGULAR. *a.* [πέντε and *angular.*] Five cornered. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [πέντε and πέταλον.] Having five petals or leaves.

PE'NTASPAST. *ſ.* [πέντε and σπάω.] An engine with five pullies.

PENTA'STICK. *ſ.* [πέντε and στίχος.] A compoſition conſiſting of five verſes.

PE'NTASTYLE. *ſ.* [πέντε and στῦλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PE'NTATEUCH. *ſ.* [πέντε and τεῦχος.] The five books of Moſes. *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST. *ſ.* [πεντηκοστή; *pentacoſte*, Fr.]
1. A feaſt among the Jews. *Calmet.*
2. Whitſuntide. *Shakſpeare.*

PENTECO'STAL. *a.* [from *pentecoſt.*] Belonging to Whitſuntide. *Sanderſon.*

PE'NTHOUSE. *ſ.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *houſe.*] A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall. *Knolles.*

PE'NTICE. *ſ.* [*pendice*, Italian.] A ſloping roof. *Wotton.*

PE'NTILE. *ſ.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof. *Moxon.*

PENT *up. part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen*, and *up.*] Shut up. *Shakſpeare.*

PENU'LTIMATE. *a.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Laſt but one.

PENU'MBRA. *ſ.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect ſhadow; that part of the ſhadow which is half lighted. *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS. *a.* [from *penuria*, Latin.]

1. Niggardly; ſparing; not liberal; ſordidly mean. *Prior.*
2. Scant; not plentiful. *Addiſon.*

PENU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *penurious.*] Sparingly: not plentifully.

PENU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *penurious.*]
1. Niggardlineſs; parſimony. *Addiſon.*
2. Scantineſs; not plenty.

PE'NURY. *ſ.* [*panuria*, Latin.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*

PE'ONY. *ſ.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A flower. *Mill.*

PE'OPLE. *ſ.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.]
1. A nation; thoſe who compoſe a community. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The vulgar. *Waller.*
3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. *Addiſon.*
4. Perſons of a particular claſs. *Bacon.*
5. Men, or perſons in general. *Arbuthnot.*

To PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To ſtock with inhabitants. *Prior.*

PE'PASTICKS. *ſ.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach and digeſt crudities.

PE'PPER. *ſ.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.] We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long; which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants. *Hill.*

To PE'PPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſprinkle with pepper.
2. To beat; to mangle with ſhot or blows. *Sh.*

PE'PPERBOX. *ſ.* [*pepper* and *box.*] A box for holding pepper. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'PPERCORN. *ſ.* [*pepper* and *corn.*] Any thing of inconſiderable value. *Prior.*

PE'PPERMINT. *ſ.* [*pepper* and *mint.*] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT. *ſ.* [*pepper* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'PTICK. *a.* [πεπτικὸς.] What helps digeſtion. *Ainſworth.*

PERACU'TE. *a.* [*peracutus*, Latin.] Very ſharp; very violent. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE. *ad.* [*par aventure*, Fr.]
1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*
2. Doubt; queſtion: not properly. *South.*

To PERA'GRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Latin.] To wander over; to ramble through.

PERAGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *peragrate.*] The act of paſſing through any ſtate or ſpace. *Hold.*

To PERA'MBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]
1. To walk through.
2. To ſurvey, by paſſing through. *Davies.*

PERAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perambulate.*]
1. The act of paſſing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*
2. A travelling ſurvey. *Howel.*
3. A diſtrict; limit of juriſdiction. *Holyday.*

PE'RCASE. *ad.* [*par* and *caſe.*] Perchance; perhaps: not uſed. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT. *a* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PERCE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *perceive.*] Perceptible; ſuch as falls under perception. *Loc.*

PERCE'IVABLY. *ad.* [from *perceivable.*] In ſuch manner as may be obſerved or known.

To PERCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Latin.]
1. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects. *Sha.*
2. To know; to obſerve. *Locke.*
3. To be affected by. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *perceptible.*]
1. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; the ſtate of being perceptible.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving: not proper. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Latin.] Such as may be known or obſerved. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *perceptible.*] In ſuch a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*perceptio*, Latin.]
1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; conſciouſneſs. *Bentley.*
2. The act of perceiving; obſervation.
3. Notion; idea. *Hale.*
4. The ſtate of being affected by ſomething. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PERCEPTI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH. *ſ.* [*perca*, Latin; *perche*, French.] A fiſh of prey: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with ſtiff briſtles, and all his ſkin armed with thick hard ſcales. *Walton.*

PERCH. *ſ.* [*pertica*, Latin; *perche*, French.]
1. A meaſure of five yards and a half; a pole.
2. [*perche*, French.] Something on which birds rooſt or ſit. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, French; from the noun.] To ſit or rooſt as a bird. *Spenſer.*

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch. *More.*

PERCHA'NCE. *ad.* [*per* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure. *Wotton.*

PE'RCHERS. *ſ.* Paris candles uſed in England in ancient times; alſo the larger ſort of wax candles, which were uſually ſet upon the altar.

PERCI'PIENT. *a.* [*percipiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

PERCI'PIENT. *ſ.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PE'RCLOSE. *ſ.* [*per* and *cloſe.*] Concluſion; laſt part: obſolete. *Raleigh.*

To PE'RCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through. *Hale.*

PERCOLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *percolate.*] The act of ſtraining; purification or ſeparation by ſtraining. *Ray.*

To PERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*percuſſus*, Latin.] To ſtrike. *Bacon.*

PERCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*percuſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtriking; ſtroke. *Newton.*
2. Effect of ſound in the ear. *Rymer.*

PERCU'TIENT. *ſ.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to ſtrike. *Bacon.*

PERDI'TION. *ſ.* [*perditio*, Latin.]
1. Deſtruction; ruin; death. *Bacon.*
2. Loſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Eternal death. *Raleigh.*

PE'RDUE. *ad.* Cloſely; in ambuſh. *Hudib.*

PE'RDULOUS. *a.* [from *perdo*, Latin.] Loſt; thrown away. *Bramhall.*

PE'RDURABLE. *a.* [*perdurable*, Fr.] Laſting; long continued: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RDURABLY. *ad.* [from *perdurable.*] Laſtingly. *Shakſpeare.*

PERDURA'TION. *ſ.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainſworth.*

PERE'GAL. a. [Fr.] Equal: obſolete. *Sp.*

To PE'REGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *peregrinus*, L.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bent.*

PE'REGRINE. *a.* [*peregrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domeſtick. *Bacon.*

To PE'REMPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to cruſh. A law term. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Cruſh; extinction. Law term.

PERE'MPTORILY. *ad.* [from *peremptory.*] Abſolutely; poſitively; ſo as to cut off all further debate. *Clarendon.*

PERE'MPTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *peremptory.*] Poſitiveneſs; abſolute deciſion; dogmatiſm. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERE'MPTORY. *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat.] Dogmatical; abſolute; ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation. *South.*

PERE'NNIAL. *a.* [*perennis*, Latin.]
1. Laſting through the year. *Cheyne.*
2. Perpetual; unceaſing. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNITY. *ſ.* [from *perennitas*, Latin.] Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons; perpetuity. *Derham.*

PE'RFECT. *a.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, Fr.]
1. Complete; conſummate; finiſhed; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*
2. Fully informed; fully ſkilful. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Pure; blameleſs; clear; immaculate. *Sh.*
4. Confident; certain. *Shakſpeare.*

To PE'RFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]
1. To finiſh; to complete; to conſummate; to bring to its due ſtate. *Waller.*
2. To make ſkilful; to inſtruct fully. *Shak.*

PE'RFECTER. *ſ.* [from *perfect.*] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*

PERFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being perfect. *Milton.*
2. Something that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence. *Dryden.*
3. Attribute of God. *Atterbury.*

To PERFE'CTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, French.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection: not uſed. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *perfect.*] Conducing to bring to perfection. *Ray.*

PERFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY. *ad.* [from *perfect.*]
1. In the higheſt degree of excellence.
2. Totally; completely. *Boyle.*
3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS. *ſ.* [from *perfect.*]
1. Completeneſs; perfection.
1. Goodneſs; virtue. *Coloſſians.*
3. Skill. *Shakſpeare.*

PERFI'DIOUS. *a.* [*perfidus*, L. *perfide*, Fr.]
1. Treacherous; falſe to truſt; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*
2. Expreſſing treachery; proceeding from treachery. *Milton.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* Treacherouſly; by breach of faith. *Hudibras.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotſon.*

PE'RFIDY. *ſ.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PE'RFLABLE. *a.* [from *perflo*, Latin.] Having the wind driven through.

To PE'RFLATE. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Latin.] To blow through. *Arbuthnot.*

PERFLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perflate.*] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

To PE'RFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*

PERFORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perforate.*]
1. The act of piercing or boring. *More.*
2. Hole; place bored. *Ray.*

PERFORA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *perforate.*] The inſtrument of boring. *Sharp.*

PERFO'RCE. *ad.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently. *Shakſpeare.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] To execute; to do; to diſcharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accompliſh. *Sidney.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To ſucceed in an attempt. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; ſuch as may be done. *Brown.*

PERFO'RMANCE. *ſ.* [from *perform.*]
1. Completion of ſomething deſigned; execution of ſomething promiſed. *South.*
2. Compoſition; work. *Dryden.*
3. Action; ſomething done. *Shakſpeare.*

PERFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *perform.*]
1. One that performs any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his ſkill.

To PE'RFRICATE. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Latin.] To rub over.

PERFU'MATORY. *a.* [from *perfume.*] That does perfume.

PERFU'ME. *ſ.* [*parfume*, French.]
1. Strong odour or ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents to other things. *Bacon.*
2. Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope.*

To PERFU'ME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcent; to impregnate with ſweet ſcent. *Pope.*

PERFU'MER. *ſ.* [from *perfume.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent.

PERFU'NCTORILY. *ad.* [*perfunctorié*, Lat.] Careleſly; negligently; in ſuch a manner as to ſatisfy external form. *Clarendon.*

PERFU'NCTORY. *a.* [*perfunctorié*, Lat.] Slight; careleſs; negligent. *Woodward.*

To PERFU'SE. *v. a.* [*perfuſus*, Latin.] To tincture; to overſpread. *Harvey.*

PERHA'PS. *ad.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Smith.*

PE'RIAPT. *ſ.* [περίαπτον.] Amulet; charm worn as preſervative againſt diſeaſes or miſchief. *Shakſpeare.*

PERICA'RDIUM. *ſ.* [περὶ and καρδία; *pericarde*, Fr.] A thin membrane of a conick figure that reſembles a purſe, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM. *ſ.* [περὶ and καρπὸς; *pericarpe*, Fr.] A pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *periclitor*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *ſ.* [from περὶ and *cranium*.] The membrane that covers the ſkull. *Quincy.*

PERI'CULOUS. *a.* [*periculoſus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *ſ.* [περὶ and ἔργον.] Needleſs caution in an operation; unneceſſary diligence.

PERIGE'E. } *ſ.* [περὶ and γῆ; *perigée*, Fr.]
PERIGE'UM. } That point in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible from the earth. *Harris.*

PERIHE'LIUM. *ſ.* [περὶ and ἥλιος; *perihelie*, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is neareſt the ſun. *Harris.*

PE'RIL. *ſ.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch.]
1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.*
2. Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shak.*

PE'RILOUS. *a.* [*perileux*, Fr. from *peril*.]
1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.
2. It is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.*
3. Smart; witty; parlous. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RILOUSLY. *ad.* Dangerouſly.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *ſ.* Dangerouſneſs.

PERI'METER. *ſ.* [περὶ and μέτρεω.] The compaſs or ſum of all the ſides which bound any figure, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*

PE'RIOD. *ſ.* [*periode*, Fr. περίοδος.]
1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner. *Watts.*
3. A ſtated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at the beginning. *Holder.*
4. The end or concluſion. *Addiſon.*
5. The ſtate at which any thing terminates. *Suckling.*
6. Length of duration. *Bacon.*
7. A complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. A courſe of tranſactions memorably terminated: as, the *periods* of an empire.

To **PE'RIOD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word. *Shakſpeare.*

PERIO'DICAL. } *a.* [*periodique*, French; from *period*.]
PERIO'DICK. }
1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts.*
2. Happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time. *Bentley.*
3. Regular; performing ſome action at ſtated times. *Addiſon.*
4. Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *periodical*.] At ſtated periods. *Broome.*

PERIO'STEUM. *ſ.* [περὶ and ὀστέον.] All the bones are covered with a very ſenſible membrane, called the *perioſteum*. *Cheyne.*

PERI'PHERY. *ſ.* [περὶ and φέρω.] Circumference. *Harvey.*

To **PERI'PHRASE.** *v. a.* [*periphraſer*, Fr.] To expreſs one word by many; to expreſs by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *ſ.* [περίφρασις; *periphraſe*, Fr.] Circumlocution; uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one. *Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *a.* [from *periphraſis*.] Circumlocutory; expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPNEU'MONY. } *ſ.* [περὶ and πνεύμων.]
PERIPNEU'MONIA. } An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

To **PE'RISH.** *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *pereo*, Lat.]
1. To die; to be deſtroyed; to be loſt; to come to nothing. *Locke.*
2. To be in a perpetual ſtate of decay. *Locke.*
3. To be loſt eternally. *Moretón.*

To **PE'RISH.** *v. a.* To deſtroy; to decay; not in uſe. *Collier.*

PE'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *periſh*.] Liable to periſh; ſubject to decay; of ſhort duration.

PE'RISHABLENESS. *ſ.* Liableneſs to be deſtroyed; liableneſs to decay. *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *a.* [περιςαλλω.] *Periſtaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downward and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTE'RION. *ſ.* The herb vervain.

PERISTY'LE. *ſ.* [*periſtile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'RISYSTOLE. *ſ.* [περὶ and συςολὴ.] The pauſe or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulſe.

PERITONE'UM. *ſ.* [περιτόναιον.] This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels. *Wiſeman.*

PE'RJURE. *ſ.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forſworn perſon: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

To **PE'RJURE.** *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forſwear; to taint with perjury. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RJURER. *ſ.* [from *perjure*.] One that ſwears falſely. *Spenſer.*

PE'RJURY. *ſ.* [*perjurium*, Latin.] Falſe oath. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RIWIG. *ſ.* [*perruque*, French.] Adſcitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs. *Swift.*

To **PE'RIWIG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair. *Swift.*

PE'RIWINKLE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall ſhellfiſh; a kind of fiſh ſnail.
2. A plant. *Bacon.*

To **PERK.** *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs. *Pope.*

To **PERK** *v. a.* To dreſs; to prank. *Shakſ.*

PERK. *a.* Pert; briſk; airy: obſolete. *Sp.*

PE'RLOUS. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenſer.*

PE'RMAGY. *ſ.* A little Turkiſh boot.

PE'RMANENCE. }
PE'RMANENCY. } *ſ.* [from *permanent.*]

1. Duration; conſiſtency; continuance in the ſame ſtate; laſtingneſs. *Hale.*
2. Continuance in reſt. *Bentley.*

PE'RMANENT. *a.* [*permanens*, Latin.]

1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker.*
2. Of long continuance. *Kettlewell.*

PE'RMANENTLY. *ad.* [from *permanent.*] Durably; laſtingly. *Boyle.*

PERMA'NSION. *ſ.* [from *permaneo*, Latin.] Continuance. *Brown.*

PE'RMEABLE. *a.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be paſſed through. *Boyle.*

PE'RMEANT. *a.* [*permeans*, Latin.] Paſſing through. *Brown.*

To PE'RMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Latin.] To paſs through. *Woodward.*

PERMEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *permeate.*] The act of paſſing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [from *permiſceo*, Latin.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*permiſſus*, Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*permiſſion*, Fr. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *permitto*, Latin.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.*
2. Granted; ſuffered without hinderance; not authorized or favoured. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* By bare allowance; without hinderance. *Bacon.*

PERMI'STION. *ſ.* [*permiſtus*, Latin.] The act of mixing.

To PERMI'T. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Latin.]

1. To allow without command. *Hooker.*
2. To ſuffer without authorizing or approving.
3. To allow; to ſuffer. *Locke.*
4. To give up; to reſign. *Dryden.*

PE'RMIT. *ſ.* A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting of goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *permit.*] Allowance; permiſſion. A bad word. *Derham.*

PERMI'XTION. *ſ.* [from *permiſtus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another. *Ray.*

To PERMU'TE. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMU'TER. *ſ.* [*permutant*, French.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNI'CIOUS. *a.* [*perniciouſus*, Latin.]

1. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*pernix*, Lat.] Quick: not uſed. *Milton.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Deſtructively; miſchievouſly; ruinouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *pernicious.*] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *pernix.*] Swiftneſs; celerity. *Ray.*

PERORA'TION. *ſ.* [*peroratio*, Latin.] The concluſion of an oration. *Smart.*

To PERPE'ND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Latin.] To weigh in the mind; to conſider attentively. *Sh.*

PERPE'NDER. *ſ.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping ſtone.

PE'RPENDICLE. *ſ.* [*perpendicule*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Latin.] Any thing hanging down by a ſtraight line.

PERPENDI'CULAR. *a.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.]

1. Croſſing any other line at right angles. *Newton.*
2. Cutting the horizon at right angles. *Brown.*

PERPENDI'CULAR. *ſ.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*

PERPENDI'CULARLY. *ad.*

1. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
2. In the direction of a ſtraight line up and down. *More.*

PERPENDICULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *perpendicular.*] The ſtate of being perpendicular. *Watts.*

PERPE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *perpend.*] Conſideration: not in uſe. *Brown.*

To PE'RPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] To commit; to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

PERPETRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.*
2. A bad action. *King Charles.*

PERPE'TUAL. *a.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.]

1. Never ceaſing; eternal with reſpect to futurity. *Dryden.*
2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. *Ar.*
3. Perpetual ſcrew. A ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*

PERPE'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *perpetual.*] Conſtantly; continually; inceſſantly. *Newt.*

To PERPE'TUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preſerve from extinction; to eternize. *Addiſon.*
2. To continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion. *Hammond.*

PERPETUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; inceſſant continuance. *Brown.*

PERPETU'ITY. *ſ.* [*perpetuitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration to all futurity. *Hooker.*
2. Exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation. *Holder.*
3. Something of which there is no end. *Pope.*

To PERPLE'X. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.]

1. To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to teaſe with ſuſpence or ambiguity; to diſtract. *Dryden.*
2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Addiſon.*
3. To plague; to vex: not uſed. *Granville.*

PERPLE'X. *a.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in uſe. *Granville.*

PERPLE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLE'XEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *perplexed.*]
1. Embarraſſment; anxiety.
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY. *ſ.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]
1. Anxiety; diſtraction of mind. *Spenſer.*
2. Entanglement; intricacy. *Stilling fleet.*

PERPOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*per* and *poto*, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE. *ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages. *Addiſon.*

PE'RQUISITED. *a.* [from *perquiſite.*] Supplied with perquiſites. *Savage.*

PERQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Latin.] An accurate inquiry; a thorough ſearch. *Ainſw.*

PE'RRY. [*poiré*, Fr. from *poire.*] Cider made of pears. *Mortimer.*

To PE'RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*perſecuter*, French; *perſecutus*, Latin.]
1. To haraſs with penalties; to purſue with malignity. *Acts.*
2. To purſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.. *Dryden.*
3. To importune much.

PERSECU'TION. *ſ.* [*perſecution*, French; *perſecutio*, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of perſecuting. *Add.*
2. The ſtate of being perſecuted. *Sprat.*

PE'RSECUTOR. *ſ.* [*perſecuteur*, Fr. from *perſecute*] One who haraſſes others with continued malignity. *Milton.*

PERSEVE'RANCE. *ſ.* [*perſevérance*, Fr. *perſeverantia*, Lat.]
1. Perſiſtence in any deſign or attempt; ſteadineſs in purſuits; conſtancy in progreſs. *K. C.*
2. Continuance in a ſtate of grace. *Hamm.*

PERSEVE'RANT. *a.* [*perſeverant*, French; *perſeverans*, Lat.] Perſiſting; conſtant.

To PERSEVE'RE. *v. n.* [*perſevero*, Lat. *perſeverer*, Fr.] To perſiſt in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the deſign. *Wake.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *perſevere.*] With perſeverance.

To PERSI'ST. *v. n.* [*perſiſto*, Lat. *perſiſter*, French.] To perſevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South.*

PERSI'STANCE. } *ſ.* [from *perſiſt. Perſiſt-*
PERSI'STENCY. } *ence* ſeems more proper.]
1. The ſtate of perſiſting; ſteadineſs; conſtancy; perſeverance in good or bad. *G. of T.*
2. Obſtinacy; obduracy; contumacy. *Shak.*

PERSI'STIVE. *a.* [from *perſiſt.*] Steady; not receding from a purpoſe; perſevering. *Sh.*

PE'RSON. *ſ.* [*perſonne*, Fr. *perſona*, Lat.]
1. Individual or particular man or woman.
2. Man or woman conſidered as oppoſed to things, or diſtinct from them. *Sprat.*
3. Individual; man or woman. *Pearſon.*
4. Human being, conſidered with reſpect to mere corporal exiſtence. *Dryden.*
5. Man or woman conſidered as preſent, acting or ſuffering. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A general looſe term for a human being; one; a man. *Clariſſa.*
7. One's ſelf; not a repreſentative. *Dryden.*
8. Exteriour appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue. *Baker.*
10. Character. *Hayward.*
11. Character of office. *South.*
12. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *South.*

PE'RSONABLE. *a.* [from *perſon.*]
1. Handſome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.*
2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainſworth.*

PE'RSONAGE. *ſ.* [*perſonage*, Fr.]
1. A conſiderable perſon; a man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.*
2. Exteriour appearance; air; ſtature. *Hayw.*
3. Character aſſumed. *Addiſon.*
4. Character repreſented. *Broome.*

PE'RSONAL. *a.* [*perſonel*, Fr. *perſonalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.*
2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. *Rogers.*
3. Preſent; not acting by repreſentative. *Sh.*
4. Exteriour; corporal. *Addiſon.*
5. [In law.] Something moveable; ſomething appendant to the perſon, as money; not real, as land. *Davies.*
6. [In grammar.] A perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three perſons; oppoſed to the imperſonal, that has only the third.

PERSONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *perſonal.*] The exiſtence or individuality of any one. *Locke.*

PE'RSONALLY. *ad.* [from *perſonal.*]
1. In perſon; in preſence; not by repreſentative. *Hooker.*
2. With reſpect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.*
3. With regard to numerical exiſtence. *Rog.*

To PE'RSONATE. *v. a.* [from *perſona*, Lat.]
1. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character, ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented. *Bacon.*
2. To repreſent by action or appearance; to act. *Craſhaw.*
3. To pretend hypocritically. *Swift.*
4. To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.*
5. To reſemble. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To make a repreſentative of, as in picture: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To deſcribe: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PERSONA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perſonate.*] Counterfeiting of another perſon. *Bacon.*

PERSONIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perſonify.*] Proſopopœia; the change of things to perſons: as, *Confuſion* heard his voice.

To PERSO'NIFY. *v. a.* [from *perſon.*] To change from a thing to a perſon.

PE'RSPECTIVE. *ſ.* [*perſpectif*, Fr. *perſpicio*, Latin.]
1. A glaſs through which things are viewed. *Temple.*

2. The ſcience by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation. *Addiſon.*

3. View; viſta. *Dryden.*

PE'RSPECTIVE. *a.* Relating to the ſcience of viſion; optick; optical. *Bacon.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*perſpicax*, Latin.] Quickſighted; ſharp of ſight. *Brown.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *perſpicacious.*] Quickneſs of ſight. *Brown.*

PERSPICA'CITY. *ſ.* [*perſpicacité*, French.] Quickneſs of ſight. *Brown.*

PERSPI'CIENCE. *ſ.* [*perſpiciens*, Latin.] The act of looking ſharply.

PE'RSPICIL. *ſ.* [*perſpicillum*, Latin.] A glaſs through which things are viewed; an optick glaſs. *Craſhaw.*

PERSPICU'ITY. *ſ.* [*perſpicuité*, French.]

1. Tranſparency; tranſlucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.*

2. Clearneſs to the mind; eaſineſs to be underſtood; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity. *Locke.*

PERSPI'CUOUS. *a* [*perſpicuus*, Latin.]

1. Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through; diaphanous; tranſlucent. *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the underſtanding; not obſcure; not ambiguous. *Sprat.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearly; not obſcurely. *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *perſpire.*]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Perſpiring: not proper. *Bacon.*

PERSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perſpire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSPI'RATIVE. *a.* [from *perſpire.*] Performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*perſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. To be excreted by the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*perſtringo*, Latin.] To graze upon; to glance upon.

PERSUA'DABLE. *a.* [from *perſuade.*] Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*perſuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake.*

2. To influence by argument or expoſtulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved. *Sidney.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation. *Taylor.*

4. To treat by perſuaſion: not in uſe. *Sh.*

PERSUA'DER. *ſ.* [from *perſuade.*] One who influences by perſuaſion: an importunate adviſer. *Bacon.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*perſuaſibilis*, Lat.] To be influenced by perſuaſion. *Gov. of Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *perſuaſible.*] The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PERSUA'SION. *ſ.* [*perſuaſion*, French; from *perſuaſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of perſuading; the act of influencing by expoſtulation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions. *Otway.*

2. The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion.

PERSUA'SIVE. *a.* [*perſuaſif*, Fr. from *perſuade.*] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions. *Hooker.*

PERSUA'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *perſuaſive.*] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *perſuaſive.*] Influence on the paſſions. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SORY. *a.* [*perſuaſorius*, Latin.] Having the power to perſuade. *Brown.*

PERT. *a.* [*pert*, Welſh.]

1. Lively; briſk; ſmart. *Milton.*

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*

To PERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Latin.] To belong; to relate. *Peacham.*

PERTEREBRA'TION. *ſ* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainſw.*

PERTINA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.]

1. Obſtinate; ſtubborn; perverſely reſolute. *Walton.*

2. Reſolute; conſtant; ſteady. *South.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Obſtinately; ſtubbornly. *King Charles.*

PERTINA'CITY. } *ſ.* [*pertinacia*,
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. } Latin; from *pertinacious.*]

1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs. *Brown.*

2. Reſolution; conſtancy.

PE'RTINACY. *ſ.* [from *pertinax*, Latin.]

1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perſiſtency.

2. Reſolution; ſteadineſs; conſtancy. *Tay.*

PE'RTINENCE. } *ſ.* [from *pertineo*, Latin.]
PE'RTINENCY. } Juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpoſe; appoſiteneſs. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT. *a.* [*pertinens*, L. *pertinent*, Fr.]

1. Related to the matter in hand; juſt to the purpoſe; not uſeleſs to the end propoſed; appoſite. *Bacon.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. *Hooker.*

PE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *pertinent.*] Appoſitely; to the purpoſe. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENTNESS. *ſ.* Appoſiteneſs.

PERTI'NGENT. *a.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching.

PE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *pert.*]

1. Briſkly; ſmartly. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*

PE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *pert.*]

1. Briſk folly; ſaucineſs; petulance. *Pope.*

2. Petty livelineſs; ſpritelineſs without force, dignity, or ſolidity. *Watts.*

PERTRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*pertranſiens*, Latin.] Paſſing over.

To PERTU'RB. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.]
To PERTU'RBATE. }

1. To diſquiet; to diſturb; to deprive of tranquillity. *Sandys.*

2. To diſorder; to confuſe; to put out of regularity. *Brown.*

PERTURBA'TION. *ſ.* [*perturbatio*, Latin.]

1. Diſquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity. *Ray.*

2. Reſtleſſneſs of paſſions. *Bacon.*
3. Diſturbance; diſorder; confuſion; commotion. *Bacon.*
4. Cauſe of diſquiet. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Commotion of paſſions. *Ben Jonſon.*

PERTURBA'TOUR. *ſ.* [*perturbator*, Latin.] Raiſer of commotions.

PERTU'SED. *a.* [*pertuſus*, Latin.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION. *ſ.* [from *pertuſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of piercing or punching. *Arbuth.*
2. Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bac.*

To PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Latin.]
1. To paſs through an aperture; to permeate. *Blackmore.*
2. To paſs through the whole extenſion. *Bent.*

PERVA'SION. *ſ.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or paſſing through. *Boyle.*

PE'RVERSE. *a.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perverſus*, Lat.]
1. Diſtorted from the right. *Milton.*
2. Obſtinate in the wrong; ſtubborn; untractable. *Dryden.*
3. Petulant; vexatious; peeviſh; deſirous to croſs and vex; croſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PERVE'RSELY. *ad.* With intent to vex; peeviſhly; vexatiouſly; ſpitefully; croſsly; with petty malignity. *Decay of Piety.*

PERVE'RSENESS. *ſ.* [from *perverſe.*]
1. Petulance; peeviſhneſs; ſpiteful croſſneſs. *Donne.*
2. Perverſion; corruption: not in uſe. *Bac.*

PERVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*perverſion*, Fr.] The act of perverting; change to worſe. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*perverſité*, French.] Perverſeneſs; croſſneſs. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Latin.]
1. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe. *Milton.*
2. To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milt.*

PERVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *pervert.*]
1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. *South.*
2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *pervert.*] That may be eaſily perverted. *Ainſworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious. *Cla.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pervicacious.*] With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*pervicacia*, Latin; from *pervicacious.*] Spiteful obſtinacy.
PERVICA'CITY.
PE'RVICACY.

PE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*pervius*, Latin.]
1. Admitting paſſage; capable of being permeated. *Taylor.*
2. Pervading; permeating: not proper. *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *pervious.*] Quality of admitting a paſſage. *Boyle.*

PE'RUKE. *ſ.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of falſe hair; a periwig. *Wiſeman.*

To PE'RUKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in adſcititious hair.

PE'RUKEMAKER. *ſ.* [*peruke* and *maker.*] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL. *ſ.* [from *peruſe.*] The act of reading. *Atterbury.*

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *uſe.*]
1. To read. *Bacon.*
2. To obſerve; to examine. *Shakſpeare.*

PERU'SER. *ſ.* [from *peruſe.*] A reader; examiner. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE. *ſ.* A motion a horſe makes in rearing. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *ſ.* [*peſſaire*, French.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thruſt up into the uterus. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST. *ſ.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.]
1. Plague; peſtilence. *Pope.*
2. Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive. *Mil.*

To PE'STER. *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.]
1. To diſturb; to perplex; to haraſs; to turmoil. *Swift.*
2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PE'STERER. *ſ.* [from *peſter.*] One that peſters or diſturbs.

PE'STEROUS. *a.* [from *peſter.*] Encumbering; cumberſome. *Bacon.*

PE'STHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *peſt* and *houſe.*] A hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *peſtifer*, Latin.]
1. Deſtructive; miſchievous. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Peſtilential; malignant; infectious. *Arb.*

PE'STILENCE. *ſ.* [*peſtilence*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Lat.] Plague; peſt; contagious diſtemper. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'STILENT. *a.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]
1. Producing plagues; malignant. *Bentley.*
2. Miſchievous; deſtructive. *Knolles.*

PESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [*peſtilentiel*, French.]
1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.*
2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious. *South.*

PE'STILENTLY. *ad.* [from *peſtilent.*] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

PESTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Latin.] The act of breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*

PE'STLE. *ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*

PE'STLE *of Pork. ſ.* A gammon of bacon.

PET. *ſ.* [perhaps from *petit*, little.]
1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of peeviſhneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A lamb taken into the houſe and brought up by hand. See PEAT. *Hanmer.*

PE'TAL. *ſ.* [πεταλον.] *Petal* is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

PE'TALOUS. *a.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

PE'TAR. } *ſ.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.]
PE'TARD. } An engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of a hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged, it is applied to gates or barriers of places, to blow them up. *Shak. Hudibras.*

PETE'CHIAL. *a.* [from *petechiæ*, Latin.] Peſtilentially ſpotted. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'TERWORT. *ſ.* [*aſcyron.*] A plant.

PE'TIT. *a.* [French.] Small; little; inconſiderable. *South.*

PETI'TION. *ſ.* [*petitio*, Lat.]
1. Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication. *Shak.*
2. Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryd.*

To PETI'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolicit; to ſupplicate. *Addiſon.*

PETI'TIONARILY. *ad.* [from *petitionary.*] By way of begging the queſtion. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *petition.*]
1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions. *Sh.*
2. Containing petitions or requeſts. *Hooker.*

PETI'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *petition.*] One who offers a petition. *South.*

PE'TITORY. *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'TRE. *ſ.* [from *petra*, a ſtone.] Nitre; ſaltpetre. See NITRE. *Boyle.*

PETRE'SCENT. *a.* [*petreſcens*, Latin.] Growing ſtone; becoming ſtone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *petrifio*, Latin.]
1. The act of turning to ſtone; the ſtate of being turned to ſtone. *Brown.*
2. That which is made ſtone. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form ſtone. *Brown.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*petrification*, Fr.; from *petrify.*] A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK. *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to ſtone. *Milton.*

To PE'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, French; *petra* and *fio*, Latin.]
1. To change to ſtone. *Woodward.*
2. To make callous, or obdurate. *Young.*

To PE'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become ſtone. *Dry.*

PETRO'L. } *ſ.* [*petrole*, French.] A
PETRO'LEUM. } liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings. *Woodward.*

PE'TRONEL. *ſ.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A piſtol; a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOAT. *ſ.* [*petit* and *coat.*] The lower part of a woman's dreſs. *Suckling.*

PETTIFO'GGER. *ſ.* [corrupted from *petti-voguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, French.] A petty ſmall-rate lawyer. *Swift.*

PE'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *petty.*] Smallneſs; inconſiderableneſs; unimportance. *Sh.*

PE'TTISH. *a.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peeviſh. *Creech.*

PE'TTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *pettiſh.*] Fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Collier.*

PE'TTITOES. *ſ.* [*petty* and *toe.*]
1. The feet of a ſucking pig.
2. Feet in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'TTO. *ſ.* [Italian.] The breaſt: figuratively, privacy.

PE'TTY. *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconſiderable; inferiour; little. *Stilling fleet.*

PE'TULANCE. } *ſ.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petu-*
PE'TULANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.] Saucineſs; peeviſhneſs; wantonneſs. *Clarendon.*

PE'TULANT. *a.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]
1. Saucy; perverſe. *Watts.*
2. Wanton. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY. *ad.* [from *petulant.*] With petulance; with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW. *ſ.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A ſeat encloſed in a church. *Addiſon.*

PE'WET. *ſ.* [*piewit*, Dutch.]
1. A waterfowl. *Carew.*
2. The lapwing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'WTER. *ſ.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]
1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal. *Bacon.*
2. The plates and diſhes in a houſe. *Addiſon.*

PE'WTERER. *ſ.* [from *pewter.*] A ſmith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*

PHÆNO'MENON. *ſ.* See PHENOMENON. This has ſometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [φαίνομαι.] An appearance in the works of nature. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *ſ.* [φαγέδαινα; from φαγω, to eat.] An ulcer, where the ſharpneſs of the humours eats away the fleſh.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } *ſ.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.]
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } Eating; corroding. *Wiſeman.*

PHA'LANX. *ſ.* [*phalanx*, Latin.] A troop of men cloſely embodied. *Pope.*

PHANTA'SM. } *ſ.* [φαντασμα, φαντασια,
PHANTA'SMA. } *phantaſme*, *phantaſie*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; ſomething appearing only to imagination. *Raleigh.*

PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASTI-
PHANTA'STICK. } CAL.

PHA'NTOM. *ſ.* [*phantome*, Fr.]
1. A ſpectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.*
2. A fancied viſion. *Rogers.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *a.* [from *phariſee.*] Ritual; externally religious; from the ſect of the Phariſees, whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL. } *a.* [φαρμακευτικος,
PHARMACE'UTICK. } from φαρμακευω.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, and preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [φαρμακον and λογω.] One who writes upon drugs. *Woodw.*

PHARMACO'LOGY. *ſ.* [φαρμακον and λογω.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA. *ſ.* [φαρμακον and ποιεω.] A diſpenſatory; a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST. *ſ.* [φαρμακον and πολεω.] An apothecary; one who ſells medicines.

PHA'RMACY. *ſ.* [from φαρμακον.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*

PHA'ROS. } *ſ.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.] A
PHARE. } lighthouſe; a lantern from the ſhore to direct ſailors. *Arbuthnot.*

PHARYNGO'TOMY. *ſ.* [φαρυγξ and τεμνω.] The act of making an inciſion into the windpipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHA'SELS. *ſ.* [*phaſeoli.*] French beans. *Ainſ.*

PHA'SIS. *ſ.* In the plural *phaſes.* [φασις; *phaſe*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body: as the changes of the moon. *Creech.*

PHASM. *ſ.* [φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*

PHE'ASANT. *ſ.* [*phaſianus*, Lat.] A kind of wild cock. *Pope.*

PHEER. *ſ.* A companion. See FEER. *Spenſ.*

To **PHEESE.** *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakſpeare.*

PHENI'COPTER. *ſ.* [φοινικόπτερος.] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX. *ſ.* [φοινιξ; *phœnix*, Lat.] The bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from its own aſhes. *Milton.*

PHENO'MENON. *ſ.* [φαινόμενον; *phenomene*, French: it is often written *phænomenon*.]

1. Appearance; viſible quality. *Burnet.*
2. Any thing that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

PHI'AL. *ſ.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phible*, French.] A ſmall bottle. *Newton.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [φιλέω and ἄνθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good-nature. *Addiſon.*

PHILI'PPICK. *ſ.* [from the invectives of Demoſthenes againſt *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILO'LOGER. *ſ.* [φιλόλογος.] One whoſe chief ſtudy is language; a grammarian; a critick. *Sprat.*

PHILOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*

PHILO'LOGIST. *ſ.* See PHILOLOGER. A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY. *ſ.* [φιλολογία.] Criticiſm; grammatical learning. *Walker.*

PHI'LOMEL. } *ſ.* [from *Philomela*, changed
PHILOME'LA. } into a bird.] The nightingale. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

PHI'LOMOT. *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Add.*

PHILO'SOPHEME. *ſ.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reaſoning; theorem. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER. *ſ.* [*philoſophus*, Latin; *philoſophe*, French.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*

PHILO'SOPHERS *ſtone.* *ſ.* A ſtone dreamed of by alchymiſts; which, by its touch, converts baſe metals into gold.

PHILOSO'PHICK. } *a.* [*philoſophique*.
PHILOSO'PHICAL. } Fr. from *philoſophy*.]

1. Belonging to philoſophy; ſuitable to a philoſopher; formed by philoſophy. *Milton.*
2. Skilled in philoſophy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Frugal; abſtemious. *Dryden.*

PHILOSO'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a philoſophical manner; rationally; wiſely. *Bentley.*

To **PHILO'SOPHIZE.** *v. a.* [from *philoſophy*.] To play the philoſopher; to reaſon like a philoſopher; to moralize; to ſearch into nature; to inquire into the cauſes of effects. *L'Eſtrange.*

PHILO'SOPHY. *ſ.* [*philoſophie*, French; *philoſophia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*
3. Reaſoning; argumentation. *Rogers.*
4. The courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

PHI'LTER. *ſ.* [φίλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cauſe love. *Dryden.*

To **PHI'LTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Government of the Tongue.*

PHIZ. *ſ.* [A ridiculous contraction from *phyſiognomy*.] The face. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST. *ſ.* [from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To **PHLEBO'TOMIZE.** *v. a.* [*phlebotomiſer*, Fr.] To let blood. *Howel.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *ſ.* [φλεβοτομία.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*

PHLEGM. *ſ.* [φλεγμα.]

1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs. *Roſcommon.*
2. Water, among chymiſts. *Boyle.*

PHLE'GMAGOGUE. *ſ.* [φλεγμα and ἄγω.] A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [φλεγματικός.]

1. Abounding in phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Generating phlegm. *Brown.*
3. Watery. *Newton.*
4. Dull; cold; frigid. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMON. *ſ.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiſeman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS. *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *ſ.* [from *phlebotomy*.] An inſtrument for letting blood, which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGI'STON. *ſ.* [φλογιστός; from φλογω.]

1. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS. *ſ.* [from φωνη.] The doctrine of ſounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *a.* [φωνη and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the ſound, and by that to alter it. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR. } *ſ.* [*phoſphorus*, Lat.]
PHO'SPHORUS. }

1. The morning ſtar. *Pope.*
2. A chymical ſubſtance which, expoſed to the air, takes fire. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *ſ.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language.
2. An expreſſion; a mode of ſpeech. *Tillot.*
3. Style; expreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To **PHRASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtyle; to call; to term. *Shakſpeare.*

PHRASEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [φράσις and λέγω.]

1. Style; diction. *Swift.*
2. A phraſe book. *Ainſworth.*

PHRENE'TICK. } *a.* [φρενιτικός; *phrene-*
PHRE'NTICK. } *tique*, French.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *Woodward.*

PHRENI'TIS. *ſ.* [φρενίτις.] Madneſs; inflammation of the brain. *Wiſeman.*

PHRE'NSY. *ſ.* [from φρενίτις; *phreneſie*, French.] Madneſs; frantickneſs. *Milton.*

PHTHI'SICAL. *a.* [φθισικος.] Waſting. *Har.*

PHTHI'SICK. } *ſ.* [φθισις.] A conſumption.
PHTHI'SIS. } *Harvey. Wiſeman.*

PHYLA'CTERY. *ſ.* [φυλακτήριον.] A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence. *Hammond.*

PHY'SICAL. *a.* [from *phyſick.*]
1. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy; not moral. *Hammond.*
2. Pertaining to the ſcience of healing.
3. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Reſembling phyſick.

PHY'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *phyſical.*]
1. According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stillingfleet.*
2. According to the ſcience or rules of medicine. *Cheney.*

PHYSI'CIAN. *ſ.* [from *phyſick.*] One who profeſſes the art of healing. *Prior.*

PHY'SICK. *ſ.* [φυσικὴ, which, originally ſignifying natural philoſophy, has been transferred in modern languages to medicine.]
1. The ſcience of healing. *Locke.*
2. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.*
3. [In common phraſe.] A purge. *Abbot.*

To PHY'SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with phyſick; to cure. *Shak.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *ſ.* [from *phyſico*, and *theology.*] Divinity enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *ſ.* [from *phyſiognomy.*]
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Peacham. Dryden.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *a.* [φυσιογνωμονικος.]
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK. } Drawn from the contemplation of the face; converſant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *ſ.* [for *phyſiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονία]
1. The art of diſcovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face. *Bacon.*
2. The face; the caſt of the look. *Hudibras.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *phyſiology.*] Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *phyſiology.*] A writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *ſ.* [φυσις and λέγω.] The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature. *Bentley.*

PHY'SY. *ſ.* The ſame with *fuſee.* *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *a.* [φυτὸν and *voro*, Lat.] That eats graſs or any vegetable. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY, *ſ.* [φυτὸν and γράφω.] A deſcription of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *ſ.* [φυτὸν and λεγω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical diſcourſe.

PI'ACLE. *ſ.* [*piaculum*, Latin.] An enormous crime: not uſed. *Howel.*

PIA'CULAR. } *a.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Latin.]
PIA'CULOUS. }
1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.
2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.*
3. Criminal; atrociouſly bad. *Glanville.*

PIA-MATER. ſ. [Lat.] A delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *ſ.* [*picus varius.*]
1. A bird; the leſſer woodpecker.
2. The magpie.

PIA'STER. *ſ.* [*piaſtra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value.

PIA'ZZA. ſ. [Italian.] A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'CA. *ſ.* Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letters.

PICARO'ON. *ſ.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*

PI'CCAGE. *ſ.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

To PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]
1. To cull; to chooſe; to ſelect; to glean. *Sh.*
2. To take up; to gather; to find induſtriouſly. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious, by gleaning out either part. *Bacon.*
4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. *More.*
5. [*piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument. *Wiſeman.*
6. To ſtrike with the bill or beak; to peck.
7. [*picare*, Italian.] To rob. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument. *Denham.*
9. *To* PICK *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expreſſion for finding fault with another.

To PICK. *v. n.*
1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels. *Dryd.*
2. To do any thing nicely and leiſurely. *Dry.*

PICK. *ſ.* [*pique*, Fr.] A ſharp-pointed iron tool. *Woodward.*

PI'CKAPACK. *ad.* [from *pack.*] In manner of a pack. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'CKAXE. *ſ.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a ſharp point. *Milton.*

PI'CKBACK. *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKED. *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; ſmart.

To PICKEE'R. *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.]
1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainſw.*
2. To make a flying ſkirmiſh. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *pick.*]
1. One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.*
2. A pickaxe; an inſtrument to pick with.

PI'CKEREL. *ſ.* [from *pick.*] A ſmall pike.

PI'CKEREL-WEED. *ſ.* [from *pike.*] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*

PI'CKLE. *ſ.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]
1. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved. *Addiſon.*
2. Thing kept in pickle.
3. Condition; ſtate: ludicrouſly. *Shakſp.*

PI'CKLE, or *pigbtel. ſ.* A ſmall parcel of land encloſed with a hedge, which in ſome countries is called a *pingle.* *Phillips.*

To PI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To preſerve in pickle. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad.

PI'CKLEHERRING. *ſ.* [*pickle* and *herring.*] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addiſon.*

PI'CKLOCK. *ſ.* [*pick* and *lock.*]
1. An inſtrument by which locks are opened without the key. *Brown.*
2. The perſon who picks locks.

PI'CKPOCKET. } *ſ.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
PI'CKPURSE. } *purſe.*] A thief who ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe. *Bentley. Swift.*

PI'CKTHANK. *ſ.* [*pick* and *thank.*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired; a whiſpering paraſite. *South.*

PI'CKTOOTH. *ſ.* [*pick* and *tooth.*] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Sw.*

PICT. *ſ.* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted perſon. *Lee.*

PICTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. *Brown.*

PI'CTURE. *ſ.* [*pictura*, Latin.]
1. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſcience of painting.
3. The works of painters. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Any reſemblance or repreſentation. *Locke.*

To PI'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To paint; to repreſent by painting. *Sha.*
2. To repreſent. *Spenſer.*

To PI'DDLE. *v. n.* [perhaps from *peddle.*]
1. To pick at table; to feed ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite. *Swift.*
2. To trifle; to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main. *Ainſworth.*

PI'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *piddle.*]
1. One that eats ſqueamiſhly and without appetite.
2. One who is buſy about minute things.

PIE. *ſ.*
1. Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it.
2. [*pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called from the different colours of the text and rubrick.
4. Cock and *pie*, was a ſlight expreſſion in *Shakſpeare*'s time, of which I know not the meaning.

PI'EBALD. *a.* [from *pie.*] Of various colours; diverſified in colour. *Pope.*

PIECE. *ſ.* [*piece*, French.]
1. A patch. *Ainſworth.*
2. A part of a whole; a fragment. *Acts.*
3. A part. *Tillotſon.*
4. A picture. *Dryden.*
5. A compoſition; performance. *Addiſon.*
6. A ſingle great gun. *Knolles.*
7. A hand-gun. *Cheyne.*
8. A coin; a ſingle piece of money. *Prior.*
9. *A-*PIECE. To each. *More.*
10. *Of a* PIECE *with.* Like; of the ſame ſort; united; the ſame with the reſt. *Dryd.*

To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Sh.*
2. To join; to unite.
3. *To* PIECE *out.* To increaſe by addition.

To PIECE. *v. n.* To join; to coaleſce; to be compacted. *Bacon.*

PIE'CER. *ſ.* [from *piece.*] One that pieces.

PIE'CELESS. *a.* [from *piece.*] Whole; compact; not made of ſeparate pieces. *Donne.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *ad.* [pice and mel, Saxon.] In pieces; in fragments. *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *a.* Single; ſeparate; divided. *Government of the Tongue.*

PI'ED. *a.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; party-coloured. *Drayton.*

PI'EDNESS. *ſ.* [from *pied.*] Variegation; diverſity of colour. *Shakſpeare.*

PIE'LED. *a.* Bald. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'EPOWDER *court.* *ſ.* [from *pied*, foot, and *pouldre*, duſty.] A court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER. *ſ.* [*pierre*,, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed. *Bacon.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, French.]
1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. *Dryden.*
2. To touch the paſſions; to affect. *Shakſ.*

To PIERCE. *v. n.*
1. To make way by force into, or through any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtrike; to move; to affect. *Shakſp.*
3. To enter; to dive as into a ſecret. *Sidney.*
4. To affect ſeverely. *Shakſpeare.*

PIE'RCER. *ſ.* [from *pierce.*]
1. An inſtrument that bores or penetrates.
2. The part with which inſects perforate bodies. *Ray.*
3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY. *ad.* [from *pierce.*] Sharply.

PIE'RCINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *piercing.*] Power of piercing. *Derham.*

PI'ETY. *ſ.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, French.]
1. Diſcharge of duty to God. *Peacham.*
2. Duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperiour relation. *Swift.*

PIG. *ſ.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]
1. A young ſow or boar. *Floyer.*
2. An oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron. *Pope.*

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. *ſ.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a ſmall houſe, in ſome places called dove cot. *Raleigh.*

PI'GEONFOOT. *ſ.* [*geranium.*] An herb.

PI'GEONLIVERED. *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; ſoft; gentle. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'GGIN. *ſ.* A ſmall wooden veſſel.

PIGHT. old pret. and part. paſſ. of *pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. *Shakſ.*

PI'GMENT. *ſ.* [*pigmentum*, Latin.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body. *Boyle.*

PI'GMY. *ſ.* [*pygmæus*, Lat.] A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconſiderable. *Garth.*

PIGNORA'TION. *ſ.* [*pignora*, Latin.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT. *ſ.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut. *Sh.*

PI'GSNEY. *ſ.* [piʒa, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

PIGWI'DGEON. *ſ.* A cant word for any thing petty or ſmall. *Cleaveland.*

PIKE. *ſ.* [*picque*, Fr. his ſnout being ſharp.]
1. The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the freſh waters, and a long-lived fiſh. *Walton.*

2. [*pique*, Fr.] A long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers, to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded. *Hayward.*
3. A fork uſed in huſbandry; a pitchfork. *Sh.*
4. Among turners, two iron ſprigs between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

PI'KED. *a.* [*piqué*, French.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'KEMAN. *ſ.* [*pike* and *man*.] A ſoldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PI'KESTAFF. *ſ.* [*pike* and *ſtaff*.] The wooden pole of a pike. *Tatler.*

PILA'STER. *ſ.* [*pilaſtre*, Fr.] A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftener ſet within a wall, and only ſhowing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickneſs.

PI'LCHER. *ſ.* [pylece, Saxon.]
1. A furred gown or caſe; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*
2. A fiſh like a herring.

PILE. *ſ.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. *Knolles.*
2. A heap; an accumulation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.
4. An edifice; a building. *Pope.*
5. [*pilus*, Latin.] A hair. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Hairy ſurface; nap. *Grew.*
7. [*pilum*, Latin.] The head of an arrow.
8. One ſide of a coin; the reverſe of croſs.
9. [In the plural.] The hemorrhoids. *Arb.*

To PILE. *v. a.*
1. To heap; to coacervate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To fill with ſomething heaped. *Abbot.*

PI'LEATED. *a.* [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*

PI'LER. *ſ.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

PI'LEWORT. *ſ.* [*chelidonium minus*.] A plant.

To PI'LFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] To ſteal; to gain by petty robbery. *Bacon.*

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practiſe petty theft. *Sh.*

PI'LFERER. *ſ.* [from *pilfer*.] One who ſteals petty things. *Atterbury.*

PI'LFERINGLY. *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PI'LFERY. *ſ.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

PI'LGRIM. *ſ.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stillingfleet.*

To PI'LGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble: not uſed. *Grew.*

PI'LGRIMAGE. *ſ.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more uſually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*

PILL. *ſ.* [*pilula*, Latin.] Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs. *Craſhaw.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.]
1. To rob; to plunder. *Shakſpeare.*
2. For *peel*: to ſtrip off the bark. *Geneſis.*

To PILL. *v. n.* To be ſtript away; to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ: properly *peel*. *Tobit.*

PI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*pillage*, French.]
1. Plunder; ſomething got by pilling. *Shak.*
2. The act of plundering. *Shakſpeare.*

To PI'LLAGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to ſpoil. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'LLAGER. *ſ.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a ſpoiler. *Chapman.*

PI'LLAR. *ſ.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spaniſh.]
1. A column. *Wotton.*
2. A ſupporter; a maintainer. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'LLARED. *a.* [from *pillar*.]
1. Supported by columns. *Milton.*
2. Having the form of a column. *Thomſon.*

PI'LLION. *ſ.* [from *pillow*.]
1. A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on. *Swift.*
2. A pad; a pannel; a low ſaddle. *Spenſer.*
3. The pad of the ſaddle that touches the horſe.

PI'LLORY. *ſ.* [*pilliori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Sha.*

To PI'LLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr.] To puniſh with the pillory. *Gov. of Tongue.*

PI'LLOW. *ſ.* [pýle, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on. *Donne.*

To PI'LLOW. *v. a.* To reſt any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*

PI'LLOWBEER. } *ſ.* The cover of a pillow.
PI'LLOWCASE. } *Swift.*

PILO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *piloſus*, Lat.] Hairineſs. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT. *ſ.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whoſe office it is to ſteer the ſhip. *Ben Jonſon.*

To PI'LOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſteer; to direct in the courſe.

PI'LOTAGE. *ſ.* [*pilotage*, Fr. from *pilot*.]
1. Pilot's ſkill; knowledge of coaſts. *Ral.*
2. A pilot's hire. *Ainſworth.*

PI'LSER. *ſ.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainſworth.*

PIME'NTA. *ſ.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of ſpice; Jamaica pepper; all-ſpice. *Hill.*

PIMP. *ſ.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the luſt of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addiſon.*

To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the luſt of others; to pander; to procure. *Swift.*

PI'MPERNEL. *ſ.* [*pimpernella*.] A plant.

PI'MPING. *a.* [*pimple menſch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty. *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*pompette*, French.] A ſmall red puſtule. *Addiſon.*

PI'MPLED. *a.* [from *pimple*.] Having red puſtules; full of pimples.

PIN. *ſ.* [*eſpingle*, French.]
1. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their clothes. *Pope.*
2. Any thing inconſiderable or of little value. *Spenſer.*
3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton.*
4. Any ſlender thing fixed in another body.
5. That which locks the wheel to the axle.
6. The central part. *Shakſpeare.*
7. The pegs by which muſicians intend or relax their ſtrings.

8. A note; a ſtrain. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakſpeare.*
10. A cylindrical roller made of wood, with which paſtry is wrought. *Corbet.*
11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with pins. *Pope.*
2. To faſten; to make faſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To join; to fix; to faſten. *Digby.*
4. [pinban, Sax.] To ſhut up; to encloſe; to confine, as in pinfold. *Hooker.*

PI'NCASE. *ſ.* [*pin* and *caſe.*] A pincuſhion, or ſmall box for pins.

PI'NCERS. *ſ.* [*pincette*, French.]
1. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenſer.*
2. The claw of an animal. *Addiſon.*

To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]
1. To ſqueeze between the fingers, or with the teeth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To hold hard with an inſtrument.
3. To ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To preſs between hard bodies.
5. To gall; to fret. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To gripe; to oppreſs; to ſtraiten. *Ral.*
7. To diſtreſs; to pain. *Thomſon.*
8. To preſs; to drive to difficulties. *Watts.*
9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*

To PINCH. *v. n.*
1. To act with force, ſo as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden.*
2. To ſpare; to be frugal. *Dryden.*

PINCH. *ſ.* [*pinçon*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A gripe; a pain given. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Oppreſſion; diſtreſs inflicted. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Difficulty; time of diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'NCHFIST. } *ſ.* [*pinch*, *fiſt*, and *penny*.]
PI'NCHPENNY. } A miſer. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NCUSHION. *ſ.* [*pin* and *cuſhion.*] A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck. *Addiſon.*

PI'NDUST. *ſ.* [*pin* and *duſt.*] Particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*

PINE. *ſ.* [*pinus*, Latin.] A tree. *Shakſp.*

To PINE. *v. n.* [pinian, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh; to wear away with any kind of miſery. *Spenſer.*
2. To languiſh with deſire. *Shakſpeare.*

To PINE. *v. a.*
1. To wear out; to make to languiſh. *Shak.*
2. To grieve for; to bemoan in ſilence. *Milt.*

PI'NEAPPLE. *ſ.* The anana, named for its reſemblance to the cone of pines.

PI'NEAL. *a.* [*pineale*, French.] Reſembling pineapple. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'NFEATHERED. *a.* [*pin* and *feather.*] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot. *Dryden.*

PI'NFOLD. *ſ.* [pinban, Sax. to ſhut up, and *fold.*] A place in which beaſts are confined.

PI'NGLE. *ſ.* A ſmall cloſe; an encloſure.

PI'NGUID. *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*

PI'NHOLE. *ſ.* [*pin* and *hole.*] A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiſeman.*

PI'NION. *ſ.* [*pignon*, French.]
1. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body.
2. A feather or quill of the wing. *Shakſp.*
3. Wing. *Swift.*
4. The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters for the arms. *Ainſworth.*

To PI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind the wings. *Bacon.*
2. To confine by binding the wings.
3. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden.*
4. To confine by binding the elbows to the ſides. *Dryden.*
5. To ſhackle; to bind. *Herbert.*
6. To bind to: not proper. *Pope.*

PINK. *ſ.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]
1. A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon.*
2. An eye; commonly a ſmall eye: as, *pink-eyed.* *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing ſupremely excellent. *Shakſp.*
4. A colour uſed by painters. *Dryden.*
5. [*pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-ſterned ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A fiſh; the minnow. *Ainſworth.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in ſmall holes. *Prior.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [*pinken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'NMAKER. *ſ.* [*pin* and *make.*] He who makes pins.

PI'NMONEY. *ſ.* [*pin* and *money.*] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account. *Addiſon.*

PI'NNACE. *ſ.* [*pinnaſſe*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Ital.] A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip. *Raleigh.*

PI'NNACLE. *ſ.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]
1. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building. *Clarendon.*
2. A high ſpiring point. *Cowley.*

PI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion.*]
1. The lappet of a head which flies looſe. *Add.*
2. A pinmaker. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NNOCK. *ſ.* The tomtit. *Ainſworth.*

PINT. *ſ.* [pint, Saxon.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid meaſure.

PI'NULES. *ſ.* In aſtronomy, the ſights of an aſtrolabe.

PIONE'ER. *ſ.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obſolete Fr.] One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations. *Fairfax.*

PI'ONING. *ſ.* Works of pioneers. *Spenſ.*

PI'OUS. *a.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, French.]
1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; ſuch as is due to ſacred things. *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation. *Tay.*
3. Practiſed under the appearance of religion. *King Charles.*

PI'OUSLY. *ad.* [from *pious.*] In a pious manner; religiouſly; with ſuch regard as is due to ſacred things. *Philips.*

PIP. *ſ.* [*pippe*, Dutch.]
1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras.*
2. A ſpot on the cards. *Addiſon.*

To PIP. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Latin.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *ſ.* [*pib*, Welſh; pipe, Saxon.]
1. Any long hollow body; a tube. *Wilkins.*
2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon.*
3. An inſtrument of wind muſick. *Roſcom.*
4. The organs of voice and reſpiration: as, *the wind*-pipe. *Peacham.*
5. The key or ſound of the voice. *Shakſ.*
6. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
7. [*peep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads. *Shakſp.*

To PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play on the pipe. *Camden.*
2. To have a ſhrill ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'PER. *ſ.* [from *pipe.*] One who plays on the pipe. *Revelations.*

PI'PETREE. *ſ.* The lilach.

PI'PING. *a.* [from *pipe.*]
1. Weak; feeble; ſickly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Hot; boiling.

PI'PKIN. *ſ.* [diminutive of *pipe.*] A ſmall earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PI'PPIN. *ſ.* [*puppyngbe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A ſharp apple. *King.*

PI'QUANCY. *ſ.* [from *piquant.*] Sharpneſs; tartneſs.

PI'QUANT. *a.* [*piquant*, French.]
1. Pricking; piercing; ſtimulating. *Addiſ.*
2. Sharp; tart; pungent; ſevere. *Bacon.*

PI'QUANTLY. *ad.* Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *ſ.* [*pique*, French.]
1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A ſtrong paſſion. *Hudibras.*
3. Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.*

To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, French.]
1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation. *Prior.*
2. To offend; to irritate. *Pope.*
3. To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Locke.*

To PIQUEE'R. See *To* PICKEER.

PIQUEE'RER. *ſ.* A robber; a plunderer: rather *pickeerer.* *Swift.*

PIQUE'T. *ſ.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

PI'RACY. *ſ.* [πειρατία.] The act or practice of robbing on the ſea. *Waller.*

PI'RATE. *ſ.* [πειρατής; *pirate*, Fr.]
1. A ſea robber.
2. Any robber; particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

To PI'RATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

To PI'RATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, French.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL. *a.* [*piraticus*, Latin.]
1. Predatory; conſiſting in robbery. *Bacon.*
2. Practiſing robbery. *Pope.*

PI'SCARY. *ſ.* A privilege of fiſhing.

PISCA'TION. *ſ.* [*piſcatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fiſhing. *Brown.*

PI'SCATORY. *a.* [*piſcatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fiſhes. *Addiſon.*

PISCI'VOROUS. *a.* [*piſcis* and *voro*, Lat.] Fiſheating; living on fiſh. *Ray.*

PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To expreſs contempt. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *ſ.* [myꝛꝺa, Sax. *piſmiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*

To PISS. *v. a.* [*piſſer*, Fr. *piſſen*, Dutch.] To make water. *L'Eſtrange.*

PISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PI'SSABED. *ſ.* A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

PI'SSBURNT. *a.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO. *ſ.* [*piſtacchi*, Italian.] The *piſtachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure, ſometimes called *fiſtich* nut. *Hill.*

PISTE. ſ. [Fr.] The track or tread a horſeman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

PI'STOL. *ſ.* [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, French.] A ſmall hand-gun. *Clarendon.*

To PI'STOL. *v. a.* [*piſtoler*, French.] To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTO'LE. *ſ.* [*piſtole*, French.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PI'STOLET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *piſtol.*] A little piſtol. *Donne.*

PI'STON. *ſ.* [*piſton*, French.] The moveable part in ſeveral machines, as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT. *ſ.* [pit, Saxon.]
1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon.*
2. Abyſs; profundity. *Milton.*
3. The grave. *Pſalms.*
4. The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibras.*
5. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.*
6. Any hollow of the body: as, *the* pit *of the ſtomach; the arm*-pit.
7. A dint made by the finger.
8. A mark made by a diſeaſe.

To PIT. *v. a.*
1. To preſs into hollows. *Sharp.*
2. To mark with hollows, as by the ſmallpox.

PI'TAPAT. *ſ.* [*patte*, *patte*, French.]
1. A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A light quick ſtep. *Dryden.*

PITCH. *ſ.* [pic, Saxon; *pix*, Latin.]
1. The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated. *Proverbs.*
2. [from *piſis*, Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Higheſt riſe: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. State with reſpect to lowneſs or height.

5. Size; ſtature. *Spenſer.*
6. Degree; rate. *Denham.*

To PITCH. *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Italian.]
1. To fix; to plant. *Dryden.*
2. To order regularly. *Hooker.*
3. To throw headlong; to caſt forward. *Sh.*
4. To ſmear with pitch. [*pico*, Lat.] *Dry.*
5. To darken. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To pave. *Ainſworth.*

To PITCH. *v. n.*
1. To light; to drop. *Mortimer.*
2. To fall headlong. *Dryden.*
3. To fix choice. *Hudibras.*
4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PI'TCHER. *ſ.* [*picher*, French.]
1. An earthen veſſel; a water pot. *Shakſp.*
2. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer.*

PI'TCHFORK. *ſ.* [*pitch* and *fork.*] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon. *Swift.*

PI'TCHINESS. *ſ.* [from *pitchy.*] Blackneſs; darkneſs.

PI'TCHY. *a.* [from *pitch.*]
1. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*
2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodward.*
3. Black; dark; diſmal. *Prior.*

PI'TCOAL. *ſ.* [*pit* and *coal.*] Foſſil coal.

PI'TEOUS. *a.* [from *pity.*]
1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity. *Sh.*
2. Compaſſionate; tender. *Prior.*
3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton.*

PI'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *piteous.*] In a piteous manner. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'TEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulneſs; tenderneſs.

PI'TFALL. *ſ.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys.*

PITH. *ſ.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]
1. The marrow of the plant; the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood. *Bacon.*
2. Marrow. *Donne.*
3. Strength; force. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Energy; cogency; fulneſs of ſentiment; cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtyle.
5. Weight; moment; principal part. *Shak.*
6. The quinteſſence; the chief part. *Shak.*

PI'THILY. *ad.* [from *pithy.*] With ſtrength; with cogency; with force.

PI'THINESS. *ſ.* [from *pithy.*] Energy; ſtrength. *Spenſer.*

PI'THLESS. *a.* [from *pith.*]
1. Wanting pith; wanting ſtrength. *Shak.*
2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THY. *a.* [from *pith.*]
1. Conſiſting of pith. *Philips.*
2. Strong; forcible; energetick. *Addiſon.*

PI'TIABLE. *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity.*] Deſerving pity. *Atterbury.*

PI'TIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *pitiable.*] State of deſerving pity. *Kettlewell.*

PI'TIFUL. *a.* [*pity* and *full.*]
1. Melancholy; moving compaſſion. *Spenſer.*
2. Tender; compaſſionate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Paltry; contemptible; deſpicable. *Dry.*

PI'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *pitiful.*]
1. With pity; with compaſſion. *Com. Pr.*
2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compaſſion. *Tillotſon.*
3. Contemptibly; deſpicably. *Clariſſa.*

PI'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *pitiful.*]
1. Tenderneſs; mercy; compaſſion. *Sidney.*
2. Deſpicableneſs; contemptibleneſs.

PI'TILESLY. *ad.* [from *pitileſs.*] Without mercy.

PI'TILESNESS. *ſ.* Unmerciſulneſs.

PI'TILESS. *a.* [from *pity.*] Wanting pity; wanting compaſſion; mercileſs. *Fairfax.*

PI'TMAN. *ſ.* [*pit* and *man.*] He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit. *Moxon.*

PI'TSAW. *ſ.* [*pit* and *ſaw.*] The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon.*

PI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Ital.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monaſtery.
2. A ſmall portion. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'TUITE. *ſ.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Latin.] Phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

PITU'ITOUS. *a.* [*pituitoſus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, French.] Conſiſting of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'TY. *ſ.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]
1. Compaſſion; ſympathy with miſery; tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs. *Calamy.*
2. A ground of *pity*; a ſubject of *pity* or of grief. *Bacon.*

To PI'TY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, French.] To compaſſionate miſery; to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs. *Addiſon.*

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compaſſionate. *Jerem.*

PI'VOT. *ſ.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

PIX. *ſ.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little cheſt or box, in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept in Roman catholick countries. *Hanmer.*

PI'ZZLE. *ſ.* [quaſi *piſſle. Minſhew.*] The part in animals official to urine and generation. *Bacon.*

PLACABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *placable.*]
PLA'CABLENESS. } Willingneſs to be appeaſed; poſſibility to be appeaſed.

PLA'CABLE. *a.* [*placabilis*, Latin.] Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed. *Milton.*

PLACA'RD. } *ſ.* [*placard*, Fr.] An edict;
PLACA'RT. } a declaration; a manifeſto.

To PLA'CATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin.] To appeaſe; to reconcile. *Forbes.*

PLACE. *ſ.* [*place*, French.]
1. Particular portion of ſpace. *Addiſon.*
2. Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.*
3. Local exiſtence. *Revelations.*
4. Space in general. *Davies.*
5. Separate room. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A ſeat; reſidence; manſion. *John.*
7. Paſſage in writing. *Bacon.*
8. Ordinal relation. *Addiſon.*
9. State of actual operation; effect. *Dryden.*
10. Exiſtence; ſtate of being. *Swift.*
11. Rank; order of priority. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Precedence; priority. *Ben Jonſon.*
13. Office; publick character or employment. *Knolles.*

14. Room; way; ſpace for appearing or acting given by ceſſion. *Dryden.*
15. Ground; room. *Hammond.*
16. Station in life. *Duty of Man.*

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, French.]
1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office. *Milton.*
2. To fix; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh. *Locke.*
3. To put out at intereſt. *Pope.*

PLA'CER. *ſ.* [from *place*.] One who places.

PLA'CID. *a.* [*placidus*, Latin.]
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild. *Milton.*

PLA'CIDLY. *ad.* Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*

PLA'CIT. *ſ.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or *plaquet. ſ.* A petticoat. *Shak.*

PLA'GIARISM. *ſ.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY. *ſ.* [from *plagium*, Latin.]
1. A thief in literature; one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*
2. The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. *ſ.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; πλαγὴ.]
1. Peſtilence; a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive. *Bacon.*
2. State of miſery. *Pſalms.*
3. Any thing troubleſome or vexatious. *Prior.*

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with peſtilence.
2. To infect with diſeaſe; to oppreſs with calamity. *Shakſ. Milton.*
3. To trouble; to teaſe; to vex; to haraſs; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*

PLA'GUILY. *ad.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiouſly; horribly. *Dryden.*

PLA'GUY. *a.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troubleſome. *Donne.*

PLAICE. *ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fiſh.

PLAID. *ſ.* A ſtriped or variegated cloth; an outer looſe weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN. *a.* [*planus*, Latin.]
1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberance or excreſcences. In this ſenſe, eſpecially in philoſophical writings, it is frequently written *plane*. *Spenſer.*
2. Open; clear; flat. *Felton.*
3. Void of ornament; ſimple. *Dryden.*
4. Artleſs; not ſubtle; not ſpecious; not learned; ſimple. *Hammond.*
5. Honeſtly rough; open; ſincere; not ſoft in language. *Bacon.*
6. Mere; bare. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Evident; clear; diſcernible; not obſcure. *Denham.*
8. Not varied by much art; ſimple. *Sidney.*

PLAIN. *ad.*
1. Not obſcurely.
2. Diſtinctly; articulately. *Mark.*
3. Simply; with rough ſincerity. *Addiſon.*

PLAIN. *ſ.* [*plaine*, French.] Level ground; open field; flat expanſe; often, a field of battle. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre*, *je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *a.* [*plain* and *deal*.] Honeſt; open; acting without art. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *ſ.* Management void of art; ſincerity. *Dryden.*

PLA'INLY. *ad.* [from *plain*.]
1. Levelly; flatly.
2. Not ſubtilly; not ſpeciouſly.
3. Without ornament.
4. Without gloſs; ſincerely. *Pope.*
5. In earneſt; fairly. *Clarendon.*
6. Evidently; clearly; not obſcurely. *Milt.*

PLA'INNESS. *ſ.* [from *plain*.]
1. Levelneſs; flatneſs.
2. Want of ornament; want of ſhow. *Pope.*
3. Openneſs; rough ſincerity. *Sidney.*
4. Artleſneſs; ſimplicity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT. *ſ.* [*plainte*, French.]
1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.*
2. Exprobation of injury. *Bacon.*
3. Expreſſion of ſorrow. *Wotton.*

PLA'INTFUL. *a.* [*plaint* and *full*.] Complaining; audibly ſorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLA'INTIFF. *ſ.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another: oppoſed to the *defendant*. *Dryden.*

PLA'INTIFF. *a.* [*plaintif*, French.] Complaining: not in uſe. *Prior.*

PLA'INTIVE. *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expreſſive of ſorrow. *Dryd.*

PLA'INWORK. *ſ.* [*plain* and *work*.] Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery. *Pope.*

PLAIT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*.] A fold; a double. *Davies.*

To PLAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fold; to double. *Pope.*
2. To weave; to braid. *Peter.*
3. To intangle; to involve. *Shakſpeare.*

PLA'ITER. *ſ.* [from *plait*.] He that plaits.

PLAN. *ſ.* [*plan*, French.]
1. A ſcheme; a form; a model. *Addiſon.*
2. A plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcheme; to form in deſign. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY. *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLA'NCHED. *a.* [from *planch*.] Made of boards. *Shakſpeare.*

PLA'NCHER. *ſ.* [*plancher*, French.] A floor of wood: not uſed. *Bacon.*

PLA'NCHING. *ſ.* [In carpentry.] The laying the floors in a building.

PLANE. *ſ.* [*planus*, Latin. *Plain* is uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]
1. A level ſurface. *Cheyne.*
2. [*plane*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed. *Moxon.*

To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, French.]
1. To level; to ſmooth; to free from inequalities. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſmooth with a plane. *Moxon.*

PLANE-TREE. *ſ.* [*platanus*, Latin.] The introduction of this tree into England is owing to lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

PLA'NET. *ſ.* [*planeta*, Lat. πλανάω; *planette*, Fr.] *Planets* are the erratick or wandering ſtars: we now number the earth among the

primary *planets*, becauſe we know it moves round the ſun; and the moon is accounted among the ſecondary *planets*, ſince ſhe moves round the earth. *Harris.*

PLA'NETARY. *a.* [*planetaire*, French.]
1. Pertaining to the planets. *Granville.*
2. Under the domination of any particular planet. *Dryden.*
3. Produced by the planets. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick. *Blackmore.*

PLANE'TICAL. *a.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLA'NETSTRUCK. *a.* [*planet* and *ſtrike.*] Blaſted. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are ſo called, when made up of plain leaves.

PLANIME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *planimetry.*] Pertaining to the menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

PLANI'METRY. *ſ.* [*planus*, Latin; and μετρέω.] The menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*planus*, Latin, and πέταλον.] Flatleaved, as when the ſmall flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as in dandelion and ſuccory.

To PLA'NISH. *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To poliſh; to ſmooth. A word uſed by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE. *ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. and *ſphere.*] A ſphere projected on a plane.

PLANK. *ſ.* [*planche*, Fr.] A thick ſtrong board. *Chapman.*

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL. *a.* [*planus* and *conus*, Lat.] Level on one ſide and conical on others. *Grew.*

PLA'NOCONVEX. *a.* [*planus* and *convexus.*] Latin.] Flat on the one ſide and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT. *ſ.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]
1. Any thing produced from ſeed; any vegetable production.
2. A ſapling. *Dryden.*
3. [*planta*, Latin.] The ſole of the foot.

To PLANT. *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]
1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to ſet; to cultivate. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To procreate; to generate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To place; to fix. *Dryden.*
4. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh: as, *to* plant *a colony.* *Milton.*
5. To fill or adorn with ſomething planted: as, *he* planted *the garden or the country.*
6. To direct properly: as, *to* plant *a cannon.*

PLA'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*plantago*, Latin.] An herb, or herbs in general. *Shakſpeare.*

PLA'NTAIN. *ſ.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.]
1. An herb. *More.*
2. A tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL. *a.* [from *plant.*] Pertaining to plants: not uſed. *Glanville.*

PLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*plantatio*, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of planting.
2. The place planted. *King Charles.*
3. A colony. *Bacon.*
4. Introduction; eſtabliſhment. *K. Charles.*

PLA'NTED. *participle.* [from *plant.*] This word ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to ſignify ſettled; well grounded.

PLA'NTER. *ſ.* [*planteur*, French.]
1. One who ſows, ſets, or cultivates; cultivator. *Dryden.*
2. One who cultivates ground in the Weſt-Indian colonies. *Locke.*
3. One who diſſeminates or introduces. *Add.*

PLASH. *ſ.* [*plaſche*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall lake of water; a puddle. *Bacon.*
2. [from the verb.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, French.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY. *a.* [from *plaſh.*] Watery; filled with puddles. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *ſ.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed. *Woodw.*

PLA'STER. *ſ.* [*plaſtre*, Fr. from πλαζω.]
1. Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid, or figures caſt. *Pope.*
2. [*emplaſtrum*, Latin; in Engliſh, formerly *emplaſter.*] A glutinous or adheſive ſalve. *Sh.*

To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*plaſtrer*, French; from the noun.]
1. To overlay as with plaſter. *Bacon.*
2. To cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLA'STERER. *ſ.* [*plaſtrier*, French.]
1. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One who forms figures in plaſter. *Wotton.*

PLA'STICK. *a.* [πλαστικος.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*

PLA'STRON. ſ. [French.] A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them. *Dryden.*

To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *pluit.*] To weave; to make by texture. *Addiſon.*

PLAT. *ſ.* [more properly *plot*; plot, Saxon.] A ſmall piece of ground. *Milton.*

PLA'TANE. *ſ.* [*platane*, French; *platanus*, Latin.] The plane-tree. *Milton.*

PLATE. *ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, French.]
1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Sh.*
2. Armour of plates. *Spenſer.*
3. [*plata*, Spaniſh.] Wrought ſilver. *King.*
4. [*plat*, Fr. *platta*, Ital.] A ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dryd.*

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with plates. *Sandys.*
2. To arm with plates. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newton.*

PLA'TEN. *ſ.* Among printers, the flat part of the preſs whereby the impreſſion is made.

PLA'TFORM. *ſ.* [*plat*, flat, French, and *form.*]
1. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*
2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*
3. A level place before a fortification. *Sh.*
4. A ſcheme; a plan. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *aſpect.* In aſtrology, is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATO'ON. *ſ.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers. *Tickel.*

PLA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *plate.*] A large diſh, generally of earth. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT. } *ſ.* Applauſe. *Denham.*
PLAU'DITE. }

PLAUSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*plauſibilité*, French.] Speciouſneſs; ſuperficial appearance of right. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [*plauſible*, French.] Such as gains approbation; ſuperficially pleaſing or taking; ſpecious; popular. *Clarendon.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſhow of right. *Sanderſon.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *plauſible.*]
1. With fair ſhow; ſpeciouſly. *Collier.*
2. With applauſe: not in uſe. *Brown.*

PLAU'SIVE. *a.* [from *plaudo*, Latin.]
1. Applauding.
2. Plauſible. A word not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

To PLAY. *v. n.* [plezan, Saxon.]
1. To ſport; to frolick; to do ſomething not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*
3. To be diſmiſſed from work. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtleſly. *Temple.*
5. To do ſomething fanciful. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To practiſe ſarcaſtick merriment. *Pope.*
7. To mock; to practiſe illuſion. *Shakſp.*
8. To game; to contend at ſome game. *Shak.*
9. To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful. *Ad.*
10. To touch a muſical inſtrument. *Gran.*
11. To operate; to act. Uſed of any thing in motion: as, *the cannons* play. *Cheyne.*
12. To wanton; to move irregularly: *the leaves* play *with the wind.* *Dryden.*
13. To perſonate a drama. *Shakſpeare.*
14. To repreſent a character. *Donne.*
15. To act in any certain character. *Collier.*

To PLAY. *v. a.*
1. To put in action or motion: as, *he* played *his cannon.*
2. To uſe an inſtrument of muſick. *Gay.*
3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton.*
4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*

PLAY. *ſ.*
1. Action not impoſed; not work.
2. Amuſement; ſport. *Milton.*
3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.*
4. Game; practice of gaming; conteſt at a game. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Practice in any conteſt. *Tillotſon.*
6. Action; employment; office. *Dryden.*
7. Practice; action; manner of acting. *Sid.*
8. Act of touching an inſtrument.
9. Irregular and wanton motion.
10. A ſtate of agitation or ventilation. *Dry.*
11. Room for motion. *Moxon.*
12. Liberty of acting; ſwing. *Addiſon.*

PLA'YBOOK. *ſ.* [*play* and *book.*] Book of dramatick compoſitions. *Swift.*

PLA'YDAY. *ſ.* [*play* and *day.*] Day exempt from taſks or work. *Swift.*

PLA'YDEBT. *ſ.* [*play* and *debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

PLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *play.*]
1. One who plays.
2. An idler; a lazy perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Actor of dramatick ſcenes. *Sidney.*
4. A mimick. *Dryden.*
5. One who touches a muſical inſtrument.
6. A gameſter.
7. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *ſ.* [*play* and *fellow.*] Companion in amuſement. *Spenſer.*

PLA'YFUL. *a.* [*play* and *full.*] Sportive; full of levity. *Addiſon.*

PLA'YGAME. *ſ.* [*play* and *game.*] Play of children. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *ſ.* [*play* and *houſe.*] Houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented.

PLA'YPLEASURE. *ſ.* [*play* and *pleaſure.*] Idle amuſement. *Bacon.*

PLA'YSOME. *a.* [*play* and *ſome.*] Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *ſ.* Wantonneſs; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *ſ.* [*play* and *thing.*] Toy; thing to play with. *Otway.*

PLA'YWRIGHT. *ſ.* [*play* and *wright.*] A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA. *ſ.* [*plaid*, old French.]
1. The act or form of pleading.
2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading. *Sh.*
3. Allegation. *Milton.*
4. An apology; an excuſe. *Milton.*

To PLEACH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, Fr.] To bend; to interweave: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider*, French.]
1. To argue before a court of juſtice. *Gran.*
2. To ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt; to reaſon with another. *Sh.*
3. To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD. *v. a.*
1. To defend; to diſcuſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenſer.*
3. To offer as an excuſe. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE. *a.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER. *ſ.* [*plaideur*, French.]
1. One who argues in a court of juſtice. *Sw.*
2. One who ſpeaks for or againſt. *Shakſpeare.*

PLEA'DING. *ſ.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*

PLEA'SANCE. *ſ.* [*plaiſance*, Fr.] Gayety; pleaſantry: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PLEA'SANT. *a.* [*plaiſant*, French.]
1. Delightful; giving delight. *Pſalms.*
2. Grateful to the ſenſes. *Milton.*
3. Good-humoured; cheerful. *Addiſon.*
4. Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers.*
5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than uſe. *Locke.*

PLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* [from *pleaſant.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour. *Claren.*
3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Broome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *pleaſant.*]
1. Delightfulneſs; ſtate of being pleaſant.
2. Gayety; cheerfulneſs; merriment. *Till.*

PLEA'SANTRY. *ſ.* [*plaiſanterie*, French.]
1. Gayety; merriment. *Addiſon.*
2. Sprightly ſaying; lively talk. *Addiſon.*

***To* PLEASE.** *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.]
1. To delight; to gratify; to humour. *Pope.*
2. To ſatisfy; to content. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To obtain favour from: to be pleaſed *with*, is to approve; to favour. *Milton.*
4. *To be* PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony. *Dryden.*

***To* PLEASE.** *v. n.*
1. To give pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. To gain approbation. *Hoſea.*
3. To like; to chooſe. *Pope.*
4. To condeſcend; to comply. *Shakſpeare.*

PLEA'SER. *ſ.* [from *pleaſe.*] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY. *ad.* [from *pleaſing.*] In ſuch a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *pleaſing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN. *ſ.* [*pleaſe* and *man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

PLEA'SURABLE. *a.* [from *pleaſure.*] Delightful; full of pleaſure. *Bacon.*

PLEA'SURE. *ſ.* [*plaiſir*, French.]
1. Delight; gratification of the mind or ſenſes. *South.*
2. Looſe gratification. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Approbation. *Pſalms.*
4. What the will dictates. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*

***To* PLEA'SURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pleaſe; to gratify. *Tillotſon.*

PLEA'SUREFUL. *a.* [*pleaſure* and *full.*] Pleaſant; delightful: obſolete. *Abbot.*

PLEBEI'AN. *ſ.* [*plebeïen*, French; *plebeius*, Latin.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*

PLEBEI'AN. *a.*
1. Popular; conſiſting of mean perſons. *K. C.*
2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*
3. Vulgar; low; common. *Bacon.*

PLEDGE. *ſ.* [*pleige*, Fr. *pieggio*, Italian.]
1. Any thing put to pawn.
2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity; a pawn. *Rowe.*
3. A ſurety; a bail; an hoſtage. *Raleigh.*

***To* PLEDGE.** *v. a.* [*pleiger*, French; *pieggiare*, Italian.]
1. To put in pawn. *Pope.*
2. To give as warrant or ſecurity.
3. To ſecure by a pledge. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakſpeare.*

PLE'DGET. *ſ.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A ſmall maſs of lint. *Wiſeman.*

PLE'IADES } *ſ.* [*pleiades*, Lat. πλειάδες.]
PLE'IADS. } A northern conſtellation. *Milton. Dryden.*

PLE'NARILY. *ad.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NARINESS. *ſ.* [from *plenary.*] Fulneſs; completeneſs.

PLE'NARY. *a.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *Watts.*

PLE'NARY. *ſ.* Deciſive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

PLENILU'NARY. *a.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLE'NIPOTENCE. *ſ.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Latin.] Fulneſs of power.

PLE'NIPOTENT. *a.* [*plenipotens*, Latin.] Inveſted with full power. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY. *ſ.* [*plenipotentiaire*, French.] A negotiator inveſted with full power. *Stilling fleet.*

PLE'NIST. *ſ.* [from *plenus*, Latin.] One that holds all ſpace to be full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE. *ſ.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Latin; *plenitude*, French.]
1. Fulneſs; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*
2. Repletion; animal fulneſs; plethory. *Arb.*
3. Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon.*
4. Completeneſs. *Prior.*

PLE'NTEOUS. *a.* [from *plenty.*]
1. Copious; exuberant; abundant. *Milton.*
2. Fruitful; fertile. *Geneſis.*

PLE'NTEOUSLY. *ad.* Copiouſly, abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully. *Shakſpeare.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *plenteous.*] Abundance; fertility; plenty. *Geneſis.*

PLE'NTIFUL. *a.* [*plenty* and *full.*] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*

PLE'NTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *plentiful.*] Copiouſly; abundantly. *Addiſon.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *plentiful.*] The ſtate of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY. *ſ.* [from *plenus*, Latin, full.]
1. Abundance; ſuch a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.*
2. Fruitfulneſs; exuberance. *Thomſon.*
3. It is uſed, I think barbarouſly, for *plentiful.* *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel.*

PLE'ONASM. *ſ.* [*pleonaſmus*, Latin.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLESH. *ſ.* [A word uſed by *Spenſer* inſtead of *plaſh.*] A puddle; a boggy marſh.

PLE'THORA. *ſ.* [from πλεθώρα.] The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate, or health. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETHORE'TICK. } *a.* [from *plethora.*]
PLETHO'RICK. } Having a full habit.

PLE'THORY. *ſ.* [*plethore*, French; from πλεθώρα.] Fulneſs of habit *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'VIN. *ſ.* [*pleuvine*, Fr. *plevina*, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or aſſurance.

PLEURI'SY. *ſ.* [πλευρῖτις.] An inflammation of the pleura, or membrane that lines the cavity of the breaſt. *Quincy.*

PLEURI'TICAL. }
PLEU'RITICK. } *a.* [from *pleuriſy.*]
1. Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Denoting a pleuriſy. *Wiſeman.*

PLI'ABLE. *a.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, French.]

1. Eaſy to be bent; flexible. *South.*
2. Flexible of diſpoſition; eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *pliable.*]
1. Flexibility; eaſineſs to be bent.
2. Flexibility of mind. *South.*

PLI'ANCY. *ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Eaſineſs to be bent. *Addiſon.*

PLI'ANT. *a.* [*pliant*, French.]
1. Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber. *Addiſon.*
2. Eaſy to take a form. *Dryden.*
3. Eaſily complying. *Bacon.*
4. Eaſily perſuaded. *South.*

PLI'ANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Flexibility; toughneſs. *Bacon.*

PLICA'TION. } *ſ.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*,
PLI'CATURE. } Lat.] Fold; double.

PLI'ERS. *ſ.* [from *ply.*] An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT. *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]
1. To pledge; to give as ſurety. *Shakſp.*
2. [from *plico*, Lat.] To braid; to weave. *Sp.*

PLIGHT. *ſ.* [plihꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Condition; ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Good caſe. *Tuſſer.*
3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] *Shakſp.*
4. [from *to plight.*] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait. *Spenſer.*

PLINTH. *ſ.* [πλίνθος] In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar. *Harris.*

To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.
2. To travel laboriouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſtudy cloſely and dully. *Hudibras.*

PLO'DDER. *ſ.* [from *plod.*] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakſpeare.*

PLOT. *ſ.* [plot, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall extent of ground. *Tuſſer.*
2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*
3. A form; a ſcheme; a plan. *Spenſer.*
4. A conſpiracy; a ſecret deſign formed againſt another. *Daniel.*
5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarraſſed. *Roſcommon.*
6. Stratagem; ſecret combination to an ill end. *Milton.*
7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another. *Dryden.*
2. To contrive; to ſcheme. *Wotton.*

To PLOT. *v. a.*
1. To plan; to contrive. *Dryden.*
2. To deſcribe according to ichnography.

PLO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *plot.*]
1. Conſpirator. *Dryden.*
2. Contriver. *Shakſpeare.*

PLO'VER. *ſ.* [*pluvier*, French; *pluvialis*, Latin.] A lapwing. *Carew.*

PLOUGH. *ſ.* [plog, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed. *Mort.*
2. Tillage; culture of land.
3. A kind of plane. *Ainſworth.*

To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practiſe aration; to turn up the ground to receive ſeed. *Iſaiah.*

To PLOUGH. *v. a.*
1. To turn up with the plough. *Dryden.*
2. To bring to view by the plough. *Woodw.*
3. To furrow; to divide. *Addiſon.*
4. To tear; to hollow. *Shakſpeare.*

PLOU'GHBOY. *ſ.* [*plough* and *boy.*] A boy that follows the plough; a coarſe ignorant boy. *Watts.*

PLOU'GHER. *ſ.* [from *plough.*] One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenſer.*

PLOUGHLA'ND. *ſ.* [*plough* and *land.*] A farm for corn. *Donne.*

PLOU'GHMAN. *ſ.* [*plough* and *man.*]
1. One that attends or uſes the plough; a cultivator of corn. *Taylor.*
2. A groſs ignorant ruſtick. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſtrong laborious man. *Arbuthnot.*

PLOU'GHMONDAY. *ſ.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tuſſer.*

PLOU'GHSHARE. *ſ.* [*plough* and *ſhare.*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney.*

To PLUCK. *v. a.* [ploccian, Saxon.]
1. To pull with nimbleneſs or force; to ſnatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Gay.*
2. To ſtrip of feathers. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To *pluck up* a heart or ſpirit. A proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming of courage. *Knolles.*

PLUCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A pull; a draw; a ſingle act of plucking. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLU'CKER. *ſ.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks. *Shakſpeare.*

PLUG. *ſ.* [*plugg*, Swediſh; *pluggbe*, Dutch.] A ſtopple; any thing driven hard into another body to ſtop a hole. *Boyle.*

To PLUG. *v. n.* To ſtop with a plug. *Sharp.*

PLUM. *ſ.* [plum, plumꝛneop, Saxon.]
1. A fruit with a ſtone. *Locke.*
2. Raiſin; grape dried in the ſun. *Shakſp.*
3. [In the cant of the city.] The ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds. *Addiſon.*
4. A kind of play, called How many *plums* for a penny. *Ainſworth.*

PLU'MAGE. *ſ.* [*plumage*, French.] Feathers; ſuit of feathers. *Bacon.*

PLUMB. *ſ.* [*plomb*, French; *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Moxon.*

PLUMB. *ad.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Ray.*

To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſound; to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift.*
2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBER. *ſ.* [*plombier*, French.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written *plummer.*

PLU'MBERY. *ſ.* [from *plumber.*] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.

PLU'MCAKE. *ſ.* [*plum* and *cake.*] Cake made with raiſins. *Hudibras.*

PLUME. *ſ.* [*plume*, French; *pluma*, Latin.]
1. Feather of birds. *Milton.*
2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Dryden.*
3. Pride; towering mien. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Token of honour; prize of conteſt. *Milt.*
5. That part of the ſeed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk. *Quincy.*

To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pick and adjuſt feathers. *Mortimer.*
2. [*plumer*, Fr.] To ſtrip of feathers. *Ray.*
3. To ſtrip; to pill. *Bacon.*
4. To place as a plume. *Milton.*
5. To adorn with plumes. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To make proud: as, *he* plumes *himſelf.*

PLUMEA'LLUM. *ſ.* [*alumen plumoſum*, Lat.] A kind of aſbeſtos. *Wilkins.*

PLUMI'GEROUS. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered.

PLU'MIPEDE. *ſ.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Latin.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLU'MMET. *ſ.* [from *plumb.*]
1. A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity is diſcerned. *Milton.*
2. Any weight. *Wilkins.*

PLUMO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *plumous.*] The ſtate of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS. *a.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, Lat.] Feathery; reſembling feathers. *Woodward.*

PLUMP. *a.* [perhaps from *plum*, when full and ripe.] Somewhat fat; not lean; ſleek; full and ſmooth. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLUMP. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluſter; a number joined in one maſs. Now corrupted to *clump.* *Sandys.*

To PLUMP, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to ſwell; to make large. *Boyle.*

To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]
1. To fall like a ſtone in the water.
2. [from the adjective.] To be ſwollen.

PLUMP. *ad.* [probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps from the ſound of a ſtone falling on the water.] With a ſudden fall. *Ben Jonſon.*

PLU'MPER. *ſ.* Something worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks. *Swift.*

PLU'MPNESS. *ſ.* Fulneſs; diſpoſition toward fatneſs. *Newton.*

PLU'MPORRIDGE. *ſ.* [*plum* and *porridge.*] Porridge with plums. *Addiſon.*

PLU'MPUDDING. *ſ.* [*plum* and *pudding.*] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY. *a.* Plump; fat. *Shakſpeare.*

PLU'MY. *a.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*

To PLU'NDER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To pillage; to rob in an hoſtile way. *South.*
2. To take by pillage. *Dryden.*
3. To rob as a thief. *Pope.*

PLU'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pillage; ſpoils gotten in war. *Otway.*

PLU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *plunder.*]
1. Hoſtile pillager; ſpoiler.
2. A thief; a robber. *Addiſon.*

To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, French.]
1. To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid. *Dryden.*
2. To put into any ſtate ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
3. To hurry into any diſtreſs. *Watts.*
4. To force in ſuddenly. *Watts*

To PLUNGE. *v. n.*
1. To ſink ſuddenly into water; to dive. *Sh.*
2. To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs. *Tillotſon.*

PLUNGE. *ſ.*
1. Act of putting or ſinking under water.
2. Difficulty; ſtrait; diſtreſs. *Baker.*

PLU'NGEON. *ſ.* [*mergus*, Latin.] A ſea bird. *Ainſworth.*

PLU'NGER. *ſ.* [from *plunge.*] One that plunges; a diver.

PLU'NKET. *ſ.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainſ.*

PLU'RAL. *a.* [*pluralis*, Latin.] Implying more than one. *Shakſpeare.*

PLU'RALIST. *ſ.* [*pluraliſte*, French.] One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one, with cure of ſouls. *Collier.*

PLURA'LITY. *ſ.* [*pluralité*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number. *Bacon.*
2. A number more than one. *Hammond.*
3. More cures of ſouls than one.
4. The greater number; the majority. *L'Eſt.*

PLU'RALLY. *ad.* [from *plural.*] In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLUSH. *ſ.* [*peluche*, French.] A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth; ſhag. *Boyle.*

PLU'SHER. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL. } *a.* [from *pluvia*, Lat.] Rainy;
PLU'VIOUS. } relating to rain. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL. *ſ.* [*pluvial*, French.] A prieſt's cope. *Ainſworth.*

To PLY. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch.]
1. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately. *Dryden.*
2. To employ with diligence; to keep buſy; to ſet on work. *Hudibras.*
3. To practiſe diligently. *Milton.*
4. To ſolicit importunately. *South.*

To PLY. *v. n.*
1. To work, or offer ſervice. *Spectator.*
2. To go in haſte. *Milton.*
3. To buſy one's ſelf. *Dryden.*
4. [*plier*, French.] To bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bent; turn; form; caſt; bias. *Bacon.*
2. Plait; fold. *Arbuthnot.*

PLY'ERS. *ſ.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMA'TICAL. } *a.* [πνευματικὸς]
PNEUMA'TICK. }
1. Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Locke.*
2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind. *Bacon.*

PNEUMA'TICKS. *ſ.* [*pneumatique*, French; πνεῦμα.]
1. A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*
2. In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances: as God, angels, and the ſouls of men.

PNEUMATO'LOGY. *ſ.* [πνευμαλολογία.] The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

To POACH. *v. a.* [*oeufs pochés*, French.]
1. To boil ſlightly. *Bacon.*
2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs ſlightly. *Bacon.*
3. [*pocher*, French, to pierce.] To ſtab; to pierce. *Carew.*
4. [from *poche*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by ſtealth. *Garth.*

To POACH. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.]
1. To ſteal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldham.*
2. To be damp. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD. *ſ.* A kind of waterfowl.

POA'CHER. *ſ.* [from *poach.*] One who ſteals game. *More.*

POA'CHINESS. *ſ.* Marſhineſs; dampneſs. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY. *a.* Damp; marſhy. *Mortimer.*

POCK. *ſ.* [from *pox.*] A puſtule raiſed by the ſmallpox.

PO'CKET. *ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.]
1. The ſmall bag inſerted into clothes. *Prior.*
2. A pocket is uſed in trade for a certain quantity: as, a *pocket* of hops.

To PO'CKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, French; from the noun.]
1. To put in the pocket. *Pope.*
2. *To* POCKET *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely. *Prior.*

PO'CKETBOOK. *ſ.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes. *Watts.*

PO'CKETGLASS. *ſ.* [*pocket* and *glaſs.*] Portable looking-glaſs. *Swift.*

PO'CKHOLE. *ſ.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or ſcar made by the ſmallpox. *Donne.*

PO'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *pocky.*] The ſtate of being pocky.

PO'CKY. *a.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*

PO'CULENT. *a.* [*poculum*, Latin.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

POD. *ſ.* [*bodt*, Dutch, a little houſe.] The capſule of legumes; the caſe of ſeeds. *Mort.*

PODA'GRICAL. *a.* [ποδαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα.]
1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*
2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER. *ſ.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peaſcods, beans, and other pulſe.

PODGE. *ſ.* A puddle; a plaſh. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *ſ.* [*poëma*, Latin; ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical compoſition. *B. Jonſon.*

PO'ESY. *ſ.* [*poëſie*, French; *poëſis*, Latin; ποίησις.]
1. The art of writing poems. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Poem; metrical compoſition; poetry. *Sh.*
3. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'ET. *ſ.* [*poëte*, Fr. *poëta*, Lat. ποιητὴς.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in meaſure. *Milton.*

POETA'STER. ſ. [Latin.] A vile petty poet. *Ben Jonſon.*

PO'ETESS. *ſ.* [from *poet.*] A ſhe poet.

POE'TICAL. } *a.* [ποιητικὸς; *poëtique*, Fr.]
POE'TICK. } *poëticus*, Lat.] Expreſſed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; ſuitable to poetry. *Hale.*

POE'TICALLY. *ad.* With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*

To POE'TI'ZE. *v. n.* [*poetiſer*, French; from *poet.*] To write like a poet. *Donne.*

PO'ETRESS. *ſ.* [from *poetris*, Latin.] A ſhe poet. *Spenſer.*

PO'ETRY. *ſ.* [ποιητρια.]
1. Metrical compoſition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleaveland.*
2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakſpeare.*

POI'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *poignant.*]
1. The power of ſtimulating the palate; ſharpneſs. *Swift.*
2. The power of irritation; aſperity.

POI'GNANT. *a.* [*poignant*, French.]
1. Sharp; ſtimulating the palate. *Locke.*
2. Severe; piercing; painful. *South.*
3. Irritating; ſatirical; keen.

POINT. *ſ.* [*pointe*, *point*, French.]
1. The ſharp end of any thing. *Temple.*
2. A ſtring with a tag. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Headland; promontory. *Addiſon.*
4. A ſting of an epigram. *Dryden.*
5. An indiviſible part of ſpace. *Locke.*
6. An indiviſible part of time; a moment.
7. A ſmall ſpace. *Prior.*
8. Punctilio; nicety. *Milton.*
9. Part required of time or ſpace; critical moment; exact place. *Atterbury.*
10. Degree; ſtate. *Sidney.*
11. Note of diſtinction in writing; a ſtop.
12. A ſpot; a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots; the ace or ſiſe *point*
13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compaſs, is divided. *Bacon.*
14. Particular place to which any thing is directed. *Brown.*
15. Particular; particular mode. *Shakſpeare.*
16. An aim; the act of aiming or ſtriking. *Shakſpeare.*
17. The particular thing required; the aim the thing *points* at. *Reſcommon.*
18. Particular; inſtance. *Temple.*
19. A ſingle poſition; a ſingle aſſertion; ſingle part of a complicated queſtion; a ſingle part of any whole. *Baker.*
20. A note; a tune. *Shakſpeare.*
21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, *an arrow is ſhot to the* pointblank, *or white mark. Shak.*
22. *Point de viſe*; exact or exactly in the point of view. *Bacon.*

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſharpen; to forge or grind to a point.
2. To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. *Milton.*
3. To direct the eye or notice. *Pope.*
4. To ſhow as by directing the finger. *Add.*
5. [*pointer*, French.] To direct toward a place: *he* pointed *his gun.*
6. To diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT. *v. n.*
1. To note with the finger; to force on the notice, by directing the finger toward it. *Ray.*
2. To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points. *Forbes.*
3. To indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen. *Gay.*
4. To ſhow diſtinctly. *Swift.*

POI'NTED. *a.* or *participle.* [from *point.*]
1. Sharp; having a ſharp point or pique. *Dr.*
2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits. *Pope.*

POI'NTEDLY. *ad.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *pointed.*]
1. Sharpneſs; pickedneſs with aſperity. *B. J.*
2. Epigrammatical ſmartneſs. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEL. *ſ.* Any thing on a point. *Derham.*

POI'NTER. *ſ.* [from *point.*]
1. Any thing that points. *Watts.*
2. A dog that points out the game to ſportſmen. *Gay.*

POI'NTINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*pointing* and *ſtock.*] Something made the object of ridicule. *Shak.*

POI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *point.*] Blunt; not ſharp; obtuſe. *Dryden.*

POI'SON. *ſ.* [*poiſon*, French.]
1. That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes; venom. *Davies.*
2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

To POI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with poiſon. *Roſcommon.*
2. To attack, injure, or kill by poiſon given. *Maccabees.*
3. To corrupt; to taint. *Shakſpeare.*

POI'SON-TREE *ſ.* [*toxicodendron.*] A plant.

POI'SONER. *ſ.* [from *poiſon.*]
1. One who poiſons. *Dryden.*
2. A corrupter. *South.*

POI'SONOUS. *a.* [from *poiſon.*] Venomous; having the qualities of poiſon. *Cheyne.*

POI'SONOUSLY *ad.* Venomouſly. *South.*

POI'SONOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *poiſonous.*] The quality of being poiſonous; venomouſneſs.

POI'TREL. *ſ.* [*poittrel*, French.]
1. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe. *Skinner.*
2. A graving tool. *Ainſworth.*

POIZE. *ſ.* [*poids*, French.]
1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. *Spenſer.*
2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium. *Bentley.*
3. A regulating power. *Dryden.*

To POIZE. *v. a.* [*peſer*, French.]
1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.*
2. To load with weight. *Dryden.*
3. To be equiponderant to. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To weigh. *South.*
5. To oppreſs with weight. *Shakſpeare.*

POKE. *ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *poche*, French.] A pocket; a ſmall bag. *Drayton.*

To POKE. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swediſh.] To feel in the dark; to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument. *Brown.*

PO'KER. *ſ.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire. *Swift.*

POKING-STICK. *ſ.* An inſtrument anciently made uſe of to adjuſt the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'LAR. *a.* [*polaire*, French; from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; iſſuing from the pole. *Prior.*

POLA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole. *Brown.*

PO'LARY. *a.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Br.*

POLE. *ſ.* [*polus*, Latin; *pole*, French.]
1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Milton.*
2. [pole, Saxon.] A long ſtaff. *Bacon.*
3. A tall piece of timber erected. *Shakſp.*
4. A meaſure of length containing five yards and a half *Spenſer.*
5. An inſtrument of meaſuring. *Bacon.*

To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with poles. *Mortimer.*

PO'LEAXE. *ſ.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howel.*

PO'LECAT. *ſ.* [*Pole* or *Poliſh* cat.] The fitchew; a ſtinking animal. *L'Eſtrange.*

PO'LEDAVY. *ſ.* A ſort of coarſe cloth.

POLE'MICAL. } *a.* [πολεμικὸς.] Controver-
POLE'MICK. } ſial; diſputative. *South.*

POLE'MICK. *ſ.* Diſputant; controvertiſt *Pope.*

POLE'MOSCOPE. *ſ.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perſpective glaſs, contrived for ſeeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

PO'LESTAR. *ſ.* [*pole* and *ſtar.*]
1. A ſtar near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynoſure; lodeſtar. *Dryden.*
2. Any guide or director.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *ſ.* [*polium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

PO'LICE. ſ. [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. *a.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration. *Bacon.*

PO'LICY. *ſ.* [πολιτεία; *politia*, Latin.]
1. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers.
2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; ſtratagem. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [*poliça*, Spaniſh.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket.

To PO'LISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]
1. To ſmooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloſs. *Granville.*
2. To make elegant of manners. *Milton.*

To PO'LISH. *v. n.* To anſwer to the act of poliſhing; to receive a gloſs. *Bacon.*

PO'LISH. *ſ.* [*poli*, *poliſſure*, French.]
1. Artificial gloſs; brightneſs given by attrition. *Newton.*
2. Elegance of manners. *Addiſon.*

PO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *poliſh.*] Capable of being poliſhed.

PO'LISHER. *ſ.* [from *poliſh.*] The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs. *Addiſon.*

POLI'TE. *a.* [*politus*, Latin.]
1. Gloſſy; ſmooth. *Newton.*
2. Elegant of manners. *Pope.*

POLI'TELY. *ad.* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; genteelly.

POLI'TENESS. *ſ.* [*politeſſe*, Fr.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift.*

POLI'TICAL. *a.* [πολιτικὸς.]
1. Relating to politicks; relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs; civil. *Rogers.*
2. Cunning; ſkilful.

POLI'TICALLY. *ad.*
1. With relation to publick adminiſtration.
2. Artfully; politickly.

POLITICA'STER *ſ.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks. *L'Eſtrange.*

POLITI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*politicien*, French.]
1. One verſed in the arts of government; one ſkilled in politicks. *Dryden.*
2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *Milton.*

PO'LITICK. *a.* [πολιτικὸς.]
1. Political; civil. *Temple.*
2. Prudent; verſed in affairs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Artful; cunning. *Bacon.*

PO'LITICKLY. *ad.* Artfully; cunningly. *Sh.*

PO'LITICKS. *ſ.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτικὴ.] The ſcience of government; the art or practice of adminiſtering publick affairs. *Addiſon.*

PO'LITURE. *ſ.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloſs given by the act of poliſhing.

PO'LITY. *ſ.* [πολιτία.] A form of government; civil conſtitution. *Hooker.*

POLL. *ſ.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]
1. The head. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A catalogue or liſt of perſons; a regiſter of heads or perſons. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A fiſh called generally a chub, or chevin.

To POLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon.*
2. In this ſenſe is uſed, *polled* ſheep. *Mort.*
3. To pull off hair from the head; to clip ſhort; to ſhear. *Ezekiel.*
4. To mow; to crop. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To plunder; to ſtrip; to pill. *Bacon.*
6. To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons.
7. To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter. *Dryden.*
8. To inſert into a number as a voter. *Tick.*

PO'LLARD. *ſ.* [from *poll.*]
1. A tree lopped. *Bacon.*
2. A clipped coin. *Camden.*
3. The chub fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

PO'LLEN. *ſ.* A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as alſo a ſort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

PO'LLENGER. *ſ.* Bruſhwood. *Tuſſer.*

PO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *poll.*]
1. Robber; pillager; plunderer. *Bacon.*
2. He who votes or polls.

PO'LLEVIL. *ſ.* [*poll* and *evil.*] A large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck. *Far. Dict.*

PO'LLOCK. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

To POLLU'TE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin.]
1. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To taint with guilt. *Milton.*
3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill. *Dryden.*

POLLU'TEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLU'TER. *ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden.*

POLLU'TION. *ſ.* [*pollutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of defiling. *Ayliffe.*
2. The ſtate of being defiled; defilement.

PO'LTRON. *ſ.* A coward; a nidget; a ſcoundrel. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'LY. *ſ.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

PO'LY. [πολὺς.] A prefix often found in the compoſition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POLYACOU'STICK. *a.* [πολὺς and ἀκούω.] That multiplies or magnifies ſounds.

POLYA'NTHOS. *ſ.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant. *Thomſon.*

POLYE'DRICAL. } *a* [from πολύεδρος;
POLYE'DROUS. } *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many ſides. *Boyle. Woodward.*

POLY'GAMIST. *ſ.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *ſ.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives. *Graunt.*

PO'LYGLOT. *a.* [πολυγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Howel.*

PO'LYGON. *ſ.* [πολὺς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*

POLY'GONAL. *a.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

PO'LYGRAM. *ſ.* [πολὺς and γράμμα.] A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.

POLY'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [πολὺς and γραφὴ.] The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners of ciphers; as alſo deciphering the ſame.

POLY'LOGY. *ſ.* [πολὺς and λογὸς.] Talkativeneſs.

POLY'MATHY. *ſ.* [πολὺς and μάθανω.] The knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects.

POLYPE'TALOUS. *a.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLY'PHONISM. *ſ.* [πολὺς and φωνὴ.] Multiplicity of ſound. *Derham.*

PO'LYPODY. *ſ.* [*polypodium*, Lat.] A capillary plant. *Miller.*

PO'LYPOUS. *a.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'LYPUS. *ſ.* [πολὺπους; *polype*, French.]
1. Any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*
2. A ſea animal with many feet. *Pope.*

PO'LYSCOPE. *ſ.* [πολὺς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glaſs.

PO'LYPAST. *ſ.* [*polypaſte*, Fr.] A machine conſiſting of many pullies.

POLYSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [πολὺς and σπέρμα.] Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *polyſyllable.*] Having many ſyllables; pertaining to a polyſyllable.

POLYSY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [πολὺς and συλλαβὴ.] A word of many ſyllables. *Holder.*

POLYSY'NDETON. *ſ.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* ſaw, *and* overcame.

POLYTHE'ISM. *ſ.* [πολὺς and θεὸς.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stilling fleet.*

POLYTHE'IST. *ſ.* [πολὺς and θεὸς.] One that holds plurality of gods. *Duncomb.*

POMA'CE. *ſ.* [*pomaceum*, Latin.] The droſs of cider preſſings.

POMA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of apples. *Philips.*

POMA'DE. *ſ* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Ital.] A fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER. *ſ.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A ſweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Shak.*

POMA'TUM. ſ. [Latin.] An ointment.

To POME. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple.

POMECI'TRON. *ſ.* [*pome* and *citron.*] A citron apple.

POMEGRA'NATE *ſ.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.]
1. The tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Thomſon.*

PO'MEROY. } *ſ.* A ſort of apple.
PO'MEROYAL. } *Ainſworth.*

POMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind. *Ray.*

PO'MMEL. *ſ.* [*pomeau*, French.]
1. A round ball or knob. *Sidney.*
2. The knob that balances the blade of the ſword. *Sidney.*
2. The protuberant part of a ſaddle before.

To PO'MMEL. *v. a.* [*pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruiſe; to punch.

POMP. *ſ.* [*pompa*, Latin.]
1. Splendour; pride. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation. *Addiſon.*

PO'MPHOLYX. *ſ.* A white, light, and friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering to the domes of the furnaces, and to the covers of the crucibles, in which braſs is made. *Hill.*

PO'MPION. *ſ.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumkin.

PO'MPIRE. *ſ.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Latin.] A ſort of pearmain. *Ainſworth.*

PO'MPOUS. *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand. *Pope.*

PO'MPOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; ſplendidly. *Dryden.*

PO'MPOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; ſplendour; ſhowineſs; oſtentatiouſneſs. *Addiſon.*

POND. *ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *pound*; punban, Saxon, to ſhut up.] A ſmall pool or lake of water; a baſin; water not running or emitting any ſtream. *Woodward.*

To POND. *v. a.* To ponder: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To PO'NDER. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to conſider; to attend. *Bac.*

To PO'NDER. *v. n.* To think; to muſe: with *on.* Improper uſe. *Dryden.*

PO'NDERABLE. *a.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; menſurable by ſcales. *Brown.*

PO'NDERAL. *a.* [from *pondus*, Latin.] Eſtimated by weight; diſtinguiſhed from numeral. *Arbuthnot.*

PONDERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *ponder.*] He who ponders.

PONDERO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Weight; gravity; heavineſs. *Brown.*

PO'NDEROUS. *a.* [*ponderoſus*, Latin.]
1. Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.*
2. Important; momentous. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Forcible; ſtrongly impulſive. *Dryden.*

PO'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ponderous.*] With great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Heavineſs; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*

PO'NDWEED. *ſ.* [*potamogeiton.*] A plant.

PO'NENT. *a.* [*ponente*, Ital.] Weſtern. *Milt.*

PO'NIARD. *ſ.* [*poignard*, Fr.] A dagger; a ſhort ſtabbing weapon. *Dryden.*

To PO'NIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, French.] To ſtab with a poniard.

PONK. *ſ.* A nocturnal ſpirit; a hag. *Spenſer.*

PO'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*

PO'NTIFF. *ſ.* [*pontifex*, Latin.]
1. A prieſt; a high prieſt. *Bacon.*
2. The pope.

PONTI'FICAL. *a.* [*pontificalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a high prieſt.
2. Popiſh. *Baker.*
3. Splendid; magnificent. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [from *pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-building.

PONTI'FICAL. *ſ.* [*pontificale*, Latin.] A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical. *Stillingfleet.*

PONTI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *pontifical.*] In a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE. *ſ.* [*pontificatus*, Latin.] Papacy; popedom. *Addiſon.*

PO'NTIFICE. *ſ.* [*pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. *Milton.*

PONTIFI'CIAN. *a.* [from *pontiff.*] Adhering to the pope; popiſh. *White.*

PO'NTLEVIS. *ſ.* A diſorderly action of a horſe in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running. *Bailey.*

PONTO'N. ſ. [Fr.] A floating bridge or invention to paſs over water, made of two great boats placed at ſome diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their ſides. *Mil. Dict.*

PO'NY. *ſ.* A ſmall horſe.

POOL. *ſ.* [pul, Saxon.] A lake of ſtanding water. *Burnet.*

POOP. *ſ.* [*pouppe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindermoſt part of the ſhip. *Knolles.*

POOR. *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*, Spaniſh.]
1. Not rich; indigent; neceſſitous; oppreſſed with want. *Pope.*
2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value. *Bacon.*
3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Davies.*
4. Unimportant. *Swift.*
5. Unhappy; uneaſy; pitiable. *Waller.*
6. Mean; depreſſed; low; dejected. *Bacon.*
7. [A word of tenderneſs.] Dear. *Prior.*
8. [A word of ſlight contempt.] Wretched. *Baker.*
9. Not good; not fit for any purpoſe. *Shakſ.*
10. *The* POOR. Thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of the community; thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others. *Sprat.*
11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* ſoil.
12. Lean; ſtarved; emaciated. *Ben Jonſon.*
13. Without ſpirit; flaccid.

POORJOHN. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

POO'RLY. *ad.* [from *poor*]
1. Without wealth. *Sidney.*
2. Not proſperouſly; with little ſucceſs. *Bac.*
3. Meanly; without ſpirit. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Without dignity. *Wotton.*

POO'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *poor.*]
1. Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.*
2. Meanneſs; lowneſs; want of dignity. *Add.*
3. Sterility; barrenneſs. *Bacon.*

POO'RSPIRITED. *a.* [*poor* and *ſpirit.*] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*

POO'RSPIRITEDNESS. *ſ.* Meanneſs; cowardice. *South.*

POP. *ſ.* [*poppyſma*, Lat.] A ſmall ſmart quick ſound. Formed from the ſound. *Addiſon.*

To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, ſudden, and unexpected motion. *Swift.*

To POP. *v. a.*
1. To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily, or unexpectedly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhift. *Locke.*

POPE. *ſ.* [*papa*, Lat. πάππας.]
1. The biſhop of Rome. *Peacham.*
2. A ſmall fiſh, by ſome called a ruff. *Walt.*

PO'PEDOM. *ſ.* [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'PERY. *ſ.* [from *pope.*] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*

PO'PESEYE. *ſ.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

PO'PGUN. *ſ.* [*pop* and *gun.*] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noiſe. *Cheyne.*

PO'PINJAY. *ſ.* [*papegay*, Dutch.]
1. A parrot. *Aſcham.*
2. A woodpecker. *Peacham.*
3. A trifling fop. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'PISH. *a.* [from *pope.*] Taught by the pope; relating to popery. *Hooker.*

PO'PISHLY. *ad.* With tendency to popery; in a popiſh manner. *Pope.*

PO'PLAR. *ſ.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.] A tree. *Pope.*

PO'PPY. *ſ.* [popiȝ, Sax. *papaver*, Latin.] A plant Of theſe are eighteen ſpecies. *Miller.*

PO'PULACE. *ſ.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*

PO'PULACY. *ſ.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Decay of Piety.*

PO'PULAR. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]
1. Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.*
2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical. *Hooker.*
3. Beloved by the people; pleaſing to the people. *Clarendon.*
4. Studious of the favour of the people. *Add.*
5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* diſtemper.

POPULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*popularitas*, Latin.]
1. Graciouſneſs among the people; ſtate of being favoured by the people. *Dryden.*
2. Repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar. *Bacon.*

PO'PULARLY. *ad.* [from *popular.*]
1. In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd. *Dryden.*
2. According to vulgar conception. *Brown.*

To PO'PULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, Lat.] To breed people. *Bacon.*

POPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *populate.*] The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*

POPULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *populous.*] Populouſneſs; multitude of people. *Brown.*

PO'PULOUS. *a.* [*populoſus*, Latin.] Full of people; numerouſly inhabited. *Milton.*

PO'PULOUSLY. *ad.* With much people.

PO'PULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *populous.*] The ſtate of abounding with people. *Temple.*

PO'RCELAIN. *ſ.* [*porcelaine*, French.]
1. China; china ware; fine diſhes, of a middle nature between earth and glaſs. *Br.*
2. [*portulaca*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PORCH. *ſ.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Latin.]
1. A roof ſupported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RCUPINE. *ſ.* [*porc eſpi*, or *epic*, Fr.] The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig; and its whole body is covered with quills. *Hill.*

PORE. *ſ.* [*pore*, Fr. πόρος.]
1. Spiracle of the ſkin; paſſage of perſpiration. *Bacon.*
2. Any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage. *Quincy.*

To PORE. *v. n.* To look with great intenſeneſs and care; to examine with great attention. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'REBLIND. *a.* [*pore* and *blind*; commonly ſpoken and written *purblind.*] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted. *Bacon.*

PO'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *pory.*] Fulneſs of pores. *Wiſeman.*

PORI'STICK *method.* [πορίσικος.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be reſolved.

PORK. *ſ.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swine's fleſh unſalted. *Floyer.*

PO'RKER. *ſ.* [from *pork.*] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*

PO'RKEATER. *ſ.* [*pork* and *eater.*] One who feeds on pork. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RKET. *ſ.* [from *pork.*] A young hog. *Dryden.*

PO'RKLING. *ſ.* [from *pork.*] A young pig. *Tuſſer.*

PORO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *porous.*] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*

PO'ROUS. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages. *Milton.*

PO'ROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *porous.*] The quality of having pores; the porous part. *Digby.*

PO'RPHYRE. } *ſ.* [from πορφύρα; *porphy-*
PO'RPHYRY. } *rites*, Latin.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke. Peacham.*

PO'RPOISE. } *ſ.* [*porc poiſſon*, Fr.] The
PO'RPUS. } ſeahog. *Locke. Swift.*

PORRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*porraceus*, Latin; *porrace*, French.] Greeniſh. *Wiſeman.*

PORRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching forth.

PO'RRET. *ſ.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A ſcallion. *Br.*

PO'RRIDGE. *ſ.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RRIDGEPOT. *ſ.* [*porridge* and *pot.*] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PO'RRINGER. *ſ.* [from *porridge.*]

1. A veſſel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.*
2. It ſeems in *Shakſpeare*'s time to have been a word of contempt for a headdreſs.

PORT. *ſ.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Latin.]

1. A harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. *Shak.*
2. [*porta*, Latin.] A gate. *Pſalms.*
3. The aperture in a ſhip, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.*
4. [*portée*, French.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Fairfax.*

To **PORT.** *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, French.] To carry in form. *Milton.*

PO'RTABLE. *a.* [*portabilis*, Latin.]

1. Manageable by the hand.
2. Such as may be born along with one. *South.*
3. Such as is tranſported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.*
4. Sufferable; ſupportable. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *portable.*] The quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE. *ſ.* [*portage*, French.]

1. The price of carriage. *Fell.*
2. [from *port.*] Porthole. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RTAL. *ſ.* [*portail*, Fr.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sandys.*

PO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenſer.*

PORTA'SS. *ſ.* [ſometimes called *portuis.*] A breviary; a prayer book. *Camden.*

PO'RTCLUSE. } *ſ.* [*portecouliſſe*, Fr.] A
PORTCU'LLIS. } ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenſer.*

To **PO'RTCULLIS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to ſhut up. *Shakſpeare.*

To **PORTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreſhow as omens. *Reſcom.*

PORTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *portend.*] The act of foretokening: not in uſe. *Brown.*

PORTE'NT. *ſ.* [*portentum*, Latin.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening miſery. *Dryden.*

PORTE'NTOUS. *a.* [*portentoſus*, Lat.]

1. Foretokening ill; ominous. *Shak.*
2. Monſtrous; prodigious; wonderful. *Roſc.*

PO'RTER. *ſ.* [*portier*, French; from *porta*, Latin, a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate. *Arb.*
2. One who waits at the door to receive meſſages. *Pope.*
3. [*porteur*, Fr.] One who carries burdens for hire. *Howel.*

PO'RTERAGE. *ſ.* [from *porter.*] Money paid for carriage.

PO'RTESSE. *ſ.* See **PORTASS.** *Spenſer.*

PO'RTGLAVE. *ſ.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Erſe.] A ſword-bearer. *Ainſworth.*

PO'RTGRAVE. } *ſ.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*,
PO'RTGREVE. } Teut. a keeper.] The keeper of a gate: obſolete.

PO'RTHOLE. *ſ.* [from *port* and *hole.*] A hole cut like a window in a ſhip's ſide where a gun is placed.

PO'RTICO. *ſ.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*

PO'RTION. *ſ.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]

1. A part. *Waller.*
2. A part aſſigned; an allotment; a dividend. *Waller.*
3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior.*
4. A wife's fortune.

To **PO'RTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.*
2. To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*

PO'RTIONER. *ſ.* [from *portion.*] One that divides.

PO'RTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of perſonage. *Camden.*

PO'RTLY. *a.* [from *port.*]

1. Grand of mien. *Spenſer.*
2. Bulky; ſwelling. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RTMAN. *ſ.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports.

PORTMA'NTEAU. *ſ.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A cheſt or bag in which clothes are carried.

PO'RTRAIT. *ſ.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Prior.*

To **PO'RTRAIT.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenſer.*

PO'RTRAITURE. *ſ.* [*pourtraiture*, Fr.] Picture; painted reſemblance. *Brown.*

To **PO'RTRAY.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to deſcribe by picture. *Dryd.*
2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*

PO'RTRESS. *ſ.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a gate. *Swift.*

PO'RWIGLE. *ſ.* A tadpole or young frog not fully ſhaped. *Brown.*

PO'RY. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Full of pores. *Dryden.*

To POSE. *v. a.* [ȝepoſe, Saxon.]
1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand or ſtop. *Hammond.*
2. To appoſe; to interrogate. *Bacon.*

PO'SER. *ſ.* [from *poſe.*] One that aſks queſtions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*

PO'SITED. *a.* [*poſitus*, Latin.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*

POSI'TION. *ſ.* [*poſition*, Fr. *poſitio*, Latin.]
1. State of being placed; ſituation. *Temple.*
2. Principle laid down. *Hooker.*
3. Advancement of any principle. *Brown.*
4. [In grammar.] The ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants, as, *pompous.*

POSI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *poſition.*] Reſpecting poſition. *Brown.*

PO'SITIVE. *a.* [*poſitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; abſolute. *Locke.*
2. Abſolute; particular; direct; not implied. *Bacon.*
3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer.*
4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.*
5. Having the power to enact any law. *Sw.*
6. Certain; aſſured: as, *he was* poſitive *as to the fact.*

PO'SITIVELY. *ad.*
1. Abſolutely; by way of direct poſition. *Bac.*
2. Not negatively. *Bentley.*
3. Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryden.*
4. Peremptorily; in ſtrong terms. *Sprat.*

PO'SITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *poſitive.*]
1. Actualneſs; not mere negation. *Norris.*
2. Peremptorineſs; confidence. *Gov. of Ton.*

POSITI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *poſitive.*] Peremptorineſs; confidence. A low word. *Watts.*

PO'SITURE. *ſ.* [*poſitura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall.*

PO'SNET. *ſ.* [from *baſſinet*, Fr.] A little baſin; a porringer; a ſkillet. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE. ſ. [Latin.] An armed power. A low word. *Locke.*

To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*poſſeſſus*, Latin.]
1. To have as an owner; to be maſter of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Carew.*
2. To ſeize; to obtain. *Hayward.*
3. To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing; to make maſter of. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To fill with ſomething fixed. *Addiſon.*
5. To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit. *Roſcommon.*
6. To affect by inteſtine power. *Shakſpeare.*

POSSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*poſſeſſion*, French; *poſſeſſio*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property. *Milton.*
2. The thing poſſeſſed. *Temple.*

To POSSE'SSION. *v. a.* To inveſt with property: obſolete. *Carew.*

POSSE'SSIONER. *ſ.* [from *poſſeſſion.*] Maſter; poſſeſſor. *Sidney.*

PO'SSESSIVE. *a.* [*poſſeſſivus*, Latin.] Having poſſeſſion.

POSSE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*poſſeſſor*, Lat. *poſſeſſeur*, Fr.] Owner; maſter; proprietor. *Law.*

PO'SSESSORY. *a.* [*poſſeſſoire*, Fr. from *poſſeſs.*] Having poſſeſſion. *Howel.*

PO'SSET. *ſ.* [*poſca*, Latin.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling.*

To PO'SSET. *v. a.* To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

POSSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*poſſibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the ſtate of being poſſible. *Norris.*

PO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*poſſible*, Fr. *poſſibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke.*

PO'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *poſſible.*]
1. By any power really exiſting. *Milton.*
2. Perhaps; without abſurdity. *Clarendon.*

POST. *ſ.* [*poſte*, French.]
1. A haſty meſſenger; a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Quick courſe or manner of travelling. *Dryden.*
3. Situation; ſeat. *Burnet.*
4. Military ſtation. *Addiſon.*
5. Place; employment; office. *Collier.*
6. A piece of timber ſet erect. *Wotton.*

To POST. *v. n.* [*poſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with ſpeed. *Walſh.*

To POST. *v. a.*
1. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts. *K. Charles.*
2. To place; to ſtation; to fix. *Addiſon.*
3. To regiſter methodically; to tranſcribe from one book into another. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To delay: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'STAGE. *ſ.* [from *poſt.*] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*

PO'STBOY. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *boy.*] Courier; boy that rides poſt. *Tatler.*

To POSTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*poſt*, after, Latin, and *date.*] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN. *a.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Poſterior to the flood. *Woodward.*

POSTDILU'VIAN. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived ſince the flood. *Grew.*

PO'STER. *ſ.* [from *poſt.*] A courier; one that travels haſtily. *Shakſpeare.*

POSTE'RIOR. *a.* [*poſterior*, Latin.]
1. Happening after; placed after; following.
2. Backward. *Pope.*

POSTE'RIORS. *ſ.* [*poſteriora*, Latin.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*

POSTERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [*poſteriorité*, French; from *poſterior.*] The ſtate of being after: oppoſite to *priority.* *Hale.*

POSTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*poſteritas*, Latin.] Succeeding generations; deſcendants. *Smalridge.*

PO'STERN. *ſ.* [*poſterne*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*

POSTEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *exiſtence.*] Future exiſtence. *Addiſon.*

POSTHA'CKNEY. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *backney.*] Hired poſthorſes. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *haſte.*] Haſte like that of a courier. *Hakewill.*

PO'STHORSE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *horſe.*] A horſe ſta io d for the uſe of couriers. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'STHOUSE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *houſe.*] Poſtoffice.; houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched. *Watts.*

PO'STHUMOUS. *a.* [*poſthumus*, Lat.] Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death. *Addiſ.*

PO'STICK. *a.* [*poſticus*, Lat.] Backward. *Br.*

PO'STIL. *ſ.* [*poſtille*, Fr. *poſtilla*, Lat.] Gloſs; marginal notes.

To **PO'STIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloſs; to illuſtrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*

PO'STILLER. *ſ.* [from *poſtil.*] One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes. *Br.*

POSTI'LION. *ſ.* [*poſtillon*, French.]
1. One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach. *Tatler.*
2. One who guides a poſt-chaiſe.

POSTLIMI'NIOUS. *a.* [*poſtliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived ſubſequently. *South.*

POSTMA'STER. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *maſter.*] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters. *Spectator.*

POSTMA'STER-GENERAL. *ſ.* He who preſides over the poſts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN. *a.* [*poſtmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*

PO'STOFFICE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *office.*] Office where letters are delivered to the poſt; a poſthouſe. *Swift.*

To **POSTPO'NE.** *v. a.* [*poſtpono*, Lat.]
1. To put off; to delay. *Rogers.*
2. To ſet in value below ſomething elſe. *Loc.*

PO'STSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *ſcriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Ad.*

To **PO'STULATE.** *v a.* [*poſtulo*, Lat. *poſtuler*, Fr.] To begor aſſume without proof. *Br.*

PO'STULATE. *ſ.* [*poſtulatum*, Lat.] Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof. *Watts.*

POSTULA'TION. *ſ.* [*poſtulatio*, Lat.] The act of ſuppoſing without proof; gratuitous aſſumption. *Hale.*

PO'STULATORY. *a.* [from *poſtulate.*]
1. Aſſuming without proof.
2. Aſſumed without proof. *Bacon.*

POSTULA'TUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Poſition aſſumed without proof. *Addiſon.*

PO'STURE. *ſ.* [*poſture*, Fr. *poſitura*, Lat.]
1. Place; ſituation. *Hale.*
2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other. *South.*
3. State; diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*

To **PO'STURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or diſpoſition. *Gr.*

POSTUREMA'STER. *ſ.* [*poſture* and *maſter.*] One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*

PO'SY. *ſ.* [contracted from *poeſy.*]
1. A motto on a ring. *Addiſon.*
2. A bunch of flowers. *Swift.*

POT. *ſ.* [*pot*, Fr. *potte*, Iſlandick.]
1. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.*
2. Veſſel to hold liquids. *John.*
3. Veſſel made of earth. *Mortimer.*
4. A ſmall cup. *Prior.*
5. *To goto* POT. To be deſtroyed or devoured. A low phraſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **POT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots. *Dryden.*
2. To encloſe in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*

PO'TABLE. *a.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Philips.*

PO'TABLENESS. *ſ.* Drinkableneſs.

PO'TAGER. *ſ.* [from *pottage.*] A porringer. *Grew.*

POTA'RGO. *ſ.* A Weſt Indian pickle. *King.*

PO'TASH. *ſ. Potaſh*, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds. 1. The German *potaſh*, ſold under the name of pearl-aſhes. 2. The Spaniſh, called barilla, made by burning a ſpecies of kali. 3. The home-made *potaſh*, made from fern. 4. The Swediſh, and 5. Ruſſian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Ruſſian is ſtronger than the Swediſh. *Hill.*

POTA'TION. *ſ.* [*potatio*, Latin.]
1. Drinking bout.
2. Draught. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Species of drink. *Shakſpeare.*

POTA'TO. *ſ.* An eſculent root. *Waller.*

POTBE'LLIED. *a.* [*pot* and *belly.*] Having a ſwoln paunch.

POTBE'LLY. *ſ.* [*pot* and *belly.*] A ſwelling paunch. *Arbuthnot.*

To **PO'TCH.** *v. a.* [*pocher*, French.]
1. To thruſt; to puſh. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*pocher*, French.] To poach; to boil ſlightly. *Wiſeman.*

POTCOMPA'NION. *ſ.* A fellow-drinker; a good fellow at carouſals.

PO'TENCY. *ſ.* [*potentia*, Latin.]
1. Power; influence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Efficacy; ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'TENT. *a.* [*potens*, Latin.]
1. Powerful; forcible; ſtrong; efficacious. *Sh.*
2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

PO'TENTATE. *ſ.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; ſovereign. *Daniel.*

POTE'NTIAL. *a.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]
1. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Efficacious; powerful: not in uſe. *Sh.*
4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

POTENTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *potential.*] Poſſibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*

POTE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *potential.*]
1. In power or poſſibility; not in act, or poſitively. *Bentley.*
2. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*

PO'TENTLY. *ad.* [from *potent.*] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*

PO'TENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *potent.*] Powerfulneſs; might; power.

PO'TGUN. *ſ.* A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe. Properly *popgun.* *Swift.*

POTHA'NGER. *ſ.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY. *ſ.* [from *apothecary.*] One who compounds and ſells phyſick.

PO'THER. *ſ.* [*poudre*, French, duſt.]
1. Buſtle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.*
2. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

To PO'THER. *v. n.* To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

To PO'THER. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle. *Locke.*

PO'THERB. *ſ.* [*pot* and *herb.*] An herb fit for the pot. *Dryden.*

PO'THOOK. *ſ.* [*pot* and *hook.*]
1. Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with.
2. Ill-formed or ſcrawled letters or characters. *Dryden.*

PO'TION. *ſ.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Latin.] A draught; commonly a phyſical draught. *Wot.*

PO'TLID. *ſ.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot. *Derham.*

PO'TSHERD. *ſ.* [*pot* and *ſhard.*] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*

PO'TTAGE. *ſ.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Geneſis.*

PO'TTER. *ſ.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot.*] A maker of earthen veſſels. *Mortimer.*

PO'TTERN-ORE. *ſ.* An ore with which potters glaze their earthen veſſels. *Boyle.*

PO'TTING. *ſ.* [from *pot.*] Drinking. *Shak.*

PO'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *pot.*] A liquid meaſure containing four pints. *Ben Jonſon.*

POTVA'LIANT. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated to courage by ſtrong drink.

PO'TULENT. *a.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]
1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *ſ.* [*poche*, French.]
1. A ſmall bag; a pocket. *Sharp.*
2. Applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*
1. To pocket. *Tuſſer.*
2. To ſwallow. *Derham.*
3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainſw.*

POU'CHMOUTHED. *a.* [*pouch* and *mouthed.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainſworth.*

PO'VERTY. *ſ.* [*pauvreté*, French.]
1. Indigence; neceſſity; want of riches. *Sh.*
2. Meanneſs; defect. *Bacon.*

POU'LDAVIS. *ſ.* A ſort of ſail-cloth. *Ainſw.*

POULT. *ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King.*

POU'LTERER. *ſ.* [from *poult.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook. *Harv.*

POU'LTICE. *ſ.* [*pultis*, Latin.] A cataplaſm; a ſoft mollifying application. *Swift.*

To POU'LTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POU'LTIVE. *ſ.* A poultice. *Temple.*

POU'LTRY. *ſ.* [*poulet*, French.] Domeſtick fowls. *Dryden.*

POUNCE. *ſ.* [*ponzone*, Italian.]
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenſer.*
2. The powder of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]
1. To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon.*
2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POU'NCED. *a.* [from *pounce.*] Furniſhed with claws or talons. *Thomſon.*

POU'NCETBOX. *ſ.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A ſmall box perforated. *Shakſpeare.*

POUND. *ſ.* [ponꝺ, punꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of ſixteen ounces.
2. The ſum of twenty ſhillings. *Peacham.*
3. [from pinꝺan, Sax.] A pinfold; a priſon in which beaſts are incloſed. *Swift.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Saxon.]
1. To beat; to grind as with a peſtle. *Bentley.*
2. To ſhut up; to impriſon, as in a pound. *Spectator.*

POU'NDAGE. *ſ.* [from *pound.*]
1. A certain ſum deducted from a pound. *Sw.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*

POU'NDER. *ſ.* [from *pound.*]
1. The name of a heavy large pear. *Swift.*
2. Any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight.
3. A peſtle. *Ainſworth.*

POU'PETON. *ſ.* [*poupée*, French.] A puppet or little baby.

POU'PICKS. *ſ.* In cookery, veal ſteaks and ſlices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [*bwrw*, Welſh.]
1. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel, or into ſome place or receptacle. *Exodus.*
2. To emit; to give vent to; to ſend forth; to let out; to ſend in a continued courſe. *Dup.*

To POUR. *v. n.*
1. To ſtream; to flow.
2. To ruſh tumultuouſly. *Pope.*

POU'RER. *ſ.* [from *pour.*] One that pours.

POUSSE. *ſ.* The old word for *peaſe. Spenſer.*

POUT. *ſ.*
1. A kind of fiſh; a codfiſh.
2. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

To POUT. *v. n.* [*bouter*, French.]
1. To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips. *Sh.*
2. To ſhoot out; to hang prominent. *Dryden.*

PO'WDER. *ſ.* [*poudre*, French.]
1. Duſt; any body comminuted. *Exodus.*
2. Gunpowder. *Hayward.*
3. Sweet duſt for the hair. *Herbert.*

To PO'WDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to duſt; to comminute; to pound or grind ſmall.
2. [*poudrer*, French.] To ſprinkle, as with duſt. *Donne.*
3. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. *Cleaveland.*

To PO'WDER. *v. n.* To come tumultuouſly and violently. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

PO'WDERBOX. *ſ.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*

PO'WDERHORN. *ſ.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn caſe in which gunpowder is kept. *Swift.*

PO'WDERMILL. *ſ.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'WDER-ROOM. *ſ.* [*powder* and *room.*] The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

PO'WDER-CHESTS. *ſ.* Wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebbleſtones, and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy.

PO'WDERING-TUB. *ſ.* [*powder* and *tub.*]
1. The veſſel in which meat is ſalted. *More.*
2. The place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'WDERY. *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder.*] Duſty; friable. *Woodward.*

PO'WER. *ſ.* [*pouvoir*, French.]
1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.*
3. Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.*
4. Strength; motive; force. *Locke.*
5. The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins.*
6. Animal ſtrength; natural ſtrength. *Bacon.*
7. Faculty of the mind. *Davies.*
8. Government; right of governing. *Milton.*
9. Sovereign; potentate. *Addiſon.*
10. One inveſted with dominion. *Davies.*
11. Divinity. *Dryden.*
12. Hoſt; army; military force. *Knolles.*
13. A large quantity; a great number: as, *a* power *of good things.*

PO'WERABLE. *a.* [from *power.*] Capable of performing any thing: not uſed. *Camden.*

PO'WERFUL. *a.* [*power* and *full.*]
1. Inveſted with command or authority; potent.
2. Forcible; mighty. *Milton.*
3. Efficacious: as, a *powerful* medicine.

PO'WERFULLY. *ad.* Potently; mightily; efficaciouſly; forcibly. *Tillotſon.*

PO'WERFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might; force. *Hakewill.*

PO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent. *Shakſpeare.*

POX. *ſ.* [properly *porks*; poccaj, Saxon.]
1. Puſtules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. Uſed of many eruptive diſtempers.
2. The venereal diſeaſe. This is the ſenſe when it has no epithet. *Wiſeman.*

POY. *ſ.* [*appoyo*, Spaniſh; *appuy*, *poids*, French.] A ropedancer's pole.

To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE. *Glanville.*

PRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*practicable*, French.]
1. Performable; feaſible; capable to be practiſed. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Aſſailable; fit to be aſſailed: as, a *practicable* breach.

PRA'CTICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *practicable.*] Poſſibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY. *ad.* [from *practicable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'CTICAL. *a.* [*practicus*, Latin.] Relating to action; not merely ſpeculative. *Til.*

PRA'CTICALLY. *ad.* [from *practical.*]
1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact. *Howel.*

PRA'CTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE. *ſ.* [πραξις; *pratique*, Fr.]
1. The habit of doing any thing.
2. Uſe; cuſtomary uſe. *Tate.*
3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Actual performance, diſtinguiſhed from theory. *South.*
5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diſeaſes. *Shakſp.*
7. Exerciſe of any profeſſion. *Blackmore.*
8. [from practt, Sax. cunning.] Wicked ſtratagem; bad artifice: not in uſe. *Sidney.*

PRA'CTICK. *a.* [πρακτικος; *practicus*, Latin; *pratique*, French.]
1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham.*
2. Sly; artful: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To PRA'CTISE. *v. a.* [πρακτικος; *pratiquer*, French.]
1. To do habitually. *Pſalms.*
2. To do; not merely to profeſs: as, *to* practiſe *law or phyſick.*
3. To uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRA'CTISE. *v. n.*
1. To form a habit of acting in any manner. *Waller.*
2. To tranſact; to negotiate ſecretly. *Add.*
3. To try artifices. *Granville.*
4. To uſe bad arts or ſtratagems. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To uſe medical methods. *Temple.*
6. To exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRA'CTISANT. *ſ.* [from *practiſe.*] An agent. *Shakſpeare.*

PRA'CTISER. *ſ.* [from *practiſe.*]
1. One that practiſes any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South.*
2. One who preſcribes medical treatment. *Sh.*

PRACTI'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *practice.*]
1. He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One who uſes any ſly or dangerous arts. *Whitgift.*
3. One who does any thing habitually. *South.*

PRÆCO'GNITA. ſ. [Latin.] Things previouſly known in order to underſtand ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [πραγματα.] Med-
PRAGMA'TICK. } dling; impertinently buſy; aſſuming buſineſs without leave or invitation. *Swift.*

PRAGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *ſ.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]
1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden.*
2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton.*
3. Ground or reaſon of praiſe. *Dryden.*

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*priſen*, Dutch.]
1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton.*
2. To glorify in worſhip. *Pſalms.*

PRAI'SEFUL. *a.* [*praiſe* and *full.*] Laudable; commendable: not in uſe. *Chapman.*

PRAI'SER. *ſ.* [from *praiſe.*] One who praiſes; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney.*

PRAISEWO'RTHY. *a.* [*praiſe* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deſerving praiſe. *B. Jonſon.*

PRAME. *ſ.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Bailey.*

To PRANCE. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpring and bound in high mettle. *Wot.*
2. To ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly. *Addiſ.*
3. To move in a warlike or ſhowy manner. *Swift.*

To PRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation. *Mil.*

PRANK. *ſ.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a miſchievous act. *Raleigh.*

PRA'SON. *ſ.* [πράσον.] A leek: alſo a ſea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk careleſly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious. *Cleaveland.*

PRATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tattle; ſlight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham.*

PRA'TER. *ſ.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southern.*

PRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *prate.*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRATTIQUE. ſ. [Fr. *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the maſter of a ſhip to traffick in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe. *Bailey.*

To PRA'TTLE. *v n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke.*

PRA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakſpeare.*

PRA'TTLER. *ſ.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *ſ.* [*pravitas*, Latin.] Corruption; badneſs; malignity. *South.*

PRAWN. *ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh, like a ſhrimp, but larger. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petition to heaven. *Taylor.*
2. To entreat; to act ſubmiſſively. *Dryden.*
3. I PRAY, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion. *Bentley.*

To PRAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſupplicate; to implore; to addreſs with ſubmiſſive petitions. *Milton.*
2. To aſk for as a ſupplicant. *Ayliffe.*
3. To entreat in ceremony or form. *B. Jon.*

PRA'YER. *ſ.* [*priere*, French.]

1. Petition to heaven. *Law.*
2. Mode of petition. *White.*
3. Practice of ſupplication. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Single formule of petition. *Taylor.*
5. Entreaty; ſubmiſſive importunity. *Still.*

PRA'YERBOOK. *ſ.* [*prayer* and *book.*] Book of public or private devotions. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE. [*præ*, Latin.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *preſcher*, French.] To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREACH. *v. a.*

1. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations. *Acts.*
2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earneſtneſs. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *ſ.* [*preſche*, French.] A diſcourſe; a religious oration: not in uſe. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *ſ.* [*preſcheur*, Fr. from *preach.*]

1. One who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects. *Crashaw.*
2. One who inculcates any thing with earneſtneſs and vehemence. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *preach.*] A ſermon mentioned in contempt; a diſcourſe affectedly ſolemn. *L'Eſtrange.*

PREA'MBLE. *ſ.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Hooker.*

PREA'MBULARY. } *a.* [from *preamble.*]
PREA'MBULOUS. } Previous. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PREASE. *ſ.* Preſs; crowd: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PREA'SING. *part. a.* Crowding. *Spenſer.*

PRE'BEND. *ſ.* [*præbenda*, low Latin.]

1. A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift.*
2. Sometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY. *ſ.* [*præbendarius*, Latin.] A ſtipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenſer.*

PRECA'RIOUS. *a.* [*precarius*, Latin.] Dependent; uncertain, becauſe depending on the will of another; held by courteſy. *Addiſon.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* Uncertainly by dependence; dependently.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others. *Sharp.*

PRECAU'TION. *ſ.* [*precaution*, Fr.] Preſervative caution; preventive meaſures. *Add.*

To PRECAU'TION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS. *a.* Previous; antecedent.

To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Latin.]

1. To go before in order of time. *Dryden.*
2. To go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE. }
PRECE'DENCY. } *ſ.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of going before; priority.
2. Something going before; ſomething paſt: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Adjuſtment of place. *Hale.*
4. The foremoſt in ceremony. *Dryden.*
5. Superiority. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT. *a.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Latin.] Former; going before. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT. *ſ.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the ſame kind. *Granville.*

PRECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *ſ.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond.*

PRE'CEPT. *ſ.* [*præceptum*, Latin.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*

PRECE'PTIAL. *a.* [from *precept.*] Conſiſting of precepts: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*præceptivus*, Latin.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Eſtr.*

PRECE'PTOR. *ſ.* [*præceptor*, Latin.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*præceſſus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRE'CINCT. *ſ.* [*precinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*

PRECIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *pretioſus*, Latin.]
1. Value; precioufneſs: not uſed. *More.*
2. Any thing of high price: not uſed. *More.*

PRE'CIOUS. *a.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretioſus*, Lat.]
1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addiſon.*
2. Coſtly; of great price. *Milton.*

PRE'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *precious.*] Valuably; to a great price.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *precious.*] Valuableneſs; worth; price. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *ſ.* [*præcipitium*, Latin.] A headlong ſteep; a tall perpendicular. *Sandys.*

PRECI'PITANCE. } *ſ.* [from *precipitant.*]
PRECI'PITANCY. } Raſh haſte; headlong hurry. *Milton.*

PRECI'PITANT. *a.* [*precipitans*, Latin.]
1. Falling or ruſhing headlong. *Philips.*
2. Haſty; urged with violent haſte. *Pope.*
3. Raſhly hurried. *King Charles.*

PRECI'PITANTLY. *ad.* [from *precipitant.*] In headlong haſte; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat.]
1. To throw headlong. *Wilkins.*
2. To urge on violently. *Dryden.*
3. To haſten unexpectedly. *Harvey.*
4. To hurry blindly or raſhly. *Bacon.*
5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymiſtry oppoſed to *ſublime.* *Grew.*

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. n.*
1. To fall headlong. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To fall to the bottom as a ſediment. *Bacon.*
3. To haſten without juſt preparation. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE, *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh.*
2. Headlong; haſty; raſhly haſty. *Clarend.*
3. Haſty; violent. *Arbuthnot.*

PRECI'PITATE. *ſ.* A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiſeman.*

PRECI'PITATELY. *ad.* [from *precipitate.*]
1. Headlong; ſteeply down.
2. Haſtily; in blind hurry. *Pope.*

PRECIPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *precipitate.*]
1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shakſp.*
2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward.*
3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haſte. *Woodw.*
4. In chymiſtry, ſubſidency: contrary to *ſublimation.* *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITOUS. *a.* [*præcipitis*, Latin.]
1. Headlong; ſteep. *King Charles.*
2. Haſty; ſudden. *Evelyn.*
3. Raſh; heady. *Dryden.*

PRECI'SE. *a.* [*præciſus*, Latin.]
1. Exact; ſtrict; nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.*
2. Formal; finical. *Addiſon.*

PRECI'SELY. *ad.* [from *preciſe.*]
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.*
2. With ſuperſtitious formality; with too much ſcrupuloſity.

PRECI'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *preciſe.*] Exactneſs; rigid nicety. *Watts.*

PRECI'SIAN. *ſ.* [from *preciſe.*]
1. One who limits or reſtrains. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous. *Watts.*

PRECI'SION. *ſ.* [*preciſion*, French.] Exact limitation. *Pope.*

PRECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *preciſus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting. *Watts.*

To PRECLU'DE. *v. n.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation. *Pope.*

PRECO'CIOUS. *a.* [*præcocis*, Lat. *precoce*, French.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*

PRECO'CITY. *ſ.* [from *precocious.*] Ripeneſs before the time. *Howel.*

To PRECO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEI'T. *ſ.* [*pre* and *conceit.*] An opinion previouſly formed. *Hooker.*

To PRECONCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *conceive.*] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *South.*

PRECONCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*pre* and *conception.*] Opinion previouſly formed. *Hakewill.*

PRECO'NTRACT. *ſ.* [*pre* and *contract.*] A contract previous to another. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRECONTRA'CT. *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE. *ſ.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning *Shakſpeare.*

PRECU'RSOR. *ſ.* [*præcurſor*, Latin.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope.*

PREDA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL. *a.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Robbing; practiſing plunder. *Sa. Boyſe.*

PRE'DATORY. *a.* [*predatorius*, Latin.]
1. Plundering; practiſing rapine. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon.*

PREDECEA'SED. *a.* [*pre* and *deceaſed.*] Dead before. *Shakſpeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*predeceſſeur*, French.]
1. One that was in any ſtate or place before another. *Prior.*
2. Anceſtor.

PREDESTINA'RIAN. *ſ.* [from *predeſtinate.*] One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*predeſtiner*, Fr.] To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree. *Shakſpeare.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. n.* To hold predeſtination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. *ſ.* [*predeſtination.* Fr.] Fatal decree; preordination. *Raleigh.*

PREDESTINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *predeſtinate.*] One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of preeſtabliſhed neceſſity. *Cowley.*

To PREDE'STINE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *deſtine.*] To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*predetermination*, French.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond.*

To PREDETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *determine.*] To doom or confine by previous decree; to judge or ſettle principles. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL. *a.* [*prædium*, Latin.] Conſiſting of farms. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'DICABLE. *a.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PRE'DICABLE. *ſ.* [*prædicabile*, Latin.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*

PRE'DICAMENT. *ſ.* [*predicament*, French; *prædicamentum*, Latin.]

1. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures: called alſo categorema or category. *Harris.*

2. Claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks. *Shakſpeare.*

PREDICAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *predicament.*] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT. *ſ.* [*prædicans*, Latin.] One that affirms any thing.

To PRE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke.*

To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm; to compriſe an affirmation. *Hale.*

PRE'DICATE. *ſ.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject: as, *man is rational; man is not immortal.*

PREDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*predicatio*, Latin.] Affirmation concerning any thing. *Locke.*

To PREDI'CT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreſhow. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PREDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*prædictio*, Lat.] Propheſy; declaration of ſomething future. *South.*

PREDI'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *predict.*] Foreteller.

PREDIGE'STION. *ſ.* [*pre* and *digeſtion.*] Digeſtion too ſoon performed. *Bacon.*

To PREDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *diſpoſe.*] To adapt previouſly to any ſecret purpoſe. *South.*

PREDISPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*pre* and *diſpoſition.*] Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe. *Wiſeman.*

PREDO'MINANCE. } *ſ.* [*præ* and *dominor*,
PREDO'MINANCY. } Lat.] Prevalence; ſuperiority; aſcendency; ſuperiour influence. *Shakſpeare. Brown.*

PREDO'MINANT. *a.* [*predominant*, Fr.] Prevalent; ſupreme in influence; aſcendant. *Shakſpeare.*

To PREDO'MINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, French.] To prevail; to be aſcendant; to be ſupreme in influence. *Newton.*

To PRE'ELECT. *v. a.* [*pre* and *elect.*] To chooſe by previous decition.

PREE'MINENCE. *ſ.* [*preeminence*, French.]

1. Superiority of excellence. *Addiſon.*

2. Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker.*

3. Superiority of power or influence. *Brown.*

PREE'MINENT. *a.* [*preeminent*, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Sprat.*

PREE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchaſing before another. *Carew.*

To PREEN. *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more eaſily through the air. *Bailey.*

To PREENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *engage.*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rog.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *preengage.*] Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*

To PREESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*pre* and *eſtabliſh.*] To ſettle beforehand.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *preeſtabliſh.*] Settlement beforehand.

To PREEXI'ST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *exiſto*, Lat.] To exiſt beforehand. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*preexiſtence*, Fr.]

1. Exiſtence before. *Burnet.*

2. Exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body. *Addiſon.*

PREEXI'STENT. *a.* [*preexiſtent*, French.] Exiſtent beforehand; preceding in exiſtence. *Pope.*

PRE'FACE. *ſ.* [*preface*, French.] Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign; introduction; ſomething procmial. *Peacham.*

To PRE'FACE. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To ſay ſomething introductory. *Spectator.*

To PRE'FACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by ſomething procmial. *Southern.*

2. To face; to cover. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER. *ſ.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY. *a.* [from *preface.*] Introductory. *Dryden.*

PRE'FECT. *ſ.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governour; commander. *Ben Jonſon.*

PREFE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

To PREFE'R. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.]

1. To regard more than another. *Romans.*

2. To advance; to exalt; to raiſe. *Clarend.*

3. To preſent ceremoniouſly. *Pope.*

4. To offer ſolemnly; to propoſe publickly; to exhibit. *Sandys.*

PRE'FERABLE. *a.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

PRE'FERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *preferable.*] The ſtate of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY. *ad.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE. *ſ.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer.*] The act of preferring; eſtimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Sprat.*

PREFE'RER. *ſ.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.

PREFE'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *prefer.*]

1. Advancement to a higher ſtation. *Shakſ.*

2. A place of honour or profit. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Preference: not in uſe. *Brown.*

To PREFI'GURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To ſhow by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *prefigurate.*] Antecedent repreſentation. *Norris.*

To PREFI'GURE *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation. *Hammond.*

To PREFI'NE. *v. a.* [*præfinio*, Latin.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles.*

To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Latin.]
1. To appoint beforehand. *Sandys.*
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh. *Hale.*
3. To put before another thing: as, *he* prefixed *an advertiſement to his book.*

PREFI'X. *ſ.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its ſignification. *Br.*

PREFI'XION. *ſ.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix.*] The act of prefixing.

To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*pre* and *form.*] To form beforehand: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *pregnant.*]
1. The ſtate of being with young. *Ray.*
2. Fertility; fruitfulneſs; inventive power; acuteneſs. *Swift.*

PRE'GNANT. *a.* [*pregnans*, Latin.]
1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior.*
2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryden.*
3. Full of conſequence. *Woodward.*
4. Evident; plain; clear: obſolete. *Shak.*
5. Eaſy to produce any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Free; kind: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'GNANTLY. *ad.*
1. Fruitfully.
2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *Shakſpeare.*

PREGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *guſto*, Lat.] The act of taſting before another.

To PRE'JUDGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr.] To determine any queſtion beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*

To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Latin.] To determine beforehand to diſadvantage. *Sandys.*

PREJU'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.*
2. Prejudiced; prepoſſeſſed by opinions. *Br.*

PREJUDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging without examination.

PRE'JUDICE. *ſ.* [*prejudice*, French; *præjudicium*, Latin.]
1. Prepoſſeſſion; judgment formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.*
2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bac.*

To PRE'JUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.*
2. To obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed. *Woitgift.*
3. To injure; to hurt; to diminiſh; to impair; to be detrimental to. *Prior.*

PREJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr.]
1. Obſtructed by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions. *Holyday.*
2. Contrary; oppoſite. *Hooker.*
3. Miſchievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Atterbury.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *prejudicial.*] The ſtate of being prejudicial; miſchievouſneſs.

PRE'LACY. *ſ.* [from *prelate.*]
1. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order. *Ayliffe.*
2. Epiſcopacy; the order of biſhops. *Dryden.*
3. Biſhops. Collectively. *Hooker.*

PRE'LATE. *ſ.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

PRELA'TICAL. *a.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelates or prelacy.

PRELA'TION. *ſ.* [*prælatus*, Latin.] Preference; ſetting of one above the other. *Hale.*

PRE'LATURE. } *ſ.* [*prælatura*, Lat.]
PRE'LATURESHIP. } The ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; diſcourſe. *Hale.*

PRELIBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *prælibo*, Latin.] Taſte beforehand; effuſion previous to taſting. *More.*

PRELI'MINARY. *a.* [*preliminaire*, Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY. *ſ.* Something previous; preparatory act. *Pope.*

PRE'LUDE. *ſ.* [*præludium*, Latin.]
1. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert. *Young.*
2. Something introductory; ſomething that only ſhows what is to follow. *Addiſon.*

To PRELU'DE. *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Latin.] To ſerve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*

PRELU'DIOUS. *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*

PRELU'DIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Prelude. *Dryden.*

PRELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomſon.*

PREMATU'RE. *a.* [*præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too ſoon; formed before the time; too early; too ſoon ſaid, or done; too haſty. *Hammond.*

PREMATU'RELY. *ad.* Too early; too ſoon; with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [from *premature.*]
PREMATU'RITY. } Too great haſte; unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Latin.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Dryden.*

To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITA'TION. *ſ.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *More.*

To PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Latin.] To deſerve before. *King Charles.*

PRE'MICES. *ſ.* [*primitiæ*, Latin; *premices*, French.] Firſt fruits. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER. a. [Fr.] Firſt; chief. *Camden.*

To PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*præmiſſus*, Latin.]
1. To explain previouſly; to lay down premiſes. *Burnet.*
2. To ſend before the time: not uſed. *Shak.*

PRE'MISES. *ſ.* [*præmiſſa*, Latin.]
1. Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved. *Hooker.*
2. In law language, houſes or lands.

PRE'MISS. *ſ.* [*præmiſſum*, Latin.] Antecedent propoſition. *Watts.*

PRE'MIUM. *ſ.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addiſon.*

To PREMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Latin.] To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

PREMO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous information. *Wotton.*

PREMO'NITION. *ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*

PREMO'NITORY. *a.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Latin.] Previouſly adviſing.

To PREMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monſtro*, Latin.] To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNI'RE. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute. *Bramhall.*
2. The penalty ſo incurred. *South.*
3. A difficulty; a diſtreſs.

PREMUNI'TION. *ſ.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Latin.] To forename. *Shakſpeare.*

PRENOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named firſt. *Bro.*

PRENO'TION. *ſ.* [*prenotion*, French.] Foreknowledge; preſcience. *Brown.*

PRE'NTICE. *ſ.* [contracted from *apprentice.*] One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in trade. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'NTICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *prentice.*] The ſervice of an apprentice. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before.

PREO'CCUPANCY. *ſ.* [from *preoccupate.*] The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr.]

1. To anticipate. *Bacon.*
2. To prepoſſeſs; to fill with prejudices. *Wot.*

PREOCCUPA'TION. *ſ.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.]

1. Anticipation.
2. Prepoſſeſſion.
3. Anticipation of objection. *South.*

To PREO'CCUPY. *v. a.* To prepoſſeſs; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. *Arbuth.*

To PREO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Latin.] To prognoſticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PRE'OPINION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Latin.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepoſſeſſion. *Brown.*

To PRE'ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*pre* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*

PREO'RDINANCE. *ſ.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

PREORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*præparatio*, Latin; *preperation*, French.]

1. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe. *Wake.*
2. Previous meaſures. *Burnet.*
3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Any thing made by proceſs of operation. *Brown.*
6. Accompliſhment; qualification: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *a.* [*preparatif*, French.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *ſ.* [*preparatif*, French.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting. *Decay of Piety.*
2. That which is done in order to ſomething elſe. *King Charles.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *preparative.*] Previouſly; by way of preparation. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY. *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently neceſſary. *Tillotſon.*
2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Latin.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjuſt to any uſe; to make ready for any purpoſe. *Blackmore.*
2. To qualify for any purpoſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To make ready beforehand. *Milton.*
4. To form; to make. *Pſalms.*
5. To make by regular proceſs: as, *he* prepared *a medicine.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous meaſures. *Peacham.*
2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make one's ſelf ready; to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPA'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous meaſures: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PREPA'REDLY. *ad.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent meaſures. *Shakſpeare.*

PREPA'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared.

PREPA'RER. *ſ.* [from *prepare.*]

1. One that prepares; one that previouſly fits. *Wotton.*
2. That which fits for any thing. *Mortimer.*

PREPE'NSE. } *a.* [*præpenſus*, Lat.] Fore-
PREPE'NSED. } thought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepenſe.

To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh: not uſed. *Wotton.*

PREPO'NDERANCE. } *ſ.* [from *preponde-*
PREPO'NDERANCY. } *rate.*] The ſtate of outweighing; ſuperiority of weight. *Locke.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*prepondero*, Latin.]

1. To outweigh: to overpower by weight. *Gl.*
2. To overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight. *Bentley.*
2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*

PREPONDERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*

To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [*prepoſer*, French.] To put before.

PREPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*prepoſition*, Fr. *præpoſitio*, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a caſe. *Clarke.*

PREPO'SITOR. *ſ.* [*præpoſitor*, Latin.] A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*pre* and *poſſeſs.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiſeman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *prepoſſeſs.*]

1. Preoccupation; firſt poſſeſſion. *Hammond.*
2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*

PREPO'STEROUS. *a.* [*præpoſterus*, Latin.]
1. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt. *Woodward.*
2. Wrong; abſurd; perverted. *Denham.*
3. Applied to perſons: fooliſh; abſurd. *Sh.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *ad.* In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly. *Bentley.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *prepoſterous.*] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY. *ſ.* [*præpotentia*, Latin.] Superiour power; predominance. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE. *ſ.* [*præputium*, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreſkin. *Wiſeman.*

To PRE'REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *require.*] To demand previouſly. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE. *a.* [*pre* and *requiſite.*] Previouſly neceſſary. *Hale.*

PRERO'GATIVE. *ſ.* [*prerogatif*, French.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney.*

PRERO'GATIVED. *a.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an excluſive privilege. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'SAGE. *ſ.* [*preſage*, Fr. *præſagium*, Lat.] Prognoſtick; preſenſion of futurity. *Addiſon.*

To PRESA'GE. *v. n.* [*preſager*, French; *præſagio*, Latin.]
1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to propheſy. *Milton.*
2. To foretoken; to foreſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

PRESA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *preſage.*]
1. Forebodement; preſenſion. *Wotton.*
2. Foretoken. *Brown.*

PRE'SBYTER. *ſ.* [πρεσβύτερος.]
1. A prieſt. *Hooker.*
2. A preſbyterian. *Butler.*

PRESBYTE'RIAL. } *a.* [πρεσβύτερος.]
PRESBYTE'RIAN. } Conſiſting of elders; a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government. *Holyday. King Charles.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] An abettor of preſbytery, or calviniſtical diſcipline. *Swift.*

PRESBY'TERY. *ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen. *Cleavel.*

PRE'SCIENCE. *ſ.* [*preſcience*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *Sou.*

PRE'SCIENT. *a.* [*præſciens*, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetick. *Bacon.*

PRE'SCIOUS. *a.* [*præſcius*, Latin.] Having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*

To PRESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*præſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off; to abſtract. *Norris.*

PRESCI'NDENT. *a.* [*præſcindens*, Latin.] Abſtracting. *Cheyne.*

To PRESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*præſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To ſet down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.*
2. To direct medically. *Swift.*

To PRESCRI'BE. *v. n.*
1. To influence by long cuſtom. *Brown.*
2. To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*
3. [*preſcrire*, French.] To form a cuſtom which has the force of law. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *a.* [*præſcriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *ſ.* [*præſcriptum*, Latin.]
1. Direction; precept; model preſcribed. *Mil.*
2. Medical order. *Fell.*

PRESCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*præſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. Rules produced and authorized by long cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*
2. Medical receipt. *Temple.*

PRE'SEANCE. *ſ.* [*preſeance*, French.] Priority of place in ſitting: not uſed. *Carew.*

PRE'SENCE. *ſ.* [*preſence*, Fr. *præſentia*, Lat.]
1. State of being preſent; contrary to abſence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Approach face to face to a great perſonage. *Daniel.*
3. State of being in the view of a ſuperiour. *Milton.*
4. A number aſſembled before a great perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.*
6. Room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court. *Spenſer.*
7. Readineſs at need; quickneſs at expedients. *Waller.*
8. The perſon of a ſuperiour. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER. } *ſ.* [*preſence* and
PRESENCE-ROOM. } *chamber* or *room.*] The room in which a great perſon receives company. *Addiſon.*

PRESE'NSION. *ſ.* [*præſenſio*, Latin.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*

PRE'SENT. *a.* [*preſent*, Fr. *præſens*, Latin.]
1. Not abſent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*
2. Not paſt; not future. *Prior.*
3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. Unforgotten; not neglected. *Watts.*
6. Not abſtracted; not abſent of mind; attentive.
7. Being now in view; being now under conſideration. *Law.*

The PRESENT. An elliptical expreſſion for *the preſent time*; the time now exiſting. *Rowe.*

At PRESENT. [*à preſent*, French.] At the preſent time; now. *Addiſon.*

PRE'SENT. *ſ.* [*preſent*, French.]
1. A gift; a donative; ſomething ceremoniouſly given. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shakſ.*

To PRESE'NT *v. a.* [*præſento*, low Lat.]
1. To place in the preſence of a ſuperiour. *Mil.*
2. To exhibit to view or notice. *Shakſp.*
3. To offer; to exhibit. *Milton.*
4. To give formally and ceremoniouſly. *Prior.*
5. To put into the hands of another. *Dryden.*
6. To favour with gifts. *Dryden.*
7. To preſer to eccleſiaſtical benefices. *Att.*
8. To offer openly. *Hayward.*
9. To introduce by ſomething exhibited to the view or notice: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*
10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry. *Swift.*
11. To point a miſſile weapon before it is diſcharged.

PRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *preſent.*] What may be preſented. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*præſentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

PRESENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*preſentation*, Fr.]
1. The act of preſenting. *Hooker.*
2. The act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Hale.*
3. Exhibition. *Dryden.*

PRESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *preſent.*] Such as that preſentations may be made of it. *Spel.*

PRESENTE'E. *ſ.* [from *preſenté*, French.] One preſented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRESE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *preſent.*] One that preſents. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRESE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *preſent.*] Suppoſing actual preſence. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *preſential.*] State of being preſent. *South.*

To PRESE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *preſent.*] To make preſent. *Grew.*

PRESENTI'FICK. *a.* [*præſens* and *facio*, Latin.] Making preſent: not in uſe.

PRESENTI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *preſentifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to make preſent. *More.*

PRE'SENTLY. *ad.* [from *preſent.*]
1. At preſent; at this time; now. *Sidney.*
2. Immediately; ſoon after. *South.*

PRESE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *preſent.*]
1. The act of preſenting. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any thing preſented or exhibited; repreſentation. *Milton.*
3. In law, *preſentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves, or ſome other officer, as juſtice, conſtable, ſearcher, ſurveyors, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented. *Cowell.*

PRE'SENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *preſent.*] Preſence of mind; quickneſs at emergencies. *Clarend.*

PRESERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *preſerve.*] The act of preſerving; care to preſerve. *Davies.*

PRESE'RVATIVE. *ſ.* [*preſervatif*, French.] That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive. *Hooker.*

To PRESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*præſervo*, low Lat.]
1. To ſave; to defend from deſtruction or any evil; to keep. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar, and in other proper pickles: as, *to* preſerve *plums*, *walnuts*, and *cucumbers*.

PRESE'RVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar. *Mortimer.*

PRESE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *preſerve.*]
1. One who preſerves; one who keeps from ruin or miſchief. *Addiſon.*
2. He who makes preſerves of fruit.

To PRESI'DE. *v. n.* [from *præſidio*, Latin; *preſider*, Fr.] To be ſet over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

PRE'SIDENCY. *ſ.* [*preſidence*, Fr. from *preſident.*] Superintendence. *Ray.*

PRE'SIDENT. *ſ.* [*præſidens*, Latin.]
1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.*
2. Governour; prefect. *Ercrewood.*
3. A tutelar power. *Waller.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *preſident.*] The office and place of preſident. *Hooker.*

PRESI'DIAL. *a.* [*præſidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garriſon.

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*preſſer*, French.]
1. To ſqueeze; to cruſh. *Milton.*
2. To diſtreſs; to cruſh with calamities. *Sh.*
3. To conſtrain; to compel; to urge by neceſſity. *Hooker.*
4. To impoſe by conſtraint. *Dryden.*
5. To drive by violence. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To affect ſtrongly. *Acts.*
7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.*
8. To urge; to bear ſtrongly on. *Boyle.*
9. To compreſs; to hug. *Pope.*
10. To act upon with weight. *Dryden.*
11. To make earneſt. *Bacon.*
12. To force into military ſervice. *Shakſ.*

To PRESS. *v. n.*
1. To act with compulſive violence; to urge; to diſtreſs. *Tillotſon.*
2. To go forward with violence to any object. *Knolles.*
3. To make invaſion; to encroach. *Pope.*
4. To crowd; to throng. *Mark.*
5. To come unſeaſonably or importunately. *Dryden.*
6. To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*
7. To act upon or influence. *Addiſon.*
8. *To* PRESS *upon.* To invade; to puſh againſt. *Pope.*

PRESS. *ſ.* [*preſſoir*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed; a wine preſs, a cider preſs. *Haggai.*
2. The inſtrument by which books are printed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.*
4. Violent tendency. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A kind of wooden caſe or frame for clothes and other uſes. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A commiſſion to force men into military ſervice. *Raleigh.*

PRE'SSBED. *ſ.* [*preſs* and *bed.*] Bed ſo formed as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *preſs.*] One that preſſes or works at a preſs. *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG. *ſ.* [*preſs* and *gang.*] A crew that ſtrolls about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *preſſing.*] With force; cloſely. *Howel.*

PRE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *preſs.*] The act of preſſing. *Newton.*

PRE'SSITANT. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

PRE'SSMAN. *ſ.* [*preſs* and *man.*]
1. One who forces another into ſervice; one who forces away. *Chapman.*
2. One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs: diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY. *ſ.* [*preſs* and *money.*] Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced into the ſervice. *Gay.*

PRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *preſs.*]

1. The act of preſſing or cruſhing.
2. The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed.
3. Force acting againſt any thing; gravitation; weight acting or reſiſting. *Newton.*
4. Violence inflicted; oppreſſion. *Bacon.*
5. Affliction; grievance; diſtreſs. *Atterbury.*
6. Impreſſion; ſtamp; character made by impreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

PREST. *a.* [*preſt*, or *prêt*, Fr.] Obſolete.
1. Ready; not dilatory. *Fairfax.*
2. Neat; tight. *Tuſſer.*

PREST. *ſ.* [*preſt*, French.] A loan. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*præſtigatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain.

PRE'STIGES. *ſ.* [*præſtigiæ*, Lat.] Illuſions; impoſtures; juggling tricks.

PRE'STO. *ſ.* [*preſto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY. *ad.* [from *preſume.*] Without examination. *Brown.*

To PRESU'ME. *v. n.* [*preſumer*, Fr. *præſumo*, Latin.]
1. To ſuppoſe; to believe previouſly without examination. *Milton.*
2. To ſuppoſe; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.*
3. To venture without poſitive leave. *Milton.*
4. To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Locke.*
5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESU'MER. *ſ.* [from *preſume*] One that preſuppoſes; an arrogant perſon. *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*præſumptus*, Latin; *preſomption*, French.]
1. Suppoſition previouſly formed. *K. Charles.*
2. Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed. *Clarendon.*
3. An argument ſtrong, but not demonſtrative; a ſtrong probability. *Hooker.*
4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; preſumptuouſneſs. *Dryden.*
5. Unreaſonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*preſomptif*, French.]
1. Taken by previous ſuppoſition. *Locke.*
2. Suppoſed: as, *the* preſumptive *heir*: oppoſed to the *heir* apparent.
3. Confident; arrogant; preſumptuous. *Br.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS. *a.* [*preſumptueux*, Fr.]
1. Arrogant; confident; inſolent. *Shak.*
2. Irreverent with reſpect to holy things. *Mil.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Arrogantly; confidently.
2. Irreverently. *Addiſon.*
3. With vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *preſumptuous.*] Quality of being preſumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL. *ſ.* [*pre* and *ſuppoſal.*] Suppoſal previouſly formed. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*preſuppoſer*, Fr. *pre* and *ſuppoſe.*] To ſuppoſe as previous; to imply as antecedent. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*preſuppoſition*, Fr.] Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMI'SE. *ſ.* [*pre* and *ſurmiſe.*] Surmiſe previouſly formed. *Shakſpeare.*

PRETE'NCE. *ſ.* [*prætenſus*, Latin.]
1. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates. *Tillotſon.*
2. The act of ſhowing or alleging what is not real; ſhow; appearance. *Wake.*
3. Aſſumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.*
4. Claim true or falſe. *Milton.*
5. Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Latin.]
1. To hold out; to ſtretch forward. *Dryden.*
2. To ſimulate; to make falſe appearances or repreſentations; to allege falſely. *Milton.*
3. To ſhow hypocritically. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To hold out as a deluſive appearance. *Mil.*
5. To claim. *Dryden.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To put in a claim truly or falſely. *Dryden.*
2. To preſume on ability to do any thing; to profeſs preſumptuouſly. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *pretend.*] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*

PRETE'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *pretending.*] Arrogantly; preſumptuouſly. *Collier.*

PRETE'NSION. *ſ.* [*prætenſio*, Latin.]
1. Claim true or falſe. *Swift.*
2. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*

PRE'TER. [*præter*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, ſignifies *beſide.*

PRE'TERIMPERFECT. *a.* In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRE'TERIT. *a.* [*preterit*, French; *præteritus*, Latin.] Paſt.

PRETERI'TION. *ſ.* [*preterition*, French; from *preterit.*] The act of going paſt; the ſtate of being paſt.

PRE'TERITNESS. *ſ.* [from *preterit.*] State of being paſt; not preſence; not futurity.

PRETERLA'PSED. *a.* [*præterlapſus*, Lat.] Paſt and gone. *Walker.*

PRETERLE'GAL. *a.* [*preter* and *legal.*] Not agreeable to law. *King Charles.*

PRETERMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*pretermiſſion*, Fr. *prætermiſſio*, Latin.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To paſs by. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNATURAL. *a.* [*preter* and *natural.*] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South.*

PRE'TERNATURALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the order of nature. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNATURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *preternatural.*] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRE'TERPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt. *Addiſon.*

PRE'TERPLUPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum pluſquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRE'TEXT. *ſ.* [*pretextus*, Latin.] Pretence; falſe appearance; falſe allegation. *Daniel.*

PRE'TOR. *ſ.* [*prætor*, Latin.] The Roman judge. It is now ſometimes taken for a mayor. *Shakſpeare.*

PRETO'RIAN. *a.* [*prætorianus*, Latin; *pretorien*, French.] Judicial; exerciſed by the pretor. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTILY. *ad* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleaſingly without dignity or elevation. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation. *More.*

PRE'TTY. *a.* [ꝑꝛæt, finery, Saxon; *pretto*, Ital. *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleaſing without ſurpriſe or elevation. *Watts.*
2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spectator.*
3. It is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in converſation: as, *a pretty fellow indeed!* *Addiſon.*
4. Not very ſmall. A vulgar uſe. *Abbot.*

PRE'TTY. *ad.* In ſome degree: it is leſs than very; *the words are* pretty *good*; that is, not very good. *Addiſon. Baker.*

To PREVA'IL. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, French.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.*
2. To overcome; to gain the ſuperiority. *Sh.*
3. To gain influence; to operate effectually. *Wilkins.*
4. To perſuade or induce. *Clarendon.*

PREVAI'LING. *a.* [from *prevail*.] Predominant; having much influence. *Rowe.*

PREVAI'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'VALENCE. } *ſ.* [*prevalence*, Fr. *præ-*
PRE'VALENCY. } *valentia*, low Latin.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity. *Clarendon.*

PRE'VALENT. *a.* [*prævalens*, Latin.]

1. Victorious; gaining ſuperiority. *South.*
2. Powerful; efficacious. *Milton.*
3. Predominant. *Woodward.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *ad.* [from *prevalent*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Lat.] To cavil; to quibble; to ſhuffle. *Stilling fl.*

PREVARICA'TION. *ſ.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addiſon.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *ſ.* [*prævaricator*, Lat.] A caviller; a ſhuffler.

To PREVE'NE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin.] To hinder. *Philips.*

PREVE'NIENT. *a.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevenir*, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way eaſy. *Common Prayer.*
2. To go before; to be before. *Bacon.*
3. To anticipate. *Pope.*
4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt firſt. *King Charles.*
5. To hinder; to obviate; to obſtruct. *Att.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* To come before the time. A latiniſm. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *prevent*.]

1. One that goes before. *Bacon.*
2. One that hinders; a hinderer; an obſtructer.

PREVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*prevention*, French; from *præventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before *Milton.*
2. Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Hinderance; obſtruction. *Milton.*
4. Prejudice; prepoſſeſſion. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *prevention*.] Tending to prevention.

PREVE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *prevent*.]

1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*
2. Preſervative; hindering ill. *Brown.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [from *prevent*.] A preſervative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PRE'VIOUS. *a.* [*prævius*, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently. *Prior.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

PREY. *ſ.* [*præda*, Latin.]

1. Something to be devoured; ſomething to be ſeized; ravin; plunder. *Clarendon.*
2. Ravage; depredation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Latin.]

1. To feed by violence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To plunder; to rob. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To corrode; to waſte. *Addiſon.*

PRE'YER. *ſ.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *ſ.* [*priapiſmus*, Lat. *priapiſme*, Fr.] A preternatural tenſion. *Bacon.*

PRICE. *ſ.* [*prix*, Fr. *prætium*, Latin.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*
2. Value; eſtimation; ſuppoſed excellence. *Bacon.*
3. Rate at which any thing is ſold. *Locke.*
4. Reward; thing purchaſed by merit. *Pope.*

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenſer.*

To PRICK. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛiccian, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a ſmall puncture. *Arb.*
2. To form or erect with an acuminated point. *Bacon.*
3. To fix by the point. *Newton.*
4. To hang on a point. *Sandys.*
5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Sh.*
6. To ſpur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Sh.*
7. To pain; to pierce with remorſe. *Acts.*
8. To make acid. *Hudibras.*
9. To mark a tune.

To PRICK. *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow.
2. To come upon the ſpur. *Spenſer.*

PRICK. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛicca, Saxon.]

1. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies.*
2. A thorn in the mind; a teaſing and tormenting thought; remorſe of conſcience. *Shakſ.*
3. A ſpot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*

4. A point; a fixed place. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A puncture. *Brown.*
6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *prick.*]
1. A ſharp-pointed inſtrument. *Moxon.*
2. A light horſeman: not uſed. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET. *ſ.* [from *prick.*] A buck in his ſecond year. *Manwood.*

PRI'CKLE. *ſ.* [from *prick.*] Small ſharp point, like that of a brier. *Watts.*

PRI'CKLINESS. *ſ.* [from *prickly.*] Fulneſs of ſharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE. *ſ.* [*prick* and *louſe.*] A word of contempt for a tailor. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRI'CKLY. *a.* [from *prick.*] Full of ſharp points. *Bacon.*

PRI'CKMADAM. *ſ.* A ſpecies of houſe-leek.

PRI'CKPUNCH. *ſ.* A piece of tempered ſteel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRI'CKSONG. *ſ.* [*prick* and *ſong.*] Song ſet to muſick. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'CKWOOD. *ſ.* [*evonymus.*] A tree. *Ainſ.*

PRIDE. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛıꝺ, or ꝑꝛẏꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem. *Milton.*
2. Inſolence; rude treatment of others; inſolent exultation. *Milton.*
3. Dignity of manner; loftineſs of air.
4. Generous elation of heart. *Smith.*
5. Elevation; dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Ornament; ſhow; decoration. *Milton.*
7. Splendour; oſtentation. *Dryden.*
8. The ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himſelf high. *Swift.*

PRIE. *ſ.* I ſuppoſe an old name of privet. *Tuſſer.*

PRIEF, for *proof.* *Spenſer.*

PRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *pry.*] One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛẏꝛ, Saxon; *preſtre*, Fr.]
1. One who officiates in ſacred offices. *Milt.*
2. One of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a biſhop. *Rowe.*

PRI'ESTCRAFT. *ſ.* [*prieſt* and *craft.*] Religious fraud; management of wicked prieſts to gain power. *Spectator.*

PRI'ESTESS. *ſ.* [from *prieſt.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addiſon.*

PRI'ESTHOOD. *ſ.* [from *prieſt.*]
1. The office and character of a prieſt. *Whit.*
2. The order of men ſet apart for holy offices. *Dryden.*
3. The ſecond order in the hierarchy.

PRI'ESTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *prieſtly.*] The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRI'ESTLY. *a.* [from *prieſt.*] Becoming a prieſt; ſacerdotal; belonging to a prieſt. *South.*

PRI'ESTRIDDEN. *a.* [*prieſt* and *ridden.*] Managed or governed by prieſts. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE, for *prove.* *Spenſer.*

PRIG. *ſ.* A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical little fellow. *Spectator.*

PRILL. *ſ.* A birt or turbot. *Ainſworth.*

PRIM. *a.* [by contraction from *primitive.*] Formal; preciſe; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adj.] To deck up preciſely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY. *ſ.* [*primatie*, French.] The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation. *Clarendon.*

PRI'MAGE. *ſ.* The freight of a ſhip. *Ainſw.*

PRI'MAL. *a.* [*primus*, Latin.] Firſt: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'MARILY. *ad.* [from *primary.*] Originally; in the firſt intention; in the firſt place. *Brown.*

PRI'MARINESS. *ſ.* [from *primary.*] The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY. *a.* [*primarius*, Latin.]
1. Firſt in intention. *Hammond.*
2. Original; firſt. *Raleigh.*
3. Firſt in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentley.*

PRI'MATE. *ſ.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Latin.] The chief eccleſiaſtick. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'MATESHIP. *ſ.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *ſ.* [*primus*, Latin.]
1. The firſt part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Milton.*
2. The beginning; the early days. *Milton.*
3. The beſt part. *Swift.*
4. The ſpring of life; the height of ſtrength, health, or beauty. *Dryden.*
5. Spring. *Waller.*
6. The height of perfection. *Woodward.*
7. The firſt canonical hour. *Ainſworth.*
8. The firſt part; the beginning: as, *the* prime *of the moon.*

PRIME. *a.* [*primus*, Latin.]
1. Early; blooming. *Milton.*
2. Principal; firſt rate. *Clarendon.*
3. Firſt; original. *Locke.*
4. Excellent. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in the firſt powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle.*
2. [*primer*, French, to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvas to be painted.

PRI'MELY. *ad.* [from *prime.*]
1. Originally; primarily; in the firſt place; in the firſt intention. *South.*
2. Excellently; ſupremely well.

PRI'MENESS. *ſ.* [from *prime.*]
1. The ſtate of being firſt.
2. Excellence.

PRI'MER. *ſ.*
1. An office of the bleſſed Virgin. *Stilling.*
2. A ſmall prayer book, in which children are taught to read. *Locke.*

PRIME'RO. ſ. [Span.] A game at cards. *Sh:*

PRIME'VAL. } *a.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Ori-
PRIME'VOUS. } ginal; ſuch as was at firſt. *Blackmore.*

PRIMI'TIAL. *a.* [*primitius*, *primitiæ*, Lat.] Being of the firſt production. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'MITIVE. *a.* [*primitif*, F. *primitivus*, L.]
1. Ancient; original; eſtabliſhed from the beginning. *Tillotſon.*
2. Formal; affectedly ſolemn; imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times.
3. Original; primary; not derivative. *Milt.*

PRI'MITIVELY. *ad.* [from *primitive.*]
1. Originally; at firſt. *Brown.*
2. Primarily; not derivatively.
3. According to the original rule. *South.*

PRI'MITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *primitive.*] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *prim.*] Affected niceneſs or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL. *a.* [*primigenius*, Latin.] Firſt-born; original; primary; conſtituent; elemental. *Boyle.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE. *ſ.* [*primogeniture*, Fr.] Seniority; elderſhip; ſtate or privilege of being firſt-born. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the beginning. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *ſ.* [from the adj.] Origin; firſt principle. *More.*

PRIMO'RDIAN. *ſ.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *a.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the firſt. *Boyle.*

PRI'MROSE. *ſ.* [*primula veris*, Latin.]
1. A flower that appears early. *Bacon.*
2. *Primroſe* is uſed by *Shakſpeare* for gay or flowery.

PRINCE. *ſ.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Latin.]
1. A ſovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton.*
2. A ſovereign of rank next to kings.
3. Ruler of whatever ſex. *Camden.*
4. The ſon of a king. Popularly the eldeſt ſon of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince. *Sidney.*
5. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'NCEDOM. *ſ.* [from *prince.*] The rank, eſtate, or power of the prince; ſovereignty. *Milton.*

PRI'NCELIKE. *a.* [*prince* and *like.*] Becoming a prince. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'NCELINESS. *ſ.* [from *princely.*] The ſtate, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRI'NCELY. *a.* [from *prince.*]
1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney.*
3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt. *Milton.*

PRI'NCELY. *ad.* In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *ſ.* The herb amaranth. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'NCESS. *ſ.* [*princeſſe*, French.]
1. A ſovereign lady; a woman having ſovereign command. *Swift.*
2. A ſovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.
3. The daughter of a king. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The wife of a prince: as, *the* princeſs *of Wales.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *a.* [*principalis*, Latin.]
1. Princely. A latiniſm. *Spenſer.*
2. Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential; important; conſiderable. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A head; a chief; not a ſecond. *Bacon.*
2. One primarily or originally engaged; not acceſſory or auxiliary. *Swift.*
3. A capital ſum placed out at intereſt. *Swift.*
4. Preſident or governour.

PRINCIPA'LITY. *ſ.* [*principauté*, French.]
1. Sovereignty; ſupreme power. *Sidney.*
2. A prince; one inveſted with ſovereignty. *Milton.*
3. The country which gives title to a prince; as, *the* principality *of Wales.* *Temple.*
4. Superiority; predominance. *Taylor.*

PRI'NCIPALLY. *ad.* [from *principal.*] Chiefly; above all; above the reſt. *Newton.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS. *ſ.* [from *principal.*] The ſtate of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts: not uſed. *Bacon.*

PRI'NCIPLE. *ſ.* [*principium*, Latin.]
1. Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance. *Watts.*
2. Original cauſe. *Dryden.*
3. Being productive of other being; operative cauſe. *Tillotſon.*
4. Fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced. *Hooker.*
5. Ground of action; motive. *Addiſon.*
6. Tenet on which morality is founded. *Law.*

To PRI'NCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet; to impreſs with any tenet good or ill. *South.*
2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK. } *ſ.* [from *prink* or *prim cock.*]
PRI'NCOX. } A coxcomb; a conceited perſon; a pert young rogue: obſolete. *Shakſp.*

To PRINK. *v. n.* [*prenken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for ſhow. *Art of Tormenting.*

To PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.]
1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another. *Dryden.*
2. To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form. *Roſcommon.*
3. To form by impreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen, but the preſs. *Pope.*

To PRINT. *v. n.*
1. To uſe the art of typography. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To publiſh a book. *Pope.*

PRINT. *ſ.* [*empreinte*, French.]
1. Mark or form made by impreſſion. *Chap.*
2. That which being impreſſed leaves its form: as, a *butter print.*
3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper.
4. Picture made by impreſſion. *Waller.*
5. The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books. *Dry.*
6. The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Single ſheet printed for ſale; a paper ſomething leſs than a pamphlet. *Addiſon.*
8. Formal method. A low word. *Locke.*

PRI'NTER. *ſ.* [from *print.*]
1. One that prints books. *Digby.*
2. One that ſtains linen with figures.

PRI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *print.*] That leaves no impreſſion. *Milton.*

PRI'OR. *a* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anteriour. *Roz.*

PRI'OR. *ſ.* [*prieur*, French.] The head of a convent of monks, inferiour in dignity to an abbot. *Addiſon.*

PRI'ORESS. *ſ.* [from *prior.*] A lady ſuperiour of a convent of nuns.

PRIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *prior*, adjective.]
1. The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time. *Hayward.*
2. Precedence in place. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'ORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *prior.*] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRI'ORY. *ſ.* [from *prior.*] A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'SAGE. *ſ.* [from *priſe.*] A cuſtom, now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowell.*

PRISM. *ſ.* [πρίσμα.] A *priſm* of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

PRISMA'TICK. *a.* [*priſmatique*, Fr. from *priſm.*] Formed as a priſm. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *priſmatick.*] In the form of a priſm. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID. *ſ.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRI'SON. *ſ.* [*priſon*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined; a gaol. *Shakſp.*

To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impriſon; to ſhut up in hold; to reſtrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*
3. To confine. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'SONBASE. *ſ.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *priſonbars.* *Sandys.*

PRI'SONER. *ſ.* [*priſonnier*, French]
1. One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*
2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bac.*
3. One under an arreſt. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. *ſ.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'SONMENT. *ſ.* [from *priſon.*] Confinement; impriſonment; captivity. *Shakſ.*

PRI'STINE. *a.* [*priſtinus*, Latin.] Firſt; ancient; original. *Philips.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee.* *L'Eſtrange.*

PRI'VACY. *ſ.* [from *private.*]
1. State of being ſecret; ſecrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be ſecret. *Dryden.*
3. [*privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. Improper uſe. *Arbuth.*
4. Taciturnity. *Ainſworth.*

PRIVA'DO. ſ. [Span.] A ſecret friend. *Bac.*

PRI'VATE. *a.* [*privatus*, Latin.]
1. Not open; ſecret. *Milton.*
2. Alone; not accompanied.
3. Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community; particular. *Hooker.*
4. Particular; not relating to the publick. *Digby.*
5. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publickly; not openly. *Granville.*

PRI'VATE. *ſ.* A ſecret meſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

PRIVATE'ER. *ſ.* [from *private.*] A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the ſtate. *Swift.*

To PRIVATE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.

PRI'VATELY. *ad.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'VATENESS. *ſ.* [from *private.*]
1. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community.
2. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*
3. Obſcurity; retirement. *Wotton.*

PRIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*privatio*, Latin.]
1. Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.*
2. The act of the mind by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant.
3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVE. *a.* [*privativus*, Latin.]
1. Cauſing privation of any thing.
2. Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive. *Taylor.*

PRI'VATIVE. *ſ.* That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVELY. *ad* [from *privative.*]
1 By the abſence of ſomething.
2. Negatively. *Hammond.*

PRI'VATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *privative.*] Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

PRI'VET. *ſ.* [*leguſtrum.*] A plant. *Miller.*

PRI'VILEGE. *ſ.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Latin.]
1. Peculiar advantage. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Immunity; right not univerſal. *Dryden.*

To PRI'VILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden.*
2. To exempt from cenſure or danger. *Sid.*
3. To exempt from paying tax or impoſt. *Hale.*

PRI'VILY. *ad.* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately. *Spenſer.*

PRI'VITY. *ſ.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy.*]
1. Private communication. *Spenſer.*
2. Conſciouſneſs; joint knowledge; private concurrence. *Hooker.*
3. [In the plural.] Secret parts. *Abbot.*

PRI'VY. *a.* [*privé*, French.]
1. Private; not publick; aſſigned to ſecret uſes. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Secret; clandeſtine. *Maccabees.*
3. Secret; not ſhown. *Ezekiel.*
4. Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate. *Spectator.*
5. Conſcious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge. *Daniel.*

PRI'VY. *ſ.* Place of retirement; neceſſary houſe. *Swift.*

PRIZE. *ſ.* [*prix*, French.]

1. A reward gained by conteſt with competitors. *Addiſon.*
2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dry.*
3. [*priſe*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope.*

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [*priſer*, French.]
1. To rate; to value at a certain price. *Sh.*
2. To eſteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*

PRI'ZER. *ſ.* [*priſeur*, French.] He that values. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *ſ.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publickly for a reward. *Bramſ.*

PRO. [Lat.] For; in defence of: *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and againſt. *Prior.*

PROBABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*probabilitas*, Latin; *probabilité*, French.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument. *Tillotſon.*

PRO'BABLE. *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*

PRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *probable.*] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift.*

PRO'BAT. ſ. [Lat.] The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes.

PROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*probatio*, from *probo*, Latin; *probation*, French.]
1. Proof; evidence; teſtimony. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony. *Locke.*
3. Trial; examination. *Bacon.*
4. Moral trial. *Nelſon.*
5. Trial before entrance into monaſtick life; noviciate. *Pope.*

PROBA'TIONARY. *a.* [from *probation.*] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *probation.*]
1. One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*
2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *probationer.*] State of being a probationer; noviciate. *Locke.*

PRO'BATORY. *a.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bramhall.*

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying *it is tried* or *proved.* *Prior.*

PROBE. *ſ.* [from *probo*, Latin.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds. *Wiſeman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *ſ.* [*probe* and *ſciſſors.*] Sciſſors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiſeman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument. *South.*

PRO'BITY. *ſ.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honeſty; ſincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PRO'BLEM. *ſ.* [*probleme*, Fr. πρόβλημα.] A queſtion propoſed. *Bacon.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *problem; problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unſettled; diſputed; diſputable. *Boyle.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *ſ.* [*proboſcis*, Lat.] A ſnout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *a.* [*procax*, Latin.] Petulant; looſe.

PROCA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *procacious.*] Petulance; ſauſineſs.

PROCATA'RCTICK. *a.* [προκαταρκτικὸς.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *ſ.* [προκατάρξις.] The preexiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which cooperates with others that are ſubſequent. *Quin.*

PROCE'DURE. *ſ.* [*procedure*, French.]
1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*
2. Act of proceeding; progreſs; proceſs; operation. *Hale.*
3. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon.*

To PROCEE'D. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin.]
1. To paſs from one thing or place to another. *Dryden.*
2. To go forward; to tend to the end deſigned; to advance. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To come forth from a place or from a ſender. *John.*
4. To go or march in ſtate. *Amos.*
5. To iſſue; to ariſe; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To proſecute any deſign. *Locke.*
7. To be tranſacted; to be carried on *Shakſ.*
8. To make progreſs; to advance. *Milton.*
9. To carry on juridical proceſs. *Clarendon.*
10. To tranſact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton.*
11. To take effect; to have its courſe. *Ayl.*
12. To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.*
13. To be produced by the original efficient cauſe. *Milton.*

PRO'CEED. *ſ.* Produce: as, *the* proceeds *of an eſtate.*

PROCEE'DER. *ſ.* [from *proceed.*] One who goes forward; one who makes a progreſs. *Ba.*

PROCEE'DING. *ſ.* [*procedé*, French.]
1. Progreſs from one thing to another; ſeries of conduct; tranſaction. *Swift.*
2. Legal procedure; as, *ſuch are the* proceedings *at law.*

PROCE'LLOUS. *a.* [*procelloſus*, Lat.] Tempeſtuous.

PROCE'PTION. *ſ.* Preoccupation; act of taking ſomething ſooner than another: not in uſe. *King Charles.*

PROCE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *procerus*, Latin.] Talneſs; height of ſtature. *Addiſon.*

PRO'CESS. *ſ.* [*proceſſus*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; progreſſive courſe. *Hooker.*
2. Regular and gradual progreſs. *Knolles.*
3. Courſe; continual flux or paſſage. *Hale.*
4. Methodical management of any thing. *Prior.*
5. Courſe of law. *Swift.*

PROCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*proceſſio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious ſolemnity. *Hooker.*

To PROCE'SSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in proceſſion. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *proceſſion.*] Relating to proceſſion.

PROCE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *proceſſion.*] Conſiſting in proceſſion. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM. *ſ.* [πρόχρονισμος.] An errour in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.

PRO'CIDENCE. *ſ.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependance below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT. *ſ.* [*procinctus*, Latin.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*

To PROCLAI'M. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Latin.]
1. To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To tell openly. *Locke.*
3. To outlaw by publick denunciation. *Shak.*

PROCLAI'MER. *ſ.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publiſhes by authority. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*proclamatio*, Lat.]
1. Publication by authority. *Milton.*
2. A declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VITY. *ſ.* [*proclivitas*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; natural inclination; propenſion; pronenеſs. *Bramhall.*
2. Readineſs; facility of attaining. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*proclivis*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL. *ſ.* [Lat.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *ſ.* [from *proconſul.*] The office of a proconſul.

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. a.* [*procraſtinor*, Latin.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakſpeare.*

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift.*

PROCRASTINA'TION. *ſ.* [*procraſtinatio*, Lat.] Delay; dilatorineſs. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCRA'STINATOR. *ſ.* [from *procraſtinate.*] A dilatory perſon.

PRO'CREANT. *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'CREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*

PROCREA'TION. *ſ.* [*procreatio*, Lat.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*

PRO'CREATIVE. *a.* [from *procreate.*] Generative; productive. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *procreative.*] Power of generation. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR. *ſ.* [contracted from *procurator.*]
1. A manager of another man's affairs. *Hook.*
2. An attorney in the ſpiritual court. *Swift.*
3. The magiſtrate of the univerſity. *Walter.*

To PRO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'CTORSHIP, *ſ.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT. *a.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE. *a.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*

PRO'CURACY. *ſ.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring. *Woodward.*

PROCURA'TOR. *ſ.* [*procurator*, Latin; *procurateur*, French.] Manager; one who tranſacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*

PROCURATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

PROCU'RATORY. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.

To PROCU'RE. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin.]
1. To manage; to tranſact for another.
2. To obtain; to acquire. *Milton.*
3. To perſuade; to prevail on. *Herbert.*
4. To contrive; to forward. *Shakſpeare.*

To PROCU'RE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dr.*

PROCU'REMENT. *ſ.* The act of procuring. *Dryden.*

PROCU'RER. *ſ.* [from *procure.*]
1. One that gains; obtainer. *Walton.*
2. Pimp; pandar. *South.*

PROCU'RESS. *ſ.* [from *procure.*] A bawd. *Spectator.*

PRO'DIGAL. *a.* [*prodigus*, Lat.] Profuſe; waſteful; expenſive; laviſh. *Philips.*

PRO'DIGAL. *ſ.* A waſter; a ſpendthrift. *Dr.*

PRODIGA'LITY. *ſ.* [*prodigalité*, French.] Extravagance; profuſion; waſte; exceſſive liberality. *Glanville.*

PRO'DIGALLY. *ad.* [from *prodigal.*] Profuſely; waſtefully; extravagantly. *Dryden.*

PRODI'GIOUS. *a.* [*prodigioſus*, Lat.] Amazing; aſtoniſhing; ſuch as may ſeem a prodigy; enormous; monſtrous. *Bacon.*

PRODI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* Amazingly; aſtoniſhingly; portentouſly; enormouſly. *Ray.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormouſneſs; portentouſneſs; amazing qualities.

PRO'DIGY. *ſ.* [*prodigium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Addiſon.*
2. Monſter. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad. *Spectator.*

PRODI'TION. *ſ.* [*proditio*, Latin.] Treaſon; treachery. *Ainſworth.*

PRO'DITOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A traitor: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PRODITO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]
1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious: not in uſe. *Daniel.*
2. Apt to make diſcoveries. *Wotton.*

To PRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Latin.]
1. To offer to the view or notice. *Iſaiah.*
2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.*
3. To bring as an evidence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable. *San.*
5. To cauſe; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon.*

PRO'DUCE. *ſ.* [from the noun.]
1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden.*
2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent ſum or quantity. *Addiſon.*

PRODU'CENT. *ſ.* [from *produce.*] One that exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER. *ſ.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces. *Suckling.*

PRODU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *produce.*]
1. Such as may be exhibited. *South.*
2. Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*

PRODU'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *producible.*] The ſtate of being producible. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT. *ſ.* [*productus*, Latin.]
1. Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spectator.*
2. Work; compoſition. *Watts.*
3. Thing conſequential; effect. *Milton.*
4. Reſult; ſum: as, the *product* of many ſums added to each other.

PRODU'CTILE. *a.* [from *produco*, Latin.] Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.

PRODU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *product.*]
1. The act of producing. *Dryden.*
2. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Sw.*
3. Compoſition; work of art or ſtudy. *Swift.*

PRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*

PRO'EM. *ſ.* [προοίμιον.] Preface; introduction. *Swift.*

PROFANA'TION. *ſ.* [from *profano*, Latin.]
1. The act of violating any thing ſacred. *Sh.*
2. Irreverence to holy things or perſons. *Sh.*

PROFA'NE. *a.* [*profane*, French; from *profanus*, Latin.]
1. Irreverent to ſacred names or things. *South.*
2. Not ſacred; ſecular. *Burnet.*
3. Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.*
4. Not purified by holy rites. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Latin; *profaner*, French.]
1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton.*
2. To put to wrong uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PROFA'NELY. *ad.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to ſacred names or things. *Eſdras.*

PROFA'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is ſacred. *Dryden.*

PROFA'NER. *ſ.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violater. *Hooker.*

PROFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progreſſion. *Brown.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [*profeſſer*, French; from *profeſſus*, Latin.]
1. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or character. *Milton.*
2. To make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment. *Sha.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*
1. To declare openly. *Titus.*
2. To enter into a ſtate of life by a publick declaration. *Drayton.*
3. To declare friendſhip: not in uſe. *Shak.*

PROFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *profeſſed.*] According to open declaration made by himſelf. *Dryden.*

PROFE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *profeſs.*]
1. Calling; vocation; known employment. *Sprat.*
2. Declaration. *Swift.*
3. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion. *Tillotſon.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *profeſſion.*] Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion. *Clariſſa.*

PROFE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*profeſſeur*, French.]
1. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party. *Bacon.*
2. One who publickly practiſes or teaches an art. *Swift.*
3. One who is viſibly religious. *Locke.*

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *profeſſor.*] The ſtation or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*

To PRO'FFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Latin.]
1. To propoſe; to offer to acceptance. *Sp.*
2. To attempt of one's own accord. *Mil.*

PRO'FFER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer made; ſomething propoſed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
2. Eſſay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PRO'FFERER. *ſ.* [from *proffer.*] He that offers. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *proficio*, Lat.]
PROFI'CIENCY. } Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers.*

PROFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*proficiens*, Latin.] One who has made advances in any ſtudy or buſineſs. *Boyle.*

PROFI'CUOUS. *a.* [*proficuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; uſeful. *Philips.*

PRO'FILE. *ſ.* [*profile*, French.] The ſide face; half face. *Dryden.*

PRO'FIT. *ſ.* [*profit*, French.]
1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift.*
2. Advantage; acceſſion of good. *Bacon.*
3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, French.]
1. To benefit; to advantage. *Job.*
2. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*

To PRO'FIT. *v. n.*
1. To gain advantage. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make improvement. *Dryden.*
3. To be of uſe or advantage. *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *a.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit.*]
1. Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon.*
2. Uſeful; advantageous. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *profitable.*]
1. Gainfulneſs.
2. Uſefulneſs; advantageouſneſs. *More.*

PRO'FITABLY. *ad.* [from *profitable.*]
1. Gainfully.
2. Advantageouſly; uſefully. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS. *a.* [from *profit.*] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; loſt to virtue and decency; ſhameleſs. *Roſcommon.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *ſ.* An abandoned, ſhameleſs wretch. *Swift.*

To PRO'FLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin] To drive away: not uſed. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *ad.* [from *profligate.*] Shamelеſly. *Swift.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *ſ.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE *ſ.* [from *profluent.*] Progreſs; courſe. *Wotton.*

PRO'FLUENT. *a.* [from *profluens*, Latin.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PROFO'UND. *a.* [*profundus*, Latin.]
1. Deep; deſcending far below the ſurface; low with reſpect to the neighbouring places. *Milton.*
2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind: as, *a* profound *treatiſe.*
3. Lowly; humble; ſubmiſs; ſubmiſſive. *Duppa.*
4. Learned beyond the common reach. *Hook.*
5. Deep in contrivance. *Hoſea.*
6. Having hidden qualities. *Shakſpeare.*

PROFO'UND. *ſ.*
1. The deep; the main; the ſea. *Sandys.*
2. The abyſs. *Milton.*

To PROFO'UND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*

PROFO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *profound.*]
1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shakſpeare.*
2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep inſight. *Dryden.*

PROFOU'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *profound.*]
1. Depth of place.
2. Depth of knowledge. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY. *ſ.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE. *a.* [*profuſus*, Latin.]
1. Laviſh; too liberal; prodigal. *Addiſon.*
2. Overabounding; exuberant. *Milton.*

PROFU'SELY. *ad.* [from *profuſe.*]
1. Laviſhly; prodigally. *Harte.*
2. With exuberance. *Thomſon.*

PROFU'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *profuſe.*] Laviſhneſs; prodigality. *Atterbury.*

PROFU'SION. *ſ.* [*profuſio*, Latin.]
1. Laviſhneſs; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.*
2. Laviſh expence; ſuperfluous effuſion. *Hay.*
3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addiſon.*

To PROG. *v. n.* A low word.
1. To rob; to ſteal.
2. To ſhift meanly for proviſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Victuals; proviſion of any kind. *Congreve.*

PROGENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*progenero*, Latin.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE'NITOR. *ſ.* [*progenitus*, Latin.] A foreſather; an anceſtor in a direct line. *Add.*

PRO'GENY. *ſ.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offſpring; race; generation. *Addiſon.*

PROGNO'STICABLE. *a.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

To PROGNO'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognoſtick.*] To foretel; to foreſhow. *Clarendon.*

PROGNOSTICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*]
1. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing. *Burnet.*
2. Foretoken. *Sidney.*

PROGNOSTICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower. *G. of Tong.*

PROGNO'STICK. *a.* [*prognoſtique*, French; προγνωστικὸς.] Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery; foreſhowing.

PROGNO'STICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes, or the event of diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A prediction. *Swift.*
3. A token forerunning. *South.*

PRO'GRESS. *ſ.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progreſſus*, Latin.]
1. Courſe; proceſſion; paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Advancement; motion forward. *Bacon.*
3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience. *Locke.*
4. Removal from one place to another. *Denh.*
5. A journey of ſtate; a circuit. *Bacon.*

To PRO'GRESS. *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward; to paſs: not uſed. *Shakſp.*

PROGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*progreſſio*, Latin.]
1. Proportional proceſs; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.*
2. Motion forward. *Brown.*
3. Courſe; paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Intellectual advance. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *progreſſion.*] Such as are in a ſtate of increaſe or advance. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [*progreſſif*, French.] Going forward; advancing. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *progreſſive.*] By gradual ſteps or regular courſe. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *progreſſive.*] The ſtate of advancing.

To PROHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Latin.]
1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sid.*
2. To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*

PROHI'BITER. *ſ.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*prohibition*, French; *prohibitio*, Latin.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotſon.*

PROHI'BITORY. *a.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe.*

To PROJE'CT. *v. a.* [*projectus*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to caſt forward. *Pope.*
2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden.*
3. [*projetter*, Fr.] To ſcheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *South.*

To PROJE'CT. *v. n.* To jut out; to ſhoot forward; to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it.

PRO'JECT. *ſ.* [*projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; deſign; contrivance. *Rogers.*

PROJE'CTILE. *a.* [*projectile*, French.] Impelled forward. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE'CTILE. *ſ.* [from the adj.] A body put in motion. *Cheyne.*

PROJE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *project.*]
1. The act of ſhooting forward. *Brown.*
2. [*projection*, French.] Plan; delineation. *Watts.*
3. Scheme; plan of action.
4. In chymiſtry, criſis of an operation. *Bac.*

PROJE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *project.*]
1. One who forms ſchemes and deſigns. *Add.*
2. One who formswild impracticable ſchemes. *Pope.*

PROJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

To PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *B. Jon.*

To PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter. *Howel.*

PROLA'TE. *a.* [*prolatus*, Latin.] Extended beyond an exact round. *Cheyne.*

PROLA'TION. *ſ.* [*prolatus*, Latin.]
1. Pronunciation; utterance. *Ray.*
2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainſworth.*

PROLEGO'MENA. *ſ.* [προλεγόμενα.] Previous diſcourſe; introductory obſervations.

PROLE'PSIS. *ſ.* [πρόλημψις.]
1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.*
2. An errour in chronology by which events are dated too early. *Theobald.*

PROLE'PTICAL. *a.* [from *prolepſis.*] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *proleptical.*] By way of anticipation. *Clariſſa.*

PROLETA'RIAN. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*

PROLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*proles* and *facio*, Latin.] Generation of children. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICAL. } *a.* [*prolifique*, Fr.] Fruit-
PROLI'FICK. } ful; generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden.*

PROLI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PRO'LIX. *a.* [*prolixus*, Latin.]
1. Long; tedious; not conciſe. *Digby.*
2. Of long duration. *Ayliffe.*

PROLI'XIOUS. *a.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

PROLI'XITY. *ſ.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] Tediouſneſs; tireſome length; want of brevity. *Boyle.*

PROLI'XLY. *ad.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediouſly. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs.

PROLOCU'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] The foreman; the ſpeaker of a convocation. *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE. *ſ.* [πρόλογος.]
1. Preface; introduction to any diſcourſe or performance. *Milton.*
2. Something ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakſpeare.*

To PROLO'NG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, French.]
1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.*
2. To put off to a diſtant time. *Shakſpeare.*

PROLONGA'TION. *ſ.* [*prolongation*, Fr.]
1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon.*
2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

PROLU'SION. *ſ.* [*proluſio*, Latin.] Entertainments; performance of diverſion. *Hakew.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *ſ.* [*prominentia*, Latin.]
PRO'MINENCY. } Protuberance; extant part. *Addiſon.*

PRO'MINENT. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*

PROMI'SCUOUS. *a.* [*promiſcuus*, Latin.] Mingled; confuſed; undiſtinguiſhed. *Tillotſ.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *ad.* With confuſed mixture; indiſcriminately. *Sandys.*

PRO'MISE. *ſ.* [*promiſſum*, Latin.]
1. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Dryden.*
2. Performance of promiſe; grant of the thing promiſed. *Acts.*
3. Hopes; expectation. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Latin.] To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Temple.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. n.* To aſſure one by a promiſe. *Dryden.*

PRO'MISEBREACH. *ſ.* [*breach* and *promiſe.*] Violation of promiſe: not in uſe. *Shak.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER. *ſ.* [*promiſe* and *break.*] Violator of promiſes. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'MISER. *ſ.* [from *promiſe.*] One who promiſes. *Ben Jonſon.*

PRO'MISSORILY. *ad.* [from *promiſſory.*] By way of promiſe. *Brown.*

PRO'MISSORY. *a.* [*promiſſorius*, Latin.] Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MONT. } *ſ.* [*promontorium*, Lat.]
PRO'MONTORY. } A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the ſea. *Suckling. Pope.*

To PROMO'TE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Latin.]
1. To forward; to advance. *Milton.*
2. [*promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Milton.*

PROMO'TER. *ſ.* [*promoteur*, French.]
1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Att.*
2. Informer; makebate: obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

PROMO'TION. *ſ.* [*promotion*, French.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to ſome new honour or rank; preferment. *Milt.*

To PROMO'VE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat.] To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*

PROMPT. *a.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]
1. Quick; ready; acute; eaſy. *Clarendon.*
2. Quick; petulant. *Dryden.*
3. Ready without heſitation; wanting no new motive. *Dryden.*
4. Ready; told down: as, *prompt* payment.

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]
1. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction; to help at a loſs. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To dictate. *Pope.*
3. To incite; to inſtigate. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To remind. *Brown.*

PRO'MPTER. *ſ.* [from *prompt.*]
1. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters. *Sh.*
2. An admoniſher; a reminder. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRO'MPTITUDE. *ſ.* [*promptitude*, Fr.] Readineſs; quickneſs.

PRO'MPTLY. *ad.* [from *prompt.*] Readily; quickly; expeditiouſly. *Tayler.*

PRO'MPTNESS. *ſ.* [from *prompt.*] Readineſs; quickneſs; alacrity. *South.*

PRO'MPTUARY. *ſ.* [*promptuarium*, Lat.] A ſtorehouſe; a repoſitory; a magazine. *Wooaw.*

PRO'MPTURE. *ſ.* [from *prompt.*] Suggeſtion; inſtigation: not uſed. *Shakſ.*

To PROMU'LGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publiſh; to make known by open declaration. *Locke.*

PROMULGA'TION. *ſ.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.] Publication; open exhibition. *South.*

PROMULGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *promulgate.*] Publiſher; open teacher. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROMU'LGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Latin.] To promulgate; to publiſh; to teach openly. *Atterbury.*

PROMU'LGER. *ſ.* [from *promulge.*] Publiſher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TOR. *ſ.* A muſcle of the radius, that helps to turn the palm downward.

PRONE. *a.* [*pronus*, Latin.]

1. Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.*
2. Lying with the face downward: contrary to *ſupine.* *Brown.*
3. Precipitous; headlong; going downward. *Milton.*
4. Declivous; ſloping. *Blackmore.*
5. Inclined; propenſe; diſpoſed. *South.*

PRO'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *prone.*]

1. The ſtate of bending downward; not erectneſs. *Brown.*
2. The ſtate of lying with the face downward; not ſupineneſs.
3. Deſcent; declivity.
4. Inclination; propenſion; diſpoſition to ill. *Hooker.*

PRONG. *ſ.* [*prongben*, Dutch, to ſqueeze.] A fork. *Sandys.*

PRO'NITY. *ſ.* [from *prone.*] Proneneſs. *More.*

PRONOU'N. *ſ.* [*pronomen*, Latin.] A word that is uſed inſtead of the proper name. *Clarke.*

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Latin.]

1. To ſpeak; to utter. *Jeremiah.*
2. To utter ſolemnly; to utter confidently. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech. *Holder.*

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. n.* To ſpeak with confidence or authority. *South.*

PRONOU'NCER. *ſ.* [from *pronounce.*] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*

PRONUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*

PROOF. *ſ.* [from *prove.*]

1. Evidence; teſtimony; convincing token; means of conviction. *Locke.*
2. Teſt; trial; experiment. *Milton.*
3. Firm temper; impenetrability. *Dryden.*
4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shakſpeare.*
5. In printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

PROOF. *a.* Impenetrable; able to reſiſt. *Col.*

PROO'FLESS. *a.* [from *proof.*] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*

To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupport by placing ſomething under or againſt. *Milton.*
2. To ſupport by ſtanding under or againſt. *Creech.*
3. To ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Pope.*

PROP. *ſ.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A ſupport; a ſtay; that on which any thing reſts. *Davies.*

PRO'PAGABLE. *a.* [from *propagate.*] Such as may be ſpread. *Boyle.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Latin.]

1. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production. *Otway.*
2. To extend; to widen. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*
4. To increaſe; to promote. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To generate. *Clariſſa.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. n.* To have offſpring. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION. *ſ.* [*propagatio*, Latin.] Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production. *Wiſeman.*

PROPAGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *propagate.*]

1. One who continues by ſucceſſive production.
2. A ſpreader; a promoter. *Addiſon.*

To PROPE'L. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*

To PROPE'ND. *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Lat. to hang forward.] To incline to any part; to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing. *Shakſ.*

PROPE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *propend.*]

1. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing.
2. [from *propendo*, Latin, to weigh.] Conſideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE. *a.* [*propenſus*, Lat.] Inclined; diſpoſed. *Milton.*

PROPE'NSION. } *ſ.* [*propenſion*, French;
PROPE'NSITY. } *propenſio*, Latin.]

1. Moral inclination; diſpoſition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*
2. Natural tendency. *Digby.*

PRO'PER. *a.* [*proprius*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*
2. Noting an individual. *Watts.*
3. One's own. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Natural; original. *Milton.*
5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; ſuitable; qualified. *Dryden.*
6. Exact; accurate; juſt.
7. Not figurative. *Burnet.*
8. It ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to ſignify, mere; pure.
9. [*propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hebrews.*
10. Tall; luſty; handſome with bulk. *Sh.*

PRO'PERLY. *ad.* [from *proper.*]

1. Fitly; ſuitably.
2. In a ſtrict ſenſe. *Milton.*

PRO'PERNESS. *ſ.* [from *proper.*]

1. The quality of being proper.
2. Talneſs.

PRO'PERTY. *ſ.* [from *proper.*]

1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*
2. Quality; diſpoſition. *South.*
3. Right of poſſeſſion. *Locke.*
4. Poſſeſſion held in one's own right. *Dryden.*
5. The thing poſſeſſed. *Swift.*
6. Nearneſs or right. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Something uſeful; an appendage. *Dryden.*

To PRO'PERTY. *v. a.* Not now uſed.

1. To inveſt with qualities. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſeize or retain as ſomething owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakſpeare.*

PROPHA'SIS. *ſ.* [προφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diſeaſes.

PRO'PHECY. *ſ.* [προφητεια.] A declaration of ſomething to come; prediction. *Shakſ.*

PRO'PHESIER. *ſ.* [from *propheſy.*] One who propheſies.

To PRO'PHESY. *v. a.*
1. To predict; to foretell. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To foreſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'PHESY. *v. n.*
1. To utter predictions. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To preach. A ſcriptural ſenſe. *Ezekiel.*

PRO'PHET. *ſ.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφητης.]
1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller. *Dryden.*
2. One of the ſacred writers empowered by God to diſplay futurity. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'PHETESS. *ſ.* [*prophteſſe*, French] A woman that foretells future events. *Peacham.*

PROPHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*prophetique*, Fr.]
PROPHE'TICK. } Foreſeeing or foretelling future events. *Stilling fleet.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond.*

To PRO'PHETIZE. *v. n.* [*prophetiſer*, Fr.] To give predictions: not in uſe. *Daniel.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK. *a.* [προφυλακτικος.] Preventive; preſervative. *Watts.*

PROPI'NQUITY. *ſ.* [*propinquitas*, Latin.]
1. Nearneſs; proximity; neighbourhood. *Ray.*
2. Nearneſs of time. *Brown.*
3. Kindred; nearneſs of blood. *Shakſ.*

PROPI'TIABLE. *a.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour; ſuch as may be made propitious.

To PROPI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Latin.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Stilling fleet.*

PROPITIA'TION. *ſ.* [*propitiation*, Fr.]
1. The act of making propitious.
2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained. *John.*

PROPITIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY. *a.* [*propitiatoire*, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Still.*

PROPI'TIOUS. *a.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind. *Addiſon.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *propitious*] Favourably; kindly. *Roſcommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *propitious.*] Favourableneſs; kindneſs. *Temple.*

PROPLA'SM. *ſ.* [πρὸ and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix. *Woodward.*

PROPLA'STICE. *ſ.* [πρὸπλαστικη.] The art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *proponens*, Latin.] One that makes a propoſal, or lays down a poſition. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION. *ſ.* [*proportion*, French; *proportio*, Latin.]
1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio. *Raleigh.*
2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Addiſon.*
3. Harmonick degree. *Milton.*
4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another. *Addiſon.*
5. Form; ſize. *Davies.*

To PROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr.]
1. To adjuſt by comparative relation. *Addiſ.*
2. To form ſymmetrically. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted by comparative relation; ſuch as is fit. *Tillotſon.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relations. *Rogers.*

PROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* [*proportionel*, Fr.] Having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*

PROPO'RTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proportional.*] In a ſtated degree. *Newton.*

PROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted to ſomething elſe, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*

To PROPO'RTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjuſt according to ſettled rates to ſomething elſe. *Bentley.*

PROPO'RTIONATENESS. *ſ.* [from *proportionate.*] The ſtate of being by compariſon adjuſted. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *propoſe.*]
1. Scheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance. *Addiſon.*
2. Offer to the mind. *South.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* [*propoſer*, Fr.] To offer to the conſideration. *Watts.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. n.* To lay ſchemes. *Shak.*

PROPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *propoſe.*] One that offers any thing to conſideration. *Swift.*

PROPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*propoſition*, French; *propoſitio*, Latin.]
1. One of the three parts of a regular argument. *White.*
2. A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.*
3. Propoſal; offer of terms. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *propoſition.*] Conſidered as a propoſition. *Watts.*

To PROPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*propono*, Latin.]
1. To offer to conſideration; to propoſe. *Wot.*
2. To offer; to exhibit. *Shakſpeare.*

PROPO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers; propoſer.

PROPRI'ETARY. *ſ.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Poſſeſſor in his own right. *G. of T.*

PROPRI'ETARY. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*

PROPRI'ETOR. *ſ.* [from *proprius*, Latin.] A poſſeſſor in his own right. *Rogers.*

PROPRI'ETRESS. *ſ.* [from *proprietor.*] A female poſſeſſor in her own right. *L'Eſtran.*

PROPRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*proprietas*, Lat.]
1. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion; excluſive right. *Suckling.*
2. Accuracy; juſtneſs. *Locke.*

PROPT. for *propped.* [from *prop.*] Suſtained by ſome prop. *Pope.*

To PROPU'GN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate. *Hammond.*

PROPUGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakſpeare.*

PROPU'GNER. *ſ.* [from *propugn*.] A defender. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*propulſus*, Latin.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

PRORE. *ſ.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow; the forepart of a ſhip. *Pope.*

PROROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*prorogatio*, Latin.]
1. Continuance; ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time; prolongation. *South.*
2. Interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*

To PRORO'GUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Latin.]
1. To protract; to prolong. *Dryden.*
2. To put off; to delay. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To withhold the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time. *Bacon.*

PRORU'PTION. *ſ.* [*proruptus*, Lat.] The act of burſting out. *Brown.*

PROSA'ICK. *a.* [*proſaique*, Fr.] Belonging to proſe; reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*proſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To cenſure capitally; to doom to deſtruction. *Roſcommon.*
2. To interdict: not in uſe. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *proſcribe*.] One that dooms to deſtruction. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*proſcriptio*, Latin.] Doom to death or confiſcation. *Ben Jonſon.*

PROSE. *ſ.* [*proſe*, Fr. *proſa*, Lat.] Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables. *Swift.*

To PRO'SECUTE. *v. a.* [*proſecutus*, Lat.]
1. To purſue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Milton.*
2. To continue; to carry on. *Hayward.*
3. To proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing. *Holder.*
4. To purſue by law; to ſue criminally.

PROSECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *proſecute*.]
1. Purſuit; endeavour to carry on. *South.*
2. Suit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SECUTOR. *ſ.* [from *proſecute*.] One that carries on any thing; a purſuer of any purpoſe; one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SELYTE. *ſ.* [προσήλυτος; *proſelite*, French.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion. *Cleaveland.*

To PRO'SELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROSEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*proſeminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by ſeed. *Hale.*

PROSO'DIAN. *ſ.* [from *proſody*.] One ſkilled in metre or proſody. *Brown.*

PRO'SODY. *ſ.* [προσῳδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPOE'IA. *ſ.* [προσωποποιία.] Perſonification; figure by which things are made perſons. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT. *ſ.* [*proſpectus*, Latin.]
1. View of ſomething diſtant. *Locke.*
2. Place which affords an extended view. *Milt.*
3. Series of objects open to the eye. *Addiſon.*
4. Object of view. *Prior.*
5. View delineated; a pictureſque delineation of a landſcape. *Reynolds.*
6. View into futurity. *Smith.*
7. Regard to ſomething future. *Tillotſon.*

To PROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*proſpectus*, Latin.] To look forward.

PROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *proſpect*.]
1. Viewing at a diſtance.
2. Acting with foreſight. *Child.*

To PRO'SPER. *v. a.* [*proſpero*, Latin.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden.*

To PRO'SPER. *v. n.* [*proſperer*, French.]
1. To be proſperous; to be ſucceſsful. *Iſaiah.*
2. To thrive; to come forward. *Cowley.*

PROSPE'RITY. *ſ.* [*proſperitas*, Lat. *proſperité*, Fr.] Succeſs; attainment of wiſhes; good fortune. *Hooker.*

PRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*proſperus*, Latin.] Succeſsful; fortunate. *Milton.*

PRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *proſperous*.] Succeſsfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*

PRO'SPEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *proſperous*.] Proſperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE. *ſ.* [from *proſpicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *proſterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depreſſion: not uſed. *Wiſe.*

To PRO'STITUTE. *v. a.* [*proſtituo*, Latin; *proſtituer*, French.]
1. To ſell to wickedneſs; to expoſe to crimes for a reward. *Addiſon.*
2. To expoſe upon vile terms. *Tillotſon.*

PRO'STITUTE. *a.* [*proſtitutus*, Latin.] Vitious for hire; ſold to infamy or wickedneſs; ſold to whoredom. *Prior.*

PRO'STITUTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is ſet to ſale. *Dryden.*
2. A publick ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

PROSTITU'TION. *ſ* [*proſtitution*, French.]
1. The act of ſetting to ſale; the ſtate of being ſet to ſale.
2. The life of a publick ſtrumpet. *Addiſon.*

PROSTRA'TE. *a.* [*proſtratus*, Latin.]
1. Lying at length. *Fairfax.*
2. Lying at mercy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Thrown down in humbleſt adoration. *Hook.*

To PROSTRA'TE. *v. a.* [*proſtratus*, Lat.]
1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward.*
2. To throw down in adoration. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *proſtrate*.]
1. The act of falling down in adoration. *South.*
2. Dejection; depreſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTY'LE. *ſ.* [πρόστυλος.] A building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSY'LLOGISM. *ſ.* [*pro* and *ſyllogiſm*.] A *proſyllogiſm* is when two or more ſyllogiſms are ſo connected together, that the concluſion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTA'SIS. *ſ.* [πρότασις.]
1. A maxim or propoſition.
2. In the ancient drama, the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.

PROTA'TICK. *a.* [*protatique*, Fr. πρωτατικὸς.] Previous. *Dryden.*

To PROTE'CT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Latin; *proteger*, French.] To defend; to cover from evil; to ſhield. *Milton.*

PROTE'CTION. *ſ.* [*protection*, French.]
1. Defence; ſhelter from evil. *Swift.*
2. A paſſport; exemption from being moleſted. *Kettlewell.*

PROTE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *protect.*] Defenſive; ſheltering. *Thomſon.*

PROTE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*protecteur*, French.]
1. Defender; ſhelterer; ſupporter; one who ſhields from evil; guardian. *Walter.*
2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakſp.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *ſ.* [*protectrice*, French.] A woman that protects. *Bacon.*

To PROTE'ND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Latin.] To hold out; to ſtretch forth. *Dryden.*

PROTE'RVITY. *ſ.* [*protervitas*, Latin.] Peeviſhneſs; petulance.

To PROTE'ST. *v. n.* [*proteſtor*, Latin.] To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution. *Denham.*

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.*
1. To prove; to ſhow; to give evidence of: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
1. To call as a witneſs. *Milton.*

PRO'TEST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

PRO'TESTANT. *a.* [from *proteſt.*] Belonging to proteſtants. *Addiſon.*

PRO'TESTANT. *ſ.* [*proteſtant*, Fr.] One of thoſe who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, proteſted againſt the errours of the church of Rome. *K. Char.*

PROTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [*proteſtation*, French.] A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact, or opinion. *Hooker.*

PROTE'STER. *ſ.* [from *proteſt.*] One who proteſts; one who utters a ſolemn declaration. *Atterbury.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. *ſ.* [*protonotarius*, Lat.] The head regiſter. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP. *ſ.* The office or dignity of the principal regiſter. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *ſ.* [from πρῶτος and κολλᾶν.] The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMA'RTYR. *ſ.* [from πρῶτος and μάρτυς.] The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PRO'TOPLAST. *ſ.* [πρῶτος and πλαστὸς.] Original; thing firſt formed as a copy to be followed afterward. *Harvey.*

PRO'TOTYPE. *ſ.* [πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Still.*

To PROTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Latin.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to ſpin to length. *Knolles.*

PROTRA'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance. *Spenſer.*

PROTRA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *protract.*]
1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.
2. A mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; ſpinning to length. *Shakſ.*

PROTRE'PTICAL. *a.* [προτρεπτικὸς.] Hortatory; ſuaſory. *Ward.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt forward. *Woodward.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. n.* To thruſt itſelf forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*protruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting forward; thruſt; puſh. *Locke.*

PROTU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*protubero*, Latin.] Something ſwelling above the reſt; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTU'BERANT. *a.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*

To PROTU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Latin.] To ſwell forward; to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

PROUD. *a.* [pṙude, or pṙut, Saxon.]
1. Too much pleaſed with himſelf. *Watts.*
2. Elated; valuing himſelf. *Dryden.*
3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milton.*
4. Daring; preſumptuous. *Drayton.*
5. Lofty of mien; grand of perſon. *Milton.*
6. Grand; lofty; ſplendid; magnificent. *Ba.*
7. Oſtentatious; ſpecious; grand. *Shakſp.*
8. Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.*
9. Fungous; exuberant. *Arbuthnot.*

PROU'DLY. *ad.* [from *proud.*]
1. Arrogantly; oſtentatiouſly; in a proud manner. *Dryden.*
2. With loftineſs of mien. *Milton.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat. *prouver*, Fr.]
1. To evince; to ſhow by argument or teſtimony. *Atterbury.*
2. To try; to bring to the teſt. *Sandys.*
3. To experience. *Milton.*
4. To endure; to try by ſuffering or encountering. *Davies.*

To PROVE. *v. n.*
1. To make trial. *Bacon.*
2. To be found by experience. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſucceed. *Bacon.*
4. To be found in the event. *Waller.*

PRO'VEABLE. *a.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR. } *ſ.* [*proveditore*, Italian.]
PROVEDO'RE. } One who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army. *Friend.*

PRO'VENDER. *ſ.* [*provende*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'VERB. *ſ.* [*proverbe*, French.]
1. A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people; a ſaw; an adage. *Addiſon.*
2. A word; a by-word; name or obſervation commonly received or uttered. *Tobit.*

To PRO'VERB. *v. a.* Not a good word.
1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.*
2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakſpeare.*

PROVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*proverbial*, French.]
1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.*
2. Reſembling a proverb; ſuitable to a proverb. *Brown.*
3. Compriſed in a proverb. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* In a proverb. *Bro.*

To PROVI'DE. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.]
1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Milton.*
2. To furniſh; to ſupply. *Bacon.*
3. To ſtipulate; to make a conditional limitation.
4. *To* PROVIDE *againſt.* To take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill. *Hale.*
5. *To* PROVIDE *for.* To take care of beforehand. *Shakſpeare.*

PROVI'DED *that.* Upon theſe terms; this ſtipulation being made. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRO'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [*providentia*, Latin.]
1. Foreſight; timely care; forecaſt; the act of providing. *Sidney.*
2. The care of God over created beings; divine ſuperintendence. *Raleigh.*
3. Prudence; frugality; reaſonable and moderate care of expence. *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecaſting; cautious; prudent with reſpect to futurity. *Waller.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *providence.*] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*

PROVIDE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *providential.*] By the care of providence. *Addiſon.*

PRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *provident.*] With foreſight; with wiſe precaution. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER. *ſ.* [from *provide.*] He who provides or procures. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'VINCE. *ſ.* [*province*, French; *provincia*, Latin.]
1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.*
2. The proper office or buſineſs of any one. *Otway.*
3. A region; a tract. *Watts.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*provincial*, French.]
1. Relating to a province. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Appendant to the principal country. *Br.*
3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpoliſhed. *Dryden.*
4. Belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction; not oecumenical. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *ſ.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*] A ſpiritual governour. *Stilling fleet.*

To PROVI'NCIATE. *v. a.* [from *province.*] To turn to a province: not in uſe. *Howel.*

To PROVI'NE. *v. n.* [*provigner*, French.] To lay a ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increaſe.

PROVI'SION. *ſ.* [*proviſion*, French; *proviſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney.*
2. Meaſures taken beforehand. *Tillotſon.*
3. Accumulation of ſtores beforehand; ſtock collected. *Knolles.*
4. Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.*
5. Terms ſettled; care taken. *Davies.*

PROVI'SIONAL. *a.* [*proviſionel*, French; from *proviſion.*] Temporarily eſtabliſhed; provided for preſent need. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proviſional.*] By way of proviſion. *Locke.*

PROVI'SO. ſ. [Latin.] Stipulation; caution; proviſional condition. *Spenſer.*

PROVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*provocatio*, Latin.]
1. An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed. *Smith.*
2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*

PROVO'CATIVE. *ſ.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addiſon.*

PROVO'CATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE. *v. a.* [*provoco*, Latin.]
1. To rouſe; to excite by ſomething offenſive; to awake. *Dryden.*
2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incenſe. *Clarendon.*
3. To cauſe; to promote. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To challenge. *Dryden.*
5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*

To PROVO'KE. *v. n.*
1. To appeal. A latiniſm. *Dryden.*
2. To produce anger. *Taylor.*

PROVO'KER. *ſ.* [from *provoke.*]
1. One that raiſes anger. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. Cauſer; promoter. *Shakſpeare.*

PROVO'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *provoking.*] In ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger. *Dec. of P.*

PRO'VOST. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛaꝓaꝛꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The chief of any body: as, *the* provoſt *of a college.* *Fell.*
2. The executioner of an army. *Hayward.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *provoſt.*] The office of a provoſt. *Hakewill.*

PROW. *ſ.* [*proue*, French; *prora*, Latin.] The head or forepart of a ſhip. *Peacham.*

PROW, *a.* Valiant. *Spenſer.*

PRO'WESS. *ſ.* [*proueſſe*, French.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*

PRO'WEST. *a.* [from *prow*, adjective.]
1. Braveſt; moſt valiant. *Spenſer.*
2. Brave; valiant. [from *proweſs.*] *Milton.*

To PROWL. *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tuſſer.*

PRO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey. *Thomſon.*

PRO'XIMATE. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the ſeries of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet.*

PRO'XIMATELY. *ad.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*

PRO'XIME. *a.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*

PROXI'MITY. *ſ.* [*proximitas*, Lat.] Nearneſs. *Hayward.*

PRO'XY. *ſ.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*]
1. The agency of another.
2. The ſubſtitution of another; the agency of a ſubſtitute. *South.*
3. The perſon ſubſtituted or deputed. *L'Eſt.*

PRUCE. *ſ.* Pruſſian leather. *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *ſ.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over-nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation. *Sw.*

PRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] Wiſdom applied to practice. *Hale.*

PRU'DENT. *a.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]
1. Practically wiſe. *Milton.*
2. Foreſeeing by natural inſtinct. *Milton.*

PRUDE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Rogers.*

PRUDE'NTIALS. *ſ.* Maxims of prudence or practical wiſdom. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown.*

PRUDE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence. *South.*

PRU'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *prudent.*] Diſcreetly; judiciouſly. *Bacon.*

PRU'DERY. *ſ.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH. *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities. *Davies.*
2. To clear from excreſcences; to trim. *Bac.*

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dreſs; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *ſ.* [*prune, pruneau,* Fr. *prunum,* Lat.] A dried plum. *Bacon.*

PRU'NEL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PRUNE'LLO. *ſ.*

1. A kind of ſtuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.*
2. A kind of plum. *Ainſworth.*

PRU'NER. *ſ.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees. *Denham.*

PRUNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*prunum* and *fero,* Lat.] Plum-bearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK. } *ſ.* A hook or knife
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } uſed in lopping trees.

PRU'RIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *prurio,* Latin.]
PRU'RIENCY. } An itching or a great deſire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRU'RIENT. *a.* [*pruriens,* Latin.] Itching.

PRURI'GINOUS. *a.* [*prurio,* Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inſpect officiouſly, curiouſly, or impertinently. *Shakſpeare.*

PSALM. *ſ.* [ψαλμὸς.] A holy ſong. *Peacham.*

PSA'LMIST. *ſ.* [from *pſalm.*] A writer of holy ſongs. *Addiſon.*

PSALMO'DY. *ſ.* [ψαλμῳδία.] The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSALMOGRAPHY. *ſ.* [ψαλμὸς and γράφω.] The act of writing pſalms.

PSA'LTER. *ſ.* [ψαλτήριον.] The volume of pſalms; a pſalm-book.

PSA'LTERY. *ſ.* A kind of harp beaten with ſticks. *Sandys.*

PSEU'DO. *ſ.* [from ψεῦδω.] A prefix, which being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit: as, *pſeudoapoſtle,* a counterfeit apoſtle.

PSEU'DOGRAPHY. *ſ.* Falſe writing.

PSEU'DOLOGY. *ſ.* Falſehood of ſpeech. *Arb.*

PSHAW. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt.

PTI'SAN. *ſ.* [πτίσανη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and licorice.

PTY'ALISM. *ſ.* [πτύαλισμὸς.] Salivation; effuſion of ſpittle.

PTY'SMAGOGUE. *ſ.* [πτύσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which diſcharges ſpittle.

PU'BERTY. *ſ.* [*pubertas,* Latin.] The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted. *Bentley.*

PUBE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *pubeſco,* Latin.] The ſtate of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*pubeſcens,* Latin.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PU'BLICAN. *ſ.* [from *publicus,* Latin.]

1. A toll gatherer. *Matthew.*
2. A man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment.

PUBLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *publico,* Latin.]

1. The act of publiſhing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation. *Hooker.*
2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope.*

PU'BLICK. *a.* [*publique,* Fr. *publicus,* Lat.]

1. Belonging to a ſtate or nation; not private. *Hooker.*
2. Open; notorious; generally known. *Mat.*
3. General; done by many. *Milton.*
4. Regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.*
5. Open for general entertainment. *Addiſon.*

PU'BLICK. *ſ.* [from *publicus,* Latin.]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; the people. *Addiſon.*
2. Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

PU'BLICKLY. *ad.* [from *publick.*]

1. In the name of the community. *Addiſon.*
2. Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PU'BLICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *publick.*]

1. State of belonging to the community. *Boyle.*
2. Openneſs; ſtate of being generally known or publick.

PU'BLICKSPIRITED. *a.* [*publick* and *ſpirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*

To PU'BLISH. *v. a.* [*publier,* French.]

1. To diſcover to mankind; to make generally and openly known. *Milton.*
2. To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*

PU'BLISHER. *ſ.* [from *publiſh.*]

1. One who makes publick or generally known. *Atterbury.*
2. One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior.*

PU'CELAGE. ſ. [Fr.] A ſtate of virginity.

PUCK. *ſ.* [perhaps the ſame with *pug.*] Some ſprite among the fairies, common in romances. *Corbet.*

PU'CKBALL, or *puckfiſt. ſ.* [from *puck,* a fairy's ball.] A kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

To PU'CKER. *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Spectator.*

PU'DDER. *ſ.* [*fudur,* Iſlandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular buſtle. Commonly written *pother. Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a buſtle. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to diſturb; to confound. *Locke.*

PU'DDING. *ſ.* [*puding,* Swediſh.]

1. A kind of food very variouſly compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.
2. The gut of an animal. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
4. A proverbial name for victuals. *Prior.*

PU'DDINGPIE. *ſ.* [*pudding* and *pie.*] A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *ſ.* [*pudding* and *time.*]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table.
2. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDLE. *ſ.* [from *puteolus*, Lat. *Skinner.*] A ſmall muddy lake; a dirty plaſh. *Hall.*

To PU'DLLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PU'DDLY. *a.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*

PU'DDOCK, or *purrock. ſ.* [for *paddock* or *parrock.*] A provincial word for a ſmall encloſure.

PU'DENCY. *ſ.* [*pudens*, Latin.] Modeſty; ſhamefacedneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PUDI'CITY. *ſ.* [*pudicité*, French; from *pudicitia*, Latin.] Modeſty; chaſtity.

PU'EFELLOW. *ſ.* A partner. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'ERILE. *a.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childiſh; boyiſh. *Pope.*

PUERI'LITY. *ſ.* [*puerilitas*, Lat.] Childiſhneſs; boyiſhneſs. *Dryden.*

PU'ET. *ſ.* A kind of waterfowl. *Walton.*

PUFF. *ſ.* [*poſ*, Dutch.]
1. A quick blaſt with the mouth. *Philips.*
2. A ſmall blaſt of wind. *Raleigh.*
3. A fungous ball filled with duſt.
4. Any thing light and porous: as, *puff* paſte.
5. Something to ſprinkle powder on the hair.

To PUFF. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſwell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blaſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To blow with ſcornfulneſs. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Herbert.*
6. To ſwell with the wind or air. *Boyle.*

To PUFF. *v. a.*
1. To ſwell as with wind. *Ray.*
2. To drive or agitate with blaſts of wind. *Sh.*
3. To drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully. *Dryden.*
4. To ſwell or blow up with praiſe. *Bacon.*
5. To ſwell or elate with pride. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'FFER. *ſ.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.

PU'FFIN. *ſ.* [*puffino*, Italian.]
1. A waterfowl. *Carew.*
2. A kind of fiſh.
3. A kind of fungus filled with duſt.

PU'FFINAPPLE. *ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſw.*

PU'FFINGLY. *ad.* [from *puffing.*]
1. Tumidly; with ſwell.
2. With ſhortneſs of breath.

PU'FFY. *a.* [from *puff.*]
1. Windy; flatulent. *Wiſeman.*
2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*

PUG. *ſ.* [piza, Saxon.] A kind name of a monkey or any thing tenderly loved. *Addiſon.*

PU'GGERED. *a.* [perhaps for *puckered.*] Crowded; complicated. *More.*

PUGH. *interj.* A word of contempt.

PU'GIL. *ſ.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and firſt two fingers. *Bac.*

PUGNA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pugnax*, Latin.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelſome; fighting.

PUGNA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *pugnax*, Latin.] Quarrelſomeneſs; inclination to fight.

PUI'SNE. *a.* [*puis né*, French.]
1. Young; younger; later in time. *Hale.*
2. Inferiour; lower in rank. *Bacon.*
3. Petty; inconſiderable; ſmall. *Shakſpeare.*

PUI'SSANCE. *ſ.* [*puiſſance*, Fr.] Power; ſtrength; force. *Milton.*

PUI'SSANT. *a.* [*puiſſant*, French.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible. *Raleigh.*

PUI'SSANTLY. *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.]
1. Vomit.
2. Medicine cauſing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To ſpew; to vomit. *Shakſ.*

PU'KER. *ſ.* [from *puke.*] A medicine cauſing vomit. *Garth.*

PU'LCHRITUDE. *ſ.* [*pulchritudo*, Latin.] Beauty; grace; handſomeneſs. *More.*

To PULE. *v. n.* [*piauler*, French.]
1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*

PU'LICK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PU'LICOSE. *a.* [*pulicoſus*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas.

PU'LIOL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To PULL. *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]
1. To draw violently toward one: oppoſed to *puſh*, which is to drive from one. *B. Jonſ.*
2. To draw forcibly. *Hayward.*
3. To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer.*
4. To tear; to rend. *Lamentations.*
5. *To* PULL *down.* To ſubvert; to demoliſh. *Howel.*
6. *To* PULL *down.* To degrade. *Roſcom.*
7. *To* PULL *up.* To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*

PULL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of pulling. *Swift.*
2. Conteſt; ſtruggle. *Carew.*
3. Pluck; violence ſuffered. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls. *Sh.*

PU'LLEN. *ſ.* Poultry. *Bailey.*

PU'LLET. *ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen. *Br.*

PU'LLEY. *ſ.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outſide in which a rope runs. *Swift.*

To PU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin; *pulluler*, French.] To germinate; to bud.

PU'LMONARY. *ſ.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] The herb lungwort. *Ainſworth.*

PU'LMONARY. } *a.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.]
PULMO'NICK. } Belonging to the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP. *ſ.* [*pulpa*, Latin; *pulpe*, French.]
1. Any ſoft maſs. *Bacon.*
2. The ſoft part of fruit. *Ray.*

PU'LPIT. *ſ.* [*pulpitum*, Latin.]
1. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*

PU'LPOUS. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft. *Philips.*

PU'LPOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy. *Arb.*

PULSA'TION. *ſ.* [*pulſatio*, Lat.] The act of moving or beating with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing. *Harvey.*

PULSA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *pulſo*, Latin.] A ſtriker, a beater.

PULSE. *ſ.* [*pulſus*, Latin.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch. *Quincy.*

2. Oſcillation; vibration; alternate expanſion and contraction. *Newton.*

3. *To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [from *pull.*] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked*. *Milton.*

To PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulſe. *Ray.*

PU'LSION. *ſ.* [from *pulſus*, Latin.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in oppoſition to ſuction or traction. *More.*

PU'LVERABLE. *a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin.] Poſſible to be reduced to duſt. *Boyle.*

PULVERIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to duſt or powder.

To PU'LVERIZE. *v. n.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to duſt. *Boyle.*

PULVE'RULENCE. *ſ.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Duſtineſs; abundance of duſt.

PU'LVIL. *ſ.* [*pulvillum*, Latin.] Sweet ſcented powder. *Gay.*

To PU'LVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Congreve.*

PU'MICE. *ſ.* A ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this ſtate by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and ſpungy matter full of little pores and cavities; and of a pale, whitiſh, grey colour: the *pumice* is found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill.*

PU'MMEL. *ſ.* See POMMEL.

PUMP. *ſ.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air.

2. A ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel. *Shak.*

To PUMP. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Piety.*

To PUMP. *v. a.*

1. To raiſe or throw out as by means of a pump. *Blackmore.*

2. To examine artfully by ſly interrogatories, ſo as to draw out any ſecrets. *Otway.*

PU'MPER. *ſ.* [from *pump.*] The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps. *Boyle.*

PU'MPION. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

PUN. *ſ.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings. *Addiſon.*

To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes. *Dryden.*

To PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument. *Wiſeman.*

PUNCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Moxon.*

2. A liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons. *Swift.*

3. The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow. *Gay.*

4. In contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

PU'NCHEON. *ſ.* [*poinçon*, French.]

1. An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion. *Camden.*

2. A meaſure of liquids.

PU'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *punch.*] An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole. *Grew.*

PUNCTI'LIO. *ſ.* A ſmall nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactneſs. *Addiſon.*

PUNCTI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *punctilio.*] Nice; exact; punctual to ſuperſtition. *Rogers.*

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *punctilious.*] Nicety; exactneſs of behaviour.

PU'NCTO. *ſ.* [*punto*, Spaniſh.]

1. Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'NCTUAL. *a.* [*ponctuel*, French.]

1. Compriſed in a point; conſiſting in a point. *Milton.*

2. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Atterbury.*

PUNCTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *punctual.*] Nicety; ſcrupulous exactneſs. *Howel.*

PU'NCTUALLY. *ad.* [from *punctual.*] Nicely; exactly; ſcrupulouſly. *Ray.*

PU'NCTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *punctual.*] Exactneſs; nicety. *Felton.*

PUNCTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing. *Addiſon.*

To PU'NCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with ſmall ſpots. *Woodward.*

PU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A ſmall prick; a hole made with a very ſharp point. *Br.*

PU'NDLE. *ſ.* A ſhort and fat woman. *Ainſw.*

PU'NGAR. *ſ.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſw.*

PU'NGENCY. *ſ.* [from *pungent.*]

1. Power of pricking. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridneſs.

3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimonioufneſs; keenneſs. *Stilling fl.*

PU'NGENT. *a.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking. *Pope.*

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid. *Newton.*

3. Piercing; ſharp. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; biting. *Dryden.*

PU'NICE. *ſ.* A wall louſe; a bug. *Ainſw.*

PUNI'CEOUS. *a.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple.

PU'NINESS. *ſ.* [from *puny.*] Pettineſs; ſmallneſs.

To PU'NISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chaſtiſe; to afflict with penalties or death for ſome crime. *Leviticus.*

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PU'NISHABLE. *a.* [*puniſſable*, French; from *puniſh.*] Worthy of puniſhment; capable of puniſhment. *Taylor.*

PU'NISHABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *puniſhable.*] The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

PU'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *puniſh.*] One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*

PU'NISHMENT. *f.* [*puniſſement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain impoſed in vengeance of a crime. *Locke.*

PUNI'TION. *f.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Puniſhment. *Ainſworth.*

PU'NITIVE. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting puniſhment. *Hammond.*

PU'NITORY. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Puniſhing; tending to puniſhment.

PUNK. *f.* A whore; a common proſtitute. *Sh.*

PU'NSTER. *f.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUNT. *v. a.* To play at baſſet and ombre. *Addiſon.*

PU'NY. *a.* [*puis nè*, French.]

1. Young.
2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate. *Shak.*

PU'NY. *ſ.* A young and unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch. *South.*

To PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppy.*] To bring forth whelps: uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PIL. *ſ.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]

1. The apple of the eye. *Bacon.*
2. [*pupillus*, Lat.] A ſcholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Locke.*
3. A ward; one under the care of a guardian. *Dryden.*

PU'PILAGE. *ſ.* [from *pupil.*]

1. State of being a ſcholar. *Locke.*
2. Wardſhip; minority. *Spenſer.*

PU'PILARY. *a.* [*pupillaris*, Latin.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PU'PPET. *ſ.* [*poupée*, French; *pupus*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
2. A word of contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'PPETMAN. *ſ.* [*puppet* and *man.*] Maſter of a puppetſhow. *Swift.*

PU'PPETSHOW. *ſ.* [*puppet* and *ſhow.*] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift.*

PU'PPY. *ſ.* [*poupée*, French.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Gay.*
2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakſpeare.*

To PU'PPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLI'ND. *a.* [corrupted from *poreblind.*] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted. *Shakſpeare.*

PURBLI'NDNESS. *ſ.* Shortneſs of ſight.

PU'RCHASABLE. *a.* [from *purchaſe.*] That may be purchaſed, bought, or obtained. *Loc.*

To PU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*pourchaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To acquire, not inherit.
2. To buy for a price. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger. *Milton.*
4. To expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RCHASE. *ſ.* [*pourchas*, old French.]

1. Anything bought or obtained for a price. *Lo.*
2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken any other way than by inheritance. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RCHASER. *ſ.* [from *purchaſe.*] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Addiſon.*

PURE. *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, French; *purus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.*
2. Not filthy; not ſullied. *Proverbs.*
3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures. *Tay.*
4. Genuine; real; unadulterated. *James.*
5. Not connected with any thing extrinſick: as, *pure* mathematicks. *Watts.*
6. Free; clear. *Philips.*
7. Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent. *Mil.*
8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickel.*
9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech. *Aſcham.*
10. Mere: as, *a* pure *villain.* *Clarendon.*
11. Chaſte; modeſt: as, a *pure* virgin.

PU'RELY. *ad.* [from *pure.*]

1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Iſaiah.*
2. Innocently; without guilt.
3. Merely; completely; totally. *Clarendon.*

PU'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *pure.*]

1. Clearneſs; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Temple.*
2. Simplicity; exemption from compoſition. *Dryden.*
3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Com. Pr.*
4. Freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech. *Aſc.*

PU'RFILE. *ſ.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A ſort of ancient trimming for women's gowns. *Bailey.*

To PU'RFLE. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Sp.*

PU'RFLE. } *ſ.* [*pourfilée*, French.] A
PU'RFLEW. } border of embroidery.

PURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*purgation*, French.]

1. The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet.*
2. The act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.*
3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PU'RGATIVE. *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cauſe evacuation downward. *Bacon.*

PU'RGATORY. *ſ.* [*purgatorium*, Latin.] A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stilling.*

To PURGE. *v. a.* [*purgo*, Latin.]

1. To cleanſe; to clear. *Bacon.*
2. To clear from impurities. *Woodward.*
3. To clear from guilt. *Hebrews.*
4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Shak.*
5. To ſweep or put away impurities. *D. of P.*
6. To evacuate the body by ſtool. *Camden.*
7. To clarify; to defecate.

To PURGE. *v. n.*

1. To grow pure by clarification.
2. To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE. *ſ.* A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool. *Arb.*

PU'RGER. *ſ.* [from *purge.*]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious. *Sh.*
2. Purge; cathartick. *Bacon.*

PURIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*purificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making pure. *Boyle.*
2. The act of cleanſing from guilt or pollution. *Taylor.*
3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PU'RIFICATIVE. } *a.* [from *purify.*]
PU'RIFICATORY. } Having power or tendency to make pure.

PU'RIFIER. *ſ.* [from *purify.*] Cleanſer; refiner. *Malachi.*

To PU'RIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]
1. To make pure.
2. To free from any extraneous admixture. *Dryden.*
3. To make clear. *Sidney.*
4. To free from guilt or corruption. *South.*
5. To free from pollution, as by luſtration. *Job.*
6. To clear from barbariſms or impropriеties. *Sprat.*

To PU'RIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet.*

PU'RIST. *ſ.* [*puriſte*, Fr.] One ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.

PU'RITAN. *ſ.* [from *pure.*] A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion. *Sanderſon.*

PURITA'NICAL. *a.* [from *puritan.*] Relating to puritans. *Walton.*

PU'RITANISM. *ſ.* [from *puritan.*] The notions of a puritan. *Wotton.*

PU'RITY. *ſ.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]
1. Cleanneſs; freedom from foulneſs or dirt. *Thomſon.*
2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake.*
3. Chaſtity; freedom from contamination of ſexes. *Shakſpeare.*

PURL. *ſ.* [contracted from *purfle.*]
1. An embroidered and puckered border. *Bac.*
2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To PURL. *v. n.* To murmur; to flow with a gentle noiſe. *Milton.*

To PURL. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *Ben Jonſon.*

PU'RLIEU. *ſ.* The grounds on the borders of a foreſt; border; encloſure; diſtrict. *Spect.*

PU'RLINS. *ſ.* In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To PURLOI'N. *v. a.* [*pour* and *loin*, Fr.] To ſteal; to take by theft. *Denham.*

PURLOI'NER. *ſ.* [from *purloin.*] A thief; one that ſteals clandeſtinely. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'RPARTY. *ſ.* [*pour* and *parti*, French.] Share; part in diviſion. *Davies.*

PU'RPLE. *a.* [*poupre*, Fr. *pupureus*, Latin.]
1. Red tinctured with blue. *Wotton.*
2. In poetry, red. *Dryden.*

To PU'RPLE *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple. *Milton.*

PU'RPLE. *ſ.* The purple colour; a purple dreſs. *Milton.*

PU'RPLES. *ſ.* [without a ſingular.] Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PU'RPLISH. *a.* [from *purple.*] Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PU'RPORT. *ſ.* [*pourporte*, French.] Deſign; tendency of a writing or diſcourſe. *Norris.*

To PU'RPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to ſhow. *Rowe.*

PU'RPOSE. *ſ.* [*propos*, Fr. *propoſitum*, Lat.]
1. Intention; deſign. *Knolles.*
2. Effect; conſequence. *Baker.*
3. Inſtance; example. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PU'RPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to deſign; to reſolve. *Hooker.*

PU'RPOSELY. *ad.* [from *purpoſe.*] By deſign; by intention. *Pope.*

PU'RPRISE. *ſ.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purpriſum*, law Latin.] A cloſe or encloſure; as alſo the whole compaſs of a manor. *Bacon.*

PURR. *ſ.* A ſea lark. *Ainſworth.*

To PURR. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE. *ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *pwrſ*, Welſh.] A ſmall bag in which money is contained. *Shakſ.*

To PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a purſe. *Dryden.*
2. To contract as a purſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RSENET. *ſ.* [*purſe* and *net.*] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring. *Mortimer.*

PU'RSEPROUD. *a.* [*purſe* and *proud.*] Puffed up with money.

PU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *purſe.*] The paymaſter of a ſhip.

PU'RSINESS. } *ſ.* [from *purſy.*] Shortneſs of breath.
PU'RSIVENESS. }

PU'RSLAIN. *ſ.* [*portulaca.*] A plant. *Wiſem.*

PURSU'ABLE. *a.* [from *purſue.*] What may be purſued.

PURSU'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *purſue.*] Proſecution; proceſs.

PURSU'ANT. *a.* [from *purſue.*] Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURSU'E. *v. a.* [*pourſuivre*, French.]
1. To chaſe; to follow in hoſtility. *Shak.*
2. To proſecute; to continue. *Proverbs.*
3. To imitate; to follow as an example. *Dry.*
4. To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*

To PURSU'E. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. A gallicism. *Boyle.*

PURSU'ER. *ſ.* [from *purſue.*] One who follows in hoſtility. *Denham.*

PURSU'IT. *ſ.* [*pourſuite*, French.]
1. The act of following with hoſtile intention. *Milton.*
2. Endeavour to attain. *Dryden.*
3. Proſecution. *Clarendon.*

PU'RSUIVANT. *ſ.* [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] A ſtate meſſenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Dry.*

PU'RSY. *a.* [*pouſſif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RTENANCE. *ſ.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Exodus.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, French.]
1. To provide with conveniencies. *Spenſer.*
2. To procure. *Thomſon.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. n.* To buy in proviſions. *Mil.*

PURVE'YANCE. *ſ.* [from *purvey.*]
1. Proviſion. *Spenſer.*
2. Procurement of victuals.
3. An exaction of proviſions for the king's followers. *Bacon.*

PURVE'YOR. *ſ.* [from *purvey.*]
1. One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*
2. A procurer; a pimp. *Addiſon.*

PU'RVIEW. *ſ.* [from *pourvieu*, Fr.] Proviſo; providing clauſe. *Hale.*

PU'RULENCE. } *ſ.* [from *purulent.*] Ge-
PU'RULENCY. } neration of pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RULENT. *a.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds. *Arbuthnot.*

PUS. ſ. [Latin.] The matter of a well-digeſted ſore. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pouſſer*, French.]
1. To ſtrike with a thruſt. *Exodus.*
2. To force or drive by impulſe. *Job.*
3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To preſs forward: as, to *puſh* a proſecution. *Addiſon.*
5. To urge; to drive. *Addiſon.*
6. To enforce; to drive to a concluſion. *Sw.*
7. To importune; to teaſe.

To PUSH. *v. n.*
1. To make a thruſt. *Addiſon.*
2. To make an effort. *Dryden.*
3. To make an attack. *Daniel.*
4. To burſt out with violence.

PUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Thruſt; the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument. *Knolles.*
2. An impulſe; force impreſſed. *Addiſon.*
3. Aſſault; attack. *Watts.*
4. A forcible onſet; a ſtrong effort. *Shakſ.*
5. Exigence; trial; extremity. *Atterbury.*
6. A ſudden emergence. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bac.*

PU'SHER. *ſ.* [from *puſh.*] He who puſhes forward.

PU'SHING. *a.* [from *puſh.*] Enterpriſing; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN. *ſ.* [*puſh* and *pin.*] A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately. *L'Eſtr.*

PUSILLANI'MITY. *ſ.* [*puſillanimité*, Fr.] Cowardice; meanneſs of ſpirit. *South.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*puſillanime*, Fr.] Meanſpirited; narrowminded; cowardly. *Ba.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *puſillanimous.*] Meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSS. *ſ.*
1. The fondling name of a cat. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The ſportſman's term for a hare. *Gay.*

PU'STULE. *ſ.* [*puſtule*, Fr. *puſtula*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling; a pimple; a puſh; an efflorescence. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'STULOUS. *a.* [from *puſtule.*] Full of puſtules; pimply.

To PUT. *v. a.* [*putter*, to plant, Daniſh.]
1. To lay or repoſit in any place. *Milton.*
2. To place in any ſituation. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To place in any ſtate or condition. *Shak.*
4. To repoſe. *Chronicles.*
5. To truſt; to give up.
6. To expoſe; to apply to any thing. *Locke.*
7. To puſh into action. *Swift.*
8. To apply. *Dryden.*
9. To uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed. *Wake.*
10. To cauſe; to produce. *Locke.*
11. To compromiſe; to conſign to writing.
12. To add. *Eccluſ.*
13. To place in a reckoning. *Locke.*
14. To reduce to any ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To oblige; to urge. *Boyle.*
16. To incite; to inſtigate; to exhort; to urge by influence. *Addiſon.*
17. To propoſe; to ſtate. *Swift.*
18. To form; to regulate.
19. To reach to another. *Habakkuk.*
20. To bring into any ſtate of mind or temper. *Locke.*
21. To offer; to advance. *Atterbury.*
22. To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Loc.*
23. *To* PUT *by.* To turn off; to divert. *Tay.*
24. *To* PUT *by.* To thruſt aſide. *Sidney.*
25. *To* PUT *down.* To baffle; to repreſs; to cruſh. *Shakſpeare.*
26. *To* PUT *down.* To degrade. *Spenſer.*
27. *To* PUT *down.* To bring into diſuſe. *Dr.*
28. *To* PUT *down.* To confute. *Shakſ.*
29. *To* PUT *forth.* To propoſe. *Judges.*
30. *To* PUT *forth.* To extend. *Geneſis.*
31. *To* PUT *forth.* To emit, as a ſprouting plant. *Bacon.*
32. *To* PUT *forth.* To exert. *Taylor.*
33. *To* PUT *in.* To interpoſe. *Collier.*
34. *To* PUT *in.* To drive to harbour. *Chap.*
35. *To* PUT *in practice.* To uſe; to exerciſe. *Dryden.*
36. *To* PUT *off.* To diveſt; to lay aſide. *Ad.*
37. *To* PUT *off.* To defeat or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe. *Boyle.*
38. *To* PUT *off.* To delay; to defer; to procraſtinate. *Wake.*
39. *To* PUT *off.* To paſs fallaciouſly. *Sw.*
40. *To* PUT *off.* To diſcard. *Shakſp.*
41. *To* PUT *off.* To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon.*
42. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impute; to charge.
43. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To inveſt with, as clothes or covering. *Ben Jonſon.*
44. *To* PUT *on.* To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakſpeare.*
45. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impoſe; to inflict. *L'Eſtrange.*
46. *To* PUT *on.* To aſſume; to take. *Shak.*
47. *To* PUT *over.* To refer. *Shakſp.*
48. *To* PUT *out.* To place at uſury. *Child.*
49. *To* PUT *out.* To extinguiſh. *Milton.*
50. *To* PUT *out.* To emit, as a plant. *Bac.*
51. *To* PUT *out.* To extend; to protrude. *Gen.*
52. *To* PUT *out.* To expel; to drive from. *Sp.*
53. *To* PUT *out.* To make publick. *Dryd.*
54. *To* PUT *out.* To diſconcert. *Bacon.*
55. *To* PUT *to.* To kill by; to puniſh by. *Sh.*
56. *To* PUT *to.* To refer to; to expoſe. *Bac.*
57. *To* PUT *to it.* To diſtreſs; to perplex; to preſs hard. *Addiſon.*
58. *To* PUT *to.* To aſſiſt with. *Sidney.*
59. *To* PUT *to death.* To kill. *Bacon.*
60. *To* PUT *together.* To accumulate into one ſum or maſs. *Burnet.*
61. *To* PUT *up.* To paſs unrevenged. *L'Eſt.*
62. *To* PUT *up.* To emit; to cauſe to germinate, as plants. *Bacon.*
63. *To* PUT *up.* To expoſe publickly: as, theſe goods are *put up* to ſale.
64. *To* PUT *up.* To ſtart from a cover. *Add.*

65. *To* PUT *up*. To hoard. *Spelman.*
66. *To* PUT *up*. To hide. *Shakſpeare.*
67. *To* PUT *upon*. To impoſe; to lay upon. *Shakſpeare.*
68. *To* PUT *upon trial*. To expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination. *Arb.*

To PUT. *v. n.*
1. To go or move. *Bacon.*
2. To ſteer a veſſel. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſhoot or germinate. *Bacon.*
4. *To* PUT *forth*. To leave a port. *Shak.*
5. *To* PUT *forth*. To germinate; to bud. *Sh.*
6. *To* PUT *in*. To enter a haven. *Pope.*
7. *To* PUT *in*. To offer a claim. *Shakſ.*
8. *To* PUT *in for*. To claim; to ſtand candidate for. *Locke.*
9. *To* PUT *off*. To leave land. *Addiſon.*
10. *To* PUT *over*. To ſail croſs. *Abbot.*
11. *To* PUT *to ſea*. To ſet ſail; to begin the courſe. *Bacon.*
12. *To* PUT *up*. To offer one's ſelf a candidate. *L'Eſtrange.*
13. *To* PUT *up*. To advance to; to bring one's ſelf forward. *Swift.*
14. *To* PUT *up with*. To ſuffer without reſentment.

PUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An action of diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A ruſtick; a clown. *Bramſton.*
3. A game at cards.
4. PUT *off*. Excuſe; ſhift. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'TAGE. *ſ.* [*putain*, French.] In law, proſtitution on the woman's part.

PU'TANISM. *ſ.* [*putaniſme*, French.] The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute.

PU'TATIVE. *a.* [*putatif*, French; from *puto*, Lat.] Suppoſed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID. *a.* [*putidus*, Latin.] Mean; low; worthleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'TIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *putid.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs.

PU'TLOG. *ſ.* *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or ſhort poles, about ſeven feet long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

PUTRE'DINOUS. *a.* [from *putredo*, Latin.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*putrefaction*, Fr.] The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy.*

PUTREFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten. *Wiſeman.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. a.* [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Latin.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenneſs. *Temple.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. n.* To rot. *Bacon.*

PUTRE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *putreſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of rotting. *Brown.*

PU'TRESCENT. *a.* [*putreſcens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'TRID. *a.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Latin.] Rotten; corrupt. *Wailer.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have ſo little circulatory motion, that they fall into an inteſtine one, and putrefy, which is commonly the caſe after great evacuations, great or exceſſive heat. *Quincy.*

PU'TRIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *putrid.*] Rottenneſs. *Floyer.*

PU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *put.*]
1. One who puts. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. PUTTER *on*. Inciter; inſtigator. *Shak.*

PU'TTINGSTONE. *ſ.* In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call *puttingſtones*, for trials of ſtrength. *Pope.*

PU'TTOCK. *ſ.* [derived by *Minſhew*, from *buteo*, Latin.] A buzzard. *Peacham.*

PU'TTY. *ſ.*
1. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground. *Newton.*
2. A kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To PU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [for *poſtle*, from *poſe*. *Skinner.*]
1. To perplex; to confound; to embarraſs; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand; to teaſe. *Shakſpeare. Clarendon.*
2. To make intricate; to entangle. *Addiſon.*

To PU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'ZZLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Embarraſſment; perplexity. *Bacon.*

PU'ZZLER. *ſ.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.

PY'GARG. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

PY'GMEAN. *a.* [from *pigmy*.] Belonging to a pigmy. *Milton.*

PY'GMY. *ſ.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*

PYLO'RUS. *ſ.* [πυλωρὸς.] The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PY'RAMID. *ſ.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πύραμις.] A ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one. *Harris.*

PYRA'MIDAL. } *a.* [from *pyramid.*]
PYRAMI'DICAL. } Having the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*

PYRAMI'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *pyramidical.*] In form of a pyramid. *Broome.*

PY'RAMIS. *ſ.* A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE. *ſ.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile on which the dead are burnt. *Dryden. Pope.*

PYRI'TES. *ſ.* [from πῦρ.] Fireſtone. *Woodw.*

PY'ROMANCY. *ſ.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL. *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or ſkilled in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICKS. *ſ.* [πῦρ and τεχνὴ.] The art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNY. *ſ.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*

PY'RRHONISM. *ſ.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the ſkepticks.] Skepticiſm.

PYX. *ſ.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

Q.

Q is a conſonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally uſed cp: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB. *ſ.* [*gobio.*] A ſort of fiſh.

To QUACK. *v. a.* [*quacken*, Dutch.]
1. To cry like a duck. *King.*
2. To chatter boaſtingly; to brag loudly; to talk oſtentatiouſly. *Hudibras.*

QUACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A boaſted pretender to arts which he does not underſtand. *Felton.*
2. A vain boaſting pretender to phyſick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addiſon.*
3. An artful tricking practitioner in phyſick. *Pope.*

QUA'CKERY. *ſ.* [from *quack.*] Mean or bad acts in phyſick; alſo pretenſions to any art.

QUA'CKSALVER. *ſ.* [*quack* and *ſalve.*] One who brags of medicines or ſalves; a medicaſter; a charlatan. *Burton.*

QUADRAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*quadrageſimal*, Fr. *quadrageſima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to lent; uſed in lent. *Sanderſon.*

QUA'DRANGLE. *ſ.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A ſquare; a ſurface with four right angles. *Howel.*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *quadrangle.*] Square; having four right angles. *Woodw.*

QUA'DRANT. *ſ.* [*quadrans*, Latin.]
1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*
2. The quarter of a circle. *Holder.*
3. An inſtrument with which altitudes are taken. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL. *a.* [from *quadrant.*] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

QUA'DRATE. *a.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Square; having four equal and parallel ſides.
2. Diviſible into four equal parts. *Hakewill.*
3. [*quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harv.*

QUA'DRATE. *ſ.* A ſquare; a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides. *Spenſer.*

To QUA'DRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Latin; *quadrer*, Fr.] To ſuit; to be accommodated. *Ad.*

QUA'DRATICK. *a.* Four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare.

QUA'DRATICK *equations.* Such as retain, on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root, or the number ſought. *Harris.*

QUA'DRATURE. *ſ.* [*quadrature*, French.]
1. The act of ſquaring. *Watts.*
2. The firſt and laſt quarter of the moon. *Loc.*
3. The ſtate of being ſquare; a quadrate; a ſquare. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quadrennium*, Lat.]
1. Comprifing four years.
2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *a.* [from *quadro*, Lat.] That may be ſquared. *Derham.*

QUADRI'FID. *a.* [*quadrifidus*, Lat.] Cloven into four diviſions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*quadrilatere*, Fr.] Having four ſides. *Woodward.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *ſ.* The property of having four rightlined ſides.

QUADRI'LLE. *ſ.* A game at cards.

QUA'DRIN. *ſ.* [*quadrinus*, L.] A mite; a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bail.*

QUADRINO'MICAL. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Conſiſting of four denominations.

QUADRIPA'RTITE. *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parts; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY. *ad.* In a quadripartite diſtribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION. *ſ.* A diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity.

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS. *a.* [*quatuor* and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME. *ſ.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [*quatuor* and *ſyllable.*] A word of four ſyllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *ſ.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Latin.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED. *ſ.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

QUA'DRUPED. *a.* Having four feet. *Watts.*

QUA'DRUPLE. *a.* [*quadruplus*, Latin.] Fourfold; four times told. *Raleigh.*

To QUADRU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *quadruplicate.*] The taking a thing four times.

QUA'DRUPLY. *ad.* [from *quadruple.*] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*

QUÆ'RE. [Latin.] Inquire; ſeek.

To QUAFF. *v. a.* [from *coëffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to ſwallow in large draughts. *Sh.*

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriouſly. *Sh.*

QUA'FFER. *ſ.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER. *v. a.* To feel out. *Derham.*

QUA'GGY. *a.* Boggy; ſoft; not ſolid. *Ainſw.*

QUA'GMIRE. *ſ.* [that is, *quakemire.*] A ſhaking marſh; a bog that trembles under the feet. *More.*

QUAID. *part.* Cruſhed; dejected; depreſſed. *Sp.*

To QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh; to ſink into dejection *Herb.*
2. To fade; to decline. *Hakewill.*

To QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to quell: not uſed. *Spenſer.*

QUAIL. *ſ.* [*quaglia*, Ital.] A bird of game. *Ray.*

QUA'ILPIPE. *ſ.* [*quail* and *pipe.*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addiſon.*

QUAINT. *a.* [*coint*, French.]
1. Nice; ſcrupulouſly, minutely, ſuperfluouſly exact. *Sidney.*

2. Subtile; artful: obſolete. *Chaucer.*
3. Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Subtly excogitated; fineſpun. *Milton.*
5. Affected; foppiſh. *Swift.*

QUAI'NTLY. *ad.* [from *quaint.*]
1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *B. J.*
2. Artfully. *Shakſpeare.*

QUAI'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope.*

To QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacon, Saxon.]
1. To ſhake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Sh.*
2. To ſhake; not to be ſolid or firm. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUA'KING-GRASS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

QUALIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*qualification*, Fr.]
1. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.*
2. Accompliſhment. *Atterbury.*
3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*

To QUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, French.]
1. To fit for any thing. *Swift.*
2. To furniſh with qualifications. *Shakſp.*
3. To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.
4. To abate; to ſoften; to diminiſh. *Ral.*
5. To eaſe; to aſſuage. *Spenſer.*
6. To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*

QUA'LITY. *ſ.* [*qualitas*, Latin.]
1. Nature relatively conſidered. *Hooker.*
2. Property; accidental adjunct. *Bentley.*
3. Particular efficacy. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Diſpoſition; temper. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Virtue or vice. *Dryden.*
6. Accompliſhment; qualification. *Clarend.*
7. Character. *Bacon.*
8. Comparative or relative rank. *Temple.*
9. Rank; ſuperiority of birth or ſtation. *Sh.*
10. Perſons of high rank. *Pope.*

QUALM. *ſ.* [cpealm, Saxon.] A ſudden fit of ſickneſs; a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor. *Calamy.*

QUA'LMISH. *a.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with ſickly languor. *Dryden.*

QUANDA'RY. *ſ.* [*qu'en dirai je*, French. *Skinner.*] A doubt: a difficulty.

QUA'NTITIVE. *a.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Eſtimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

QUA'NTITY. *ſ.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]
1. That property of any thing which may be encreaſed or diminiſhed. *Cheyne.*
2. Any indeterminate weight or meaſure.
3. Bulk or weight. *Dryden.*
4. A portion; a part. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A large portion. *Arbuthnot.*
6. The meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable. *Holder.*

QUA'NTUM. ſ. [Latin.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN. } *ſ.* [*quarantain*, French.]
QUA'RANTINE } The ſpace of forty days, being the time which a ſhip, ſuſpected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce. *Swift.*

QUA'RREL. *ſ.* [*querelle*, French.]
1. A breach of concord. *Hammond.*
2. A brawl; a petty fight; a ſcuffle. *Shakſ.*
3. A diſpute; a conteſt. *Hooker.*
4. A cauſe of debate. *Fairfax.*
5. Something that gives a right to miſchief, repriſal, or action. *Bacon.*
6. Objection; ill will. *Felton.*
7. Any one peeviſh or malicious. *Shakſp.*
8. [*quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a ſquare head. *Camden.*

To QUA'RREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, French.]
1. To debate; to ſcuffle; to ſquabble. *Sh.*
2. To fall into variance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fight; to combat. *Dryden.*
4. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramh.*

QUA'RRELLER. *ſ.* He who quarrels.

QUA'RRELOUS. *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; eaſily provoked to enmity. *Shakſpeare.*

QUA'RRELSOME. *a.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; eaſily irritated; iraſcible; cholerick; petulant. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *ad.* In a quarrelſome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *quarrelſome.*] Cholerickneſs; petulance.

QUA'RRY. *ſ.* [*quarré*, French.]
1. A ſquare. *Mortimer.*
2. [*quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a ſquare head. *Sandys.*
3. Game flown at by a hawk. *Sandys.*
4. [*quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr.] A ſtone mine; a place where they dig ſtones. *Cleaveland.*

To QUA'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon: not in uſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRYMAN. *ſ.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*

QUART. *ſ.* [*quart*, French.]
1. The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenſer.*
2. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shakſp.*
3. [*quarte*, French.] The veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakſp.*

QUA'RTAN. *ſ.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth day ague. *Brown.*

QUARTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *quartus*, Latin.] A chymical operation. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER. *ſ.* [*quart*, *quartier*, French.]
1. A fourth part. *Burnet.*
2. A region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card. *Addiſon.*
3. A particular region of a town or country.
4. The place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed. *Spectator.*
5. Proper ſtation. *Milton.*
6. Remiſſion of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.*
7. Treatment ſhown by an enemy. *Collier.*
8. Friendſhip; amity: not in uſe. *Shakſ.*
9. A meaſure of eight buſhels. *Mortimer.*
10. Falſe *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horſe's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide into four parts. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To divide; to break by force. *Shakſp.*
3. To divide into diſtinct regions. *Dryden.*
4. To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers. *Dryden.*
5. To lodge; to fix in a temporary dwelling.
6. To diet. *Hudibras.*
7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*

QUA'RTERAGE. *ſ.* [from *quarter.*] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUA'RTERDAY. *ſ.* [*quarter* and *day.*] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or intereſt is paid. *Addiſon.*

QUA'RTERDECK. *ſ.* [*quarter* and *deck*] The ſhort upper deck.

QUA'RTERLY. *a.* [from *quarter.*] Containing a fourth part. *Holder.*

QUA'RTERLY. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER. *ſ.* [*quarter* and *maſter.*] One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers. *Tat.*

QUA'RTERN. *ſ.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *ſ.* A ſtaff of defence. *Dry.*

QUA'RTILE. *ſ.* An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other. *Harris.*

QUA'RTO. *ſ.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every ſheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts.*

To QUA'SH. *v. a.* [*quaſſen*, Dutch.]
1. To cruſh; to ſqueeze. *Waller.*
2. To ſubdue ſuddenly. *Roſcommon.*
3. To annul; to nullify; to make void.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be ſhaken with a noiſe. *Ray.*

QUASH. *ſ.* A pompion. *Ainſworth.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS. *ſ.* Thoſe within the firſt four degrees of kindred; friends. *Skin.*

QUATE'RNARY. *ſ.* [*quaternarius*, Latin.] The number four. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION. *ſ.* [*quaternio*, Latin.] The number four. *Holder.*

QUATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUA'TRAIN. *ſ.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*

To QUA'VER. *v. n.* [cpean, Saxon.]
1. To ſhake the voice; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon.*
2. To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton.*

QUAY. *ſ.* [*quai*, French.] A key; an artificial bank to the ſea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUE'ACHY. *a.* Unſolid; unſound; boggy: not in uſe. *Drayton.*

QUEAN. *ſ.* [cpean, Saxon.] A worthleſs woman; generally a ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

QUE'ASINESS. *ſ.* [from *queaſy.*] The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUE'ASY. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. Sick with nauſea. *Donne.*
2. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh. *Dryden.*
3. Cauſing nauſeouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To QUECK. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſhow pain. *Ba.*

QUEEN. *ſ.* [cpen, Saxon.]
1. The wife of a king. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A woman who is ſovereign of a kingdom.

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakſp.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of apple. *Mort.*

QUEE'NING. *ſ.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEER. *a.* Odd; ſtrange; original; particular. *Spectator.*

QUEE'RLY. *ad.* Particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *queer.*] Oddneſs; particularity.

QUE'EST. *ſ.* [from *queſtus*, Latin. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to ſubdue; originally, to kill. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenſer.*

QUELL. *ſ.* Murder: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

QUE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *quell.*] One that cruſhes or ſubdues. *Milton.*

QUE'LQUECHOSE. *ſ.* [French.] A trifle; a kickſhaw. *Donne.*

To QUEME. *v. n.* [cpeman, Sax.] To pleaſe.

To QUENCH. *v. a.*
1. To extinguiſh fire. *Sidney.*
2. To ſtill any paſſion or commotion. *Shak.*
3. To allay thirſt. *South.*
4. To deſtroy. *Davies.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Sh.*

QUE'NCHABLE. *a.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched.

QUE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *quench.*] Extinguiſher.

QUE'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguiſhable. *Craſhaw.*

QUE'RELE. *ſ.* [*querela*, Latin; *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT. *ſ.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* Querulouſly; with complaint. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *querimonious.*] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST. *ſ.* [from *quæro*, Latin.] An inquirer; an aſker of queſtions. *Swift.*

QUERN. *ſ.* [cpeopn, Saxon.] A handmill. *Sh.*

QUE'RPO, *ſ.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Span.] A dreſs cloſe to the body; a waiſtcoat. *Dry.*

QUE'RRY, for *equerry. ſ.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables. *Bailey.*

QUE'RULOUS. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Howel.*

QUE'RULOUSLY. *ad.* In a complaining manner. *Young.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY. *ſ.* [from *quære*, Latin.] A queſtion; an inquiry to be reſolved. *Newton.*

To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To aſk queſtions. *Pope.*

QUEST. *ſ.* [*queſte*, French.]
1. Search; act of ſeeking. *Milton.*
2. An empanelled jury. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Searchers. Collectively. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Inquiry; examination. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Requeſt; deſire; ſolicitation. *Herbert.*

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*queter*, Fr.] To go in ſearch.

QUE'STANT. *ſ.* [from *queſter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Spenſer.*

QUE'STION. *ſ.* [*queſtion*, French.]
1. Interrogatory; any thing inquired. *Bac.*
2. Inquiry; diſquiſition. *Bacon.*
3. A diſpute; a ſubject of debate. *John.*
4. Affair to be examined. *Swift.*
5. Doubt; controverſy; diſpute. *Tillotſon.*
6. Judicial trial. *Hooker.*
7. Examination by torture. *Ayliffe.*

8. State of being the ſubject of preſent inquiry. *Hooker.*
9. Endeavour; ſearch: not uſed. *Shakſp.*

To QUE'STION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To inquire. *Bacon.*
2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shakſpeare.*

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*queſtionner*, Fr.]
1. To examine one by queſtions. *Brown.*
2. To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.*
3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be truſted. *South.*

QUE'STIONABLE. *a.* [from *queſtion.*]
1. Doubtful; diſputable. *Baker.*
2. Suſpicious; liable to ſuſpicion; liable to queſtion. *Shakſpeare.*

QUE'STIONARY. *a.* [from *queſtion.*] Inquiring; aſking queſtions. *Pope.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *queſtion.*] The quality of being queſtionable.

QUE'STIONER. *ſ.* [from *queſtion.*] An inquirer.

QUE'STIONLESS. *ad.* [from *queſtion.*] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. *South.*

QUE'STMAN. } *ſ.* Starter of lawſuits
QUE'STMONGER. } or proſecutions. *Bacon.*

QUE'STRIST. *ſ.* [from *queſt.*] Seeker; purſuer. *Shakſpeare.*

QUE'STUARY. *a.* [from *quæſtus*, Latin.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUIB. *ſ.* A ſarcaſm; a bitter taunt. *Ainſw.*

QUI'BBLE. *ſ.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A ſlight cavil; a low conceit depending on the ſound of words; a pun. *Watts.*

To QUI'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the ſound of words. *L'Eſtr.*

QUI'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *quibble.*] A punſter.

QUICK. *a.* [cpic, Saxon.]
1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.*
2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.*
3. Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.*
4. Active; ſpritely; ready. *Clarendon.*

QUICK. *ad.* Nimbly; ſpeedily; readily. *Drayt.*

QUICK. *ſ.*
1. A live animal: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*
2. The living fleſh; ſenſible parts. *Sharp.*
3. Living plants. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKBEAM, or *quickentree.* *ſ.* A ſpecies of wild aſh. *Mortimer.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [cpiccan, Saxon.]
1. To make alive. *Pſalms.*
2. To haſten; to accelerate. *Hayward.*
3. To ſharpen; to actuate; to excite. *South.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To become alive: as, *a woman* quickens *with child.* *Sandys.*
2. To move with activity. *Pope.*

QUI'CKENER *ſ.* [from *quicken.*]
1. One who makes alive.
2. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *More.*

QUI'CKGRASS. *ſ.* [*quick* and *graſs*; *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog-graſs.

QUI'CKLIME. *ſ.* [*calx viva*, Latin; *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched. *Hill.*

QUI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *quick.*] Soon; ſpeedily; without delay. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *quick.*]
1. Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.*
2. Activity; briſkneſs. *Wottons.*
3. Keen ſenſibility. *Locke.*
4. Sharpneſs; pungency. *Dryden.*

QUI'CKSAND. *ſ.* [*quick* and *ſand.*] Moving ſand; unſolid ground. *Dryden.*

To QUI'CKSET. *v. a.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] To plant with living plants. *Tuſſer.*

QUI'CKSET. *ſ.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] Living plant ſet to grow. *Evelyn.*

QUI'CKSIGHTED. *a.* [*quick* and *ſight.*] Having a ſharp ſight. *Bentley.*

QUICKSI'GHTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *quick-ſighted.*] Sharpneſs of ſight. *Locke.*

QUI'CKSILVER. *ſ.* [*quick* and *ſilver.*] *Quickſilver*, called mercury by the chymiſts, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the leaſt tenacious of all bodies, and every ſmaller drop may be again divided by the lighteſt touch into a multitude of others: the ancients all eſteemed *quickſilver* a poiſon, nor was it brought into internal uſe till about two hundred and twenty years ago, by ſhepherds, who ventured to give it their ſheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt, it was ſoon concluded, that men might take it ſafely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, ſwallowed it in vaſt quantities, in order to ſell it privately, when they had voided it by ſtool: but the miners ſeldom follow their occupation above four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally ſeized with paralytick diſorders. *Hill.*

QUI'CKSILVERED. *a.* [from *quickſilver.*] Overlaid with quickſilver. *Newton.*

QUI'DAM. ſ. [Latin.] Somebody. *Spenſer.*

QUI'DDANY. *ſ.* [*quidden*, Germ. a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with ſugar.

QUI'DDIT. *ſ.* A ſubtilty; an equivocation. *Sh.*

QUI'DDITY. *ſ.* [*quidditas*, low Latin.]
1. Eſſence; that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *quid eſt?* a ſcholaſtick term. *Hud.*
2. A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden.*

QUIE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *quieſco*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe. *Glanville.*

QUIE'SCENT. *a.* [*quieſcens*, Lat.] Reſting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repoſe. *Holder.*

QUI'ET. *a.* [*quiet*, French; *quietus*, Latin.]
1. Still; free from diſturbance. *Spenſer.*
2. Peaceable; not turbulent. *Peter.*
3. Still; not in motion. *Judges.*
4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'ET. *ſ.* [*quies*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity; peace; ſtilneſs. *Hughes.*

To QUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To calm; to ſtill; to pacify; to put to reſt. *Forbes.*
2. To ſtill. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER. *ſ.* [from *quiet.*] The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM. *ſ.* Tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUI'ETLY. *ad.* [from *quiet.*]
1. Calmly; without violent emotion. *Taylor.*
2. Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon.*
3. At reſt; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS. *ſ.* [from *quiet.*]
1. Coolneſs of temper. *Sidney.*
2. Peace; tranquillity. *Hayward.*
3. Stillneſs; calmneſs. *Reynolds.*

QUI'ETSOME. *a.* [from *quiet.*] Calm; ſtill; undiſturbed: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

QUI'ETUDE. *ſ.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet.*] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity. *Wotton.*

QUILL. *ſ.*
1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.*
2. The inſtrument of writing. *Garth.*
3. Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenſer.*
5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings. *Dryden.*

QUI'LLET. *ſ.* [*quidlibet*, Latin.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent diſtinction. *Digby.*

QUILT. *ſ.* [*kulekt*, Dutch.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them. *Spenſer.*

QUI'NARY. *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *ſ.* [*quidden*, German.]
1. The tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Peacham.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* To ſtir; to flounce as in reſentment of pain. *Spenſer.*

QUINCU'NCIAL. *a.* [from *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUI'NCUNX. *ſ.* [Latin.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs.

QUINQUAGE'SIMA. *ſ.* [Latin.] *Quinquageſima* Sunday, ſo called, becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers; ſhrove-ſunday.

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodward.*

QUINQUARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five articles. *Sand.*

QUI'NQUEFID. *a.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *a.* [*quinque* and *folius*, Latin.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quinquennis*, La.] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy.*] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden.*

QUINT. *ſ.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five. *Hud.*

QUI'NTAIN. *ſ.* [*quintain*, Fr.] A poſt with a turning top. See QUINTIN. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'NTAL. *ſ.* [*centupondium*, Lat.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUINTE'SSENCE. *ſ.* [*quinta eſſentia*, Lat.]
1. A fifth being. *Watts.*
2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity. *Boyle.*

QUINTESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *quinteſſence.*] Conſiſting of quinteſſence. *Hakewill.*

QUI'NTIN. *ſ.* An upright poſt, on the top of which a croſs poſt turned upon a pin; at one end of the croſs poſt was a broad board, and at the other a heavy ſand bag; the play was to ride againſt the broad end with a lance, and paſs by before the ſand bag ſhould ſtrike the tilter on the back. *Ben Jonſon.*

QUI'NTUPLE. *ſ.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold.

QUIP. *ſ.* A ſharp jeſt; a taunt; a ſarcaſm. *Milt.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſarcaſms.

QUIRE. *ſ.* [*chœur*, French; *choro*, Italian.]
1. A body of ſingers; a chorus. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The part of the church where the ſervice is ſung. *Cleaveland.*
3. [*cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſing in concert. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'RISTER. *ſ.* [from *quire.*] Choriſter; one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice. *Thomſon.*

QUIRK. *ſ.*
1. Quick ſtroke; ſharp fit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Smart taunt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Slight conceit. *Watts.*
4. Subtilty; nicety; artful diſtinction. *L'Eſt.*
5. Looſe light tune. *Pope.*

To QUIT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *quit*; pret. *I quit* or *quitted.* [*quiter*, French.]
1. To diſcharge an obligation; to make even. *Denham.*
2. To ſet free. *Taylor.*
3. To carry through; to diſcharge; to perform. *Daniel.*
4. To clear himſelf of an affair. *Milton.*
5. To repay; to requite. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To vacate obligations. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.*
8. To abſolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.*
9. To pay. *Fairfax.*
10. To abandon; to forſake. *Ben Jonſon.*
11. To reſign; to give up. *Prior.*

QUI'TCHGRASS. *ſ.* [cpice, Saxon.] Dog-graſs. *Mortimer.*

QUITE. *ad* Completely; perfectly. *Hooker.*

QUI'TRENT. *ſ.* [*quit* and *rent.*] Small rent reſerved. *Temple.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit.*] An exclamation uſed when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

QUI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [*quitance*, French.]
1. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Recompenſe; return; repayment. *Shakſp.*

To QUI'TTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompence: not uſed. *Shakſ.*

QUI'TTER. *ſ.* A deliverer. *Ainſworth.*

QUI'TTERBONE. *ſ.* A hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUI'VER. *ſ.* [*couvrir*, French, *to cover.*] A caſe or ſheath for arrows. *Spenſer.*

QUI'VER. *a.* Nimble; active: not uſed. *Sb.*

To QUI'VER. *v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*
2. To ſhiver; to ſhudder. *Sidney.*

QUI'VERED. *a.* [from *quiver.*]

1. Furniſhed with a quiver. *Milton.*
2. Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*

To QUOB. *v. n.* To move as the embryo does in the womb. A low word.

QUO'DLIBET. ſ. [Latin.] A nice point; a ſubtilty. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or diſputes on any ſubject.

QUODLIBE'TICAL. *a.* [*quodlibet*, Latin.] Not reſtrained to a particular ſubject.

QUOIF. *ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The cap of a ſerjeant at law.

To QUOIF. *v. n.* [*coeffer*, French.] To cap; to dreſs with a headdreſs. *Addiſon.*

QUO'IFFURE. *ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Headdreſs. *Ad.*

QUOIL. *ſ.* See COIL.

QUOIN. *ſ.* [*coin*, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys.*

QUOIT. *ſ.* [*coete*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but improperly.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw. *Shakſpeare.*

QUO'NDAM. [Lat.] Having been formerly. *Sb.*

QUOOK. The pret. of *quake*: obſolete. *Spenſ.*

QUO'RUM. ſ. [Latin.] A bench of juſtices; ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

QUO'TA. *ſ.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A ſhare; a proportion as aſſigned to each. *Addiſon.*

QUOTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *quote.*]

1. The act of quoting; citation.
2. Paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration. *Locke.*

To QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitg.*

QUO'TER. *ſ.* [from *quote.*] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb imperfect.* [cpoðan, Saxon.] *Quoth I*, ſay I or ſaid I; *quoth he*, ſays he or ſaid he. *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *a.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *ſ.* [*febris quotidiana*, Latin.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakſpeare.*

QUO'TIENT. *ſ.* [*quotiens*, Lat.] In arithmetick, is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*

R.

R Is called the canine letter, becauſe it is uttered with ſome reſemblance to the growl or ſnarl of a cur: it has one conſtant ſound in Engliſh; as, *red*, *roſe*, *more*, *muriatick*: in words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapſody.*

To RA'BATE. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again. *Ainſw.*

To RA'BBET. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBET. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI. } *ſ.* A doctor among the Jews.
RA'BBIN. } *Matthew. Camden.*

RA'BBIT. *ſ.* [*robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*rabula*, Latin.] A tumultuous crowd; an aſſembly of low people. *Raleigh.*

RA'BBLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *rabble.*] Crowd; tumultuous aſſembly of mean people. *Spenſer.*

RA'BID. *a.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RA'BINET. *ſ.* A kind of ſmaller ordnance. *Ainſ.*

RACE. *ſ.* [*race*, Fr. from *radico*, Latin.]

1. A family aſcending.
2. Family deſcending. *Milton.*
3. A generation; a collective family. *Shakſp.*
4. A particular breed. *Milton.*
5. RACE *of ginger.* A root or ſprig of ginger.
6. A particular ſtrength or taſte of wine. *Tem.*
7. [*ras*, Iſlan.] Conteſt in running. *Milton.*
8. Courſe on the feet. *Bacon.*
9. Progreſs; courſe. *Milton.*
10. Train; proceſs. *Milton.*

RA'CEHORSE. *ſ.* [*race* and *horſe.*] Horſe bred to run for prizes. *Addiſon.*

RACEMA'TION. *ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluſter, like that of grapes. *Brown.*

RACEMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing cluſters.

RA'CER. *ſ.* [from *race*] Runner; one that contends in ſpeed. *Dorſet.*

RA'CINESS. *ſ.* [from *racy.*] The quality of being racy.

RACK. *ſ.* [*racke*, Dut. from *racken*, to ſtretch.]

1. An engine to torture. *Taylor.*
2. Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.*
3. Any inſtrument by which extenſion is performed. *Wilkins.*
4. A diſtaff: commonly ſpoken and written *rock.* *Dryden.*
5. The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shakſpeare.*

6. [*racca*, Iſlandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.
7. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.
8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle. *Mortimer.*
9. Arrack; a ſpirituous liquor.

To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtream as clouds before the wind. *Shakſpeare.*

To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden.*
2. To torment; to haraſs. *Milton.*
3. To haraſs by exaction. *Spenſer.*
4. To ſcrew; to force to performance. *Tillotſ.*
5. To ſtretch; to extend. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Ba.*

RACK-RENT. *ſ.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt. *Swift.*

RACK-RENTER. *ſ.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermoſt rent. *Locke.*

RA'CKET. *ſ.*
1. An irregular clattering noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A confuſed talk, in burleſque language. *Sw.*
3. The inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball. *Digby.*

RA'CKING. *ſ. Racking* pace of a horſe is the ſame as an amble, only that it is a ſwifter time and a ſhorter tread. *Farrier's Dict.*

RA'CKOON. *ſ.* A New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep fur. *Bailey.*

RA'CY. *a.* Strong; flavourous; taſting of the ſoil. *Cowley.*

RAD. The old pret. of *read.* *Spenſer.*

RAD, *red*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, ſignify counſel; as Conrad, powerful or ſkilful in counſel; Ethelred, a noble counſellor. *Gibſ.*

RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock*, *ſ.* A bird; the red-breaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'DIANCE. } *ſ.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling
RA'DIANCY. } luſtre; glitter. *Brown.*

RA'DIANT. *a.* [*radians*, Latin.] Shining; brightly ſparkling; emitting rays. *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to ſhine; to ſparkle. *Boyle.*

RA'DIATED. *a.* [*radiatus*, Latin.] Adorned with rays. *Addiſon.*

RADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*radiatio*, Latin.]
1. Beamy luſtre; emiſſion of rays. *Bacon.*
2. Emiſſion from a centre every way. *Bacon.*

RA'DICAL. *a.* [*radical*, French.]
1. Primitive; original. *Bentley.*
2. Implanted by nature. *Wilkins.*
3. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *radical.*] Origination. *Brown.*

RA'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *radical.*] Originally; primitively. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *radical.*] The ſtate of being radical.

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Latin.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*

RADICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *radicate.*] The act of taking root and fixing deep. *Hammond.*

RA'DICLE. *ſ.* [*radicule*, Fr.] That part of a ſeed which forms the root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH. *ſ.* [ꝛæꝺic, Saxon.] A root commonly eaten raw. *Miller.*

RA'DIUS. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The ſemidiameter of a circle.
2. A bone of the fore arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To RAFF. *v. a.* To ſweep; to huddle; to take haſtily without diſtinction. *Carew.*

To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to ſnatch, Fr.] To caſt dice for a prize. *Tatler.*

RA'FFLE. *ſ.* [*raffle*, Fr.] A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbuthnot.*

RAFT. *ſ.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other. *Shakſpeare.*

RAFT. part. paſſ. of *raff.* Torn; rent. *Sp.*

RA'FTER. *ſ.* [ꝛæꝛtep, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch.] The ſecondary timbers of the houſe; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*

RA'FTERED. *a.* [from *rafter.*] Built with rafters. *Pope.*

RAG. *ſ.* [hꝛacoꝺe, torn, Saxon.]
2. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt; a tatter. *Milton.*
2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes. *Sandys.*
3. A fragment of dreſs. *Hudibras.*

RAGAMU'FFIN. *ſ.* A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE. *ſ.* [*rage*, French.]
1. Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*
3. Enthuſiaſm; rapture. *Cowley.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence of mind. *Pope.*

To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be in fury; to be heated with exceſſive anger. *Milton.*
2. To ravage; to exerciſe fury. *Waller.*
3. To act with miſchievous impetuoſity. *Mil.*

RA'GEFUL. *a.* [*rage* and *full.*] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*

RA'GGED. *a.* [from *rag.*]
1. Rent into tatters. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Uneven; conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Dreſſed in tatters. *Dryden.*
4. Rugged; not ſmooth. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ragged.*] State of being dreſſed in tatters. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *raging.*] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *ſ.* [*rag* and *man.*] One who deals in rags.

RA'GOUT. *ſ.* [French.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned. *Addiſon.*

RA'GSTONE. *ſ.* [*rag* and *ſtone.*]
1. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward.*
2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RA'GWORT. *ſ.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant. *Mill.*

RAIL. *ſ.* [*riegel*, German.]
1. A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts. *Moxon.*
2. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams, by which any thing is incloſed. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of bird. *Carew.*
4. A woman's upper garment.

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encloſe with rails. *Addiſon.*
2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language; to ſpeak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms. *Shakſp.*

RAI'LER. *ſ.* [from *rail.*] One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language. *South.*

RAI'LLERY. *ſ.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight ſatire; ſatirical merriment. *Ben Jonſon.*

RAI'MENT. *ſ.* Veſture; veſtment; clothes; dreſs; garment. *Sidney.*

To RAIN. *v. n.* [ꝛenian, Sax. *regenen*, Dut.]
1. To fall in drops from the clouds. *Locke.*
2. To fall as rain. *Milton.*
3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds. *Shakſpeare.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakſ.*

RAIN. *ſ.* [ꝛen, Saxon.] The moiſture that falls from the clouds. *Waller.*

RA'INBOW. *ſ.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather. *Newton.*

RA'INDEER. *ſ.* [hꝛanan, Sax. *rangifer*, Lat.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnow.

RAI'NINESS. *ſ.* [from *rainy.*] The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RAI'N-WATER. *ſ.* Water not taken from ſprings, but falling from the clouds. *Mortimer.*

RAI'NY. *a.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet. *Sh.*

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reiſer*, Daniſh.]
1. To lift; to heave. *Pope.*
2. To ſet upright: as, *he* raiſed *a maſt.*
3. To erect; to build up. *Joſhua.*
4. To exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious. *Bacon.*
5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To increaſe in current value. *Temple.*
7. To elevate; to exalt. *Prior.*
8. To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clar.*
9. To excite; to put in action. *Milton.*
10. To excite to war or tumult. *Shakſp.*
11. To rouſe; to ſtir up. *Job.*
12. To give beginning of importance to: as, *he* raiſed *the family.*
13. To bring into being. *Milton.*
14. To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits. *Sandys.*
15. To bring from death to life. *Romans.*
16. To occaſion; to begin. *Brown.*
17. To ſet up; to utter loudly. *Dryden.*
18. To collect; to obtain a certain ſum. *Gay.*
19. To collect; to aſſemble; to levy. *Milton.*
20. To give riſe to. *Milton.*
21. To procure to be bred or propagated: as, *he* raiſed *ſheep.*
22. *To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paſte into pies without a diſh. *Spectator.*

RAI'SER. *ſ.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raiſes. *Tayl.*

RAI'SIN. *ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, Fr.] *Raiſins* are the fruit of the vine ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preſerved in this manner, are called *raiſins;* but thoſe dried in the ſun are much ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens. *Hill.*

RAKE. *ſ.* [ꝛace, Saxon; *racche*, Dutch.]
1. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up. *Dryden.*
2. [*rekel*, Dutch, a worthleſs cur dog] A looſe, diſorderly, vitious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow; a man addicted to pleaſure. *Pope.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather with a rake. *May.*
2. To clear with a rake. *Thomſon.*
3. To draw together by violence. *Hooker.*
4. To ſcour; to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.*
5. To heap together and cover. *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*
1. To ſearch; to grope. *South.*
2. To paſs with violence. *Sidney.*

RA'KEHELL. *ſ.* [*rake* and *hell.*] A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched, ſorry fellow. *Sp*

RA'KEHELLY. *a.* [from *rakehell.*] Wild; diſſolute. *Ben Jonſon.*

RA'KER. *ſ.* [from *rake.*] One that rakes.

RA'KISH. *a.* [from *rake.*] Looſe; lewd; diſſolute. *Clariſſa.*

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]
1. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order. *Atterbury.*
2. [*railler*, Fr.] To treat with ſlight contempt; to treat with ſatirical merriment. *Add.*

To RA'LLY. *v. n.*
1. To come together in a hurry. *Tillotſon.*
2. To come again into order. *Dryden.*
3. To exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM. *ſ.* [ꝛam, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]
1. A male ſheep; a tup. *Peacham.*
2. Aries, the vernal ſign. *Creech.*
3. An inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakſpeare.*

To RAM *v. a.*
1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram. *Bacon.*
2. To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward.*

RA'MAGE. *ſ.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branches of trees.

To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch.] To rove looſely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*

RA'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excurſion. *Swift.*

RA'MBLER. *ſ.* Rover; wanderer. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'MBOOZE. } *ſ.* A drink made of wine,
RA'MBUSE. } ale, eggs, and ſugar. *Bailey.*

RA'MENTS. *ſ.* [*ramanta*, Latin.] Scrapings; ſhavings.

RAMIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ramification*, Fr.]
1. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*
2. Small branches. *Arbuthnot.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] To ſeparate into branches. *Boyle.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'MMER. *ſ.* [from *ram.*]
1. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*
2. The ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiſeman.*

RA'MMISH. *a.* [from *ram.*] Strong ſcented.
RA'MOUS. *a.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; conſiſting of branches. *Newton.*
To RAMP. *v. n.* [*ramper*, French.]
1. To leap with violence. *Spenſer.*
2. To climb as a plant. *Ray.*
RAMP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Leap; ſpring. *Milt.*
RAMPA'LLIAN. *ſ.* A mean wretch. *Shakſp.*
RA'MPANCY. *ſ.* [from *rampant.*] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*
RA'MPANT. *a.* [*rampant*, French.]
1. Exuberant; overgrowing reſtraint. *South.*
2. [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*
To RA'MPART. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
To RA'MPIRE. } fortify with ramparts. *Hay.*
RA'MPART. }
RA'MPIRE. } *ſ.* [*rempart*, French.]
1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben Jonſ.*
RA'MPION. *ſ.* [*rapunculus.*] A plant. *Mort.*
RA'MSONS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
RAN. The preterit of *run.*
To RANCH. *v. a.* [from *wrench.*] To ſprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Garth.*
RA'NCID. *a.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong ſcented. *Arbuthnot.*
RA'NCIDNESS. } *ſ.* [from *rancid.*] Strong
RANCI'DITY. } ſcent, as of old oil.
RA'NCOROUS. *a.* [from *rancour.*] Malignant; malicious; ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree. *Sh.*
RA'NCOUR. *ſ.* [*rancœur*, old French.]
1. Inveterate malignity; malice; ſtedfaſt implacability; ſtanding hate. *Spenſer.*
2. Virulence; corruption. *Shakſpeare.*
RAND. *ſ.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; ſeam.
RA'NDOM. *ſ.* [*randon*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*
RA'NDOM. *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*
RANG. The preterit of *ring.*
To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
1. To place in order; to put in ranks. *Claren.*
2. To rove over. *Gay.*
To RANGE. *v. n.*
1. To rove at large. *Milton.*
2. To be placed in order. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To lie in a particular direction. *Drayton.*
RANGE. *ſ.* [*rangée*, French.]
1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newt.*
2. A claſs; an order. *Hale.*
3. Excurſion; wandering. *South.*
4. Room for excurſion. *Addiſon.*
5. Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive, extended, or ranked in order. *Pope.*
6. Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*
7. A kitchen grate. *Spenſer.*
RA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *range.*]
1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenſ.*
2. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*
3. An officer who tends the game of a foreſt.
RANK. *a.* [ɲanc, Saxon.]
1. High growing; ſtrong; luxuriant. *Spenſ.*
2. Fruitful; bearing ſtrong plants. *Sandys.*
3. [*rancidus*, L.] Strong ſcented; rancid. *Sh.*
4. High taſted; ſtrong in quality. *Ray.*
5. Rampant; highgrown. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Groſs; coarſe. *Swift.*
7. The iron of a plane is ſet *rank*, when its edge ſtands ſo flat below the ſole of the plane, that it will take off a thick ſhaving. *Moxon.*
RANK. *ſ.* [*range*, French.]
1. Line of men placed abreaſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A row. *Milton.*
3. Range of ſubordination. *Locke.*
4. Claſs; order. *Atterbury.*
5. Degree of dignity or excellence. *Addiſon.*
6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of* rank.
To RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
1. To place abreaſt. *Milton.*
2. To range in any particular claſs. *Shakſp.*
3. To arrange methodically. *Milton.*
To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*
To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank.*] To feſter; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Sandys.*
RA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *rank.*] Coarſely; groſſly. *Shakſpeare.*
RA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; ſuperfluity of growth. *Shakſpeare.*
RA'NNY. *ſ.* The ſhrewmouſe. *Brown.*
To RA'NSACK. *v. a.* [ɲan, Saxon, and *ſaka*, Swediſh, to ſearch for or ſeize.]
1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.*
2. To ſearch narrowly. *Woodward.*
3. To violate; to deflour. *Spenſer.*
RA'NSOME. *ſ.* [*rançon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment. *Till.*
To RA'NSOME. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or puniſhment. *Mil.*
RA'NSOMELESS. *a.* [from *ranſome.*] Free from ranſome. *Shakſpeare.*
RA'NSOMER. *ſ.* [from *ranſome.*] One that redeems.
To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch.] To rave in violent or high ſounding language. *Shak.*
RANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] High ſounding language. *Granville.*
RA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow.
RA'NTIPOLE. *a.* Wild; roving; rakiſh. *Cong.*
To RA'NTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*
RA'NULA. ſ. [Lat.] A ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing the ſalivals under the tongue. *Wiſeman.*
RANU'NCULUS. *ſ.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*
To RAP. *v. n.* [hꝛæppan, Saxon.]
1. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow. *Prior.*
2. *To* RAP *out.* To utter with haſty violence. *Addiſon.*
To RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra ſe*, Latin.]
1. To affect with rapture; to ſtrike with ecſtacy; to hurry out of himſelf. *Pope.*
2. To ſnatch away. *Milton.*
3. To ſeize by violence. *Drayton.*
4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.
To RAP *and rend.* To ſeize by violence. *Hud.*
RAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick ſmart blow. *Arbuthnot.*
RAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; ſeizing by violence. *Pope.*

RAPA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat.] Addictedneſs to plunder; exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs. *Sprat.*

RAPE. *ſ.* [*raptus*, Latin.]
1. Violent defloration of chaſtity. *Shakſp.*
2. Privation; act of taking away. *Chapman.*
3. Something ſnatched away. *Sandys.*
4. Fruit plucked from the cluſter. *Ray.*
5. A diviſion of a county; a hundred.
6. A plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RA'PID. *a.* [*rapide*, Fr.] Quick; ſwift. *Dryd.*

RAPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*rapidité*, French.] Celerity; velocity; ſwiftneſs. *Addiſon.*

RA'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; ſwiftneſs.

RA'PIER. *ſ.* [*rapiere*, Fr.] A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting. *Pope.*

RA'PIER-FISH. *ſ.* The ſwordfiſh. *Grew.*

RA'PINE. *ſ.* [*rapina*, Latin.]
1. The act of plundering. *King Charles.*
2. Violence; force. *Milton.*

RA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *rap.*] One who ſtrikes.

RA'PPORT. *ſ.* [*rappat*, French.] Relation; reference: not uſed. *Temple.*

To RAPT. *v. n.* To raviſh; to put in ecſtacy.

RAPT. *ſ.* [from *rap.*] A trance; an ecſtacy.

RA'PTURE. *ſ.*
1. Violent ſeizure. *Chapman.*
2. Ecſtacy; tranſport; violence of any pleaſing paſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. Rapidity; haſte. *Milton.*

RA'PTURED. *a.* [from *rapture.*] Raviſhed; tranſported. A bad word. *Thomſon.*

RA'PTUROUS. *a.* [from *rapture.*] Ecſtatick; tranſporting. *Collier.*

RARE. *a.* [*rarus*, Latin.]
1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree ſeldom found. *Cowley.*
3. Thinly ſcattered. *Milton.*
4. Thin; ſubtile; not denſe. *Newton.*
5. Raw; not fully ſubdued by the fire. *Dryd.*

RA'REESHOW. *ſ.* [*rare* and *ſhow.*] A ſhow carried in a box. *Gay.*

RAREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*rarefaction*, Fr.] Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*

RA'REFIABLE. *a.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr.] To make thin: contrary to *condenſe.* *Thomſon.*

To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryd.*

RA'RELY. *ad.* [from *rare.*]
1. Seldom; not often; not frequently. *Fell.*
2. Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *rare.*]
1. Uncommonneſs; ſtate of happening ſeldom; infrequency. *Dryden.*
2. Value ariſing from ſcarcity. *Bacon.*
3. Thinneſs; tenuity.

RA'RITY. *ſ.* [*rarité*, French; *raritas*, Latin.]
1. Uncommonneſs; infrequency. *Spectator.*
2. Any thing valued for its ſcarcity. *Shak.*
3. Thinneſs; ſubtilty: the contrary to *denſity.* *Bentley.*

RA'SCAL. *ſ.* [*paſcal*, Saxon, a lean beaſt.] A mean fellow; a ſcoundrel. *Dryden.*

RASCA'LION. *ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] One of the loweſt people. *Hudibras.*

RASCA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] The low mean people. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *a.* [from *raſcal.*] Mean; worthleſs. *Swift.*

To RASE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſkim; to ſtrike on the ſurface. *South.*
2. To overthrow; to deſtroy; to root up. *Mil.*
3. To blot out by raſure; to eraſe. *Milton.*

RASH. *a.* [*raſch*, Dutch.] Haſty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution. *Aſch.*

RASH. *ſ.* [*raſcia*, Italian.]
1. Sattin.
2. An effloreſcence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER. *ſ.* A thin ſlice of bacon. *Shakſp.*

RA'SHLY. *ad.* [from *raſh.*] Haſtily; violently; without due conſideration. *Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *ſ.* [from *raſh.*] Fooliſh contempt of danger; precipitation. *Dryden.*

RASP. *ſ.* [*raſpo*, Ital.] A berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble; a raſpberry. *Phil.*

To RASP. *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dutch.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon.*

RASP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood. *Moxon.*

RA'SPATORY. *ſ.* [*raſpatoir*, French.] A chirurgeon's raſp. *Wiſeman.*

RA'SPBERRY, or *Raſberry.* *ſ.* A delicious kind of berry. *Mortimer.*

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE. *ſ.* [*raſura*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving.
2. A mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*

RAT. *ſ.* [*rat*, Fr.] An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips. *Dennis.*

To ſmell a RAT. To be put on the watch by ſuſpicion; to ſuſpect danger. *Hudibras.*

RA'TABLE. *a.* [from *rate.*] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*

RA'TABLY. *ad.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*

RATAFI'A. *ſ.* A liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits. *Bailey.*

RATA'N. *ſ.* An Indian cane.

RATCH. *ſ.* In clockwork, a ſort of wheel which ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock ſtrike. *Bailey.*

RATE. *ſ.* [*ratus*, Latin.]
1. A price fixed on any thing. *Dryden.*
2. Allowance ſettled. *Addiſon.*
3. Degree; comparative height or value. *Sh.*
4. Quantity aſſignable. *Shakſpeare.*
5. That which ſets value; principle on which value is ſet. *Atterbury.*
6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon.*
7. Tax impoſed by the pariſh. *Prior.*

To RATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price. *Boyle.*
2. [*reita*, Iſlandick.] To chide haſtily and vehemently. *South.*

To RATE. *v. n.* To make an eſtimate. *Kettlew.*

RATH. *ſ.* A hill. *Spenſer.*

RATH. *a.* [ꝛaꝺ, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time: out of uſe. *May.*

RA'THER. *ad.*
1. More willingly; with better liking. *C. Pr.*
2. Preferably to the other; with better reaſon. *Locke.*
3. In a greater degree than otherwiſe. *Dryd.*
4. More properly. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Eſpecially. *Shakſpeare.*
6. *To have* RATHER. To deſire in preference. *Rogers.*

RATIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ratify.*] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER. *ſ.* [from *ratify.*] The perſon or thing that ratifies. *Shakſpeare.*

To RA'TIFY. *v a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh. *Dryden.*

RA'TIO. ſ. [Latin.] Proportion. *Cheyne.*

To RATIO'CINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reaſon; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reaſoning; the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes. *Brown.*

RATIOCINA'TIVE. *a.* [from *ratiocinate.*] Argumentative; advancing by proceſs of diſcourſe. *Hale.*

RA'TIONAL. *a.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of reaſoning. *Law.*
2. Agreeable to reaſon. *Glanville.*
3. Wiſe; judicious: as, *a* rational *man.*

RATIONA'LE. *ſ.* [from *ratio*, Latin.] A detail with reaſons. *Sparrow.*

RA'TIONALIST. *ſ.* [from *rational.*] One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *rational.*]
1. The power of reaſoning. *Gov. of the Tong.*
2. Reaſonableneſs. *Brown.*

RA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *rational.*] Reaſonably; with reaſon. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS. *ſ.* [from *rational.*] The ſtate of being rational.

RA'TSBANE. *ſ.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poiſon for rats; arſenick. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'TTEEN. *ſ.* A kind of ſtuff. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions of bodies not very ſonorous. *Hayward.*
2. To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. a.*
1. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtun with a noiſe; to drive with a noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſcold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbuth.*

RA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick noiſe nimbly repeated. *Prior.*
2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill.*
3. An inſtrument, which agitated makes a clattering noiſe. *Raleigh.*
4. A plant; louſewort.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *a.* [*rattle* and *head.*] Giddy; not ſteady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. *ſ.* A kind of ſerpent, which has a rattle at the end of its tail. *Grew.*

RA'TTLESNAKE *Root. ſ.* The root of a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake. *Hill.*

To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waſte; to ſack; to ranſack; to ſpoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addiſon.*

RA'VAGE. *ſ.* [*ravage*, French.] Spoil; ruin; waſte. *Dryden.*

RA'VAGER. *ſ.* [from *ravage.*] Plunderer; ſpoiler. *Swift.*

RAU'CITY. *ſ.* [*raucus*, Latin.] Hoarſeneſs; loud rough noiſe. *Bacon.*

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *rêver*, Fr.]
1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Smith.*
2. To burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys.*
3. To be unreaſonably fond. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [*ravelin*, Dutch.]
1. To entangle; to entwiſt one with another; to make intricate; to involve. *Waller.*
2. To unweave; to unknit. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To hurry over in confuſion. *Digby.*

To RA'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To fall into perplexity or confuſion. *Milt.*
2. To work in perplexity; to buſy himſelf with intricacies. *Decay of Piety.*

RAVELIN. ſ. [French.] In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſaliant angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers.

RA'VEN. *ſ.* [hꝛæꝛn, Sax.] A large black fowl.

To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [ꝛæꝛian, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity. *Sh.*

To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke.*

RA'VENOUS. *a.* [from *raven.*] Furiouſly voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'VENOUSLY. *ad.* With raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*

RAUGHT. The old pret. and part. paſſ. of *reach.*

RA'VIN. *ſ.* [from *raven.*]
1. Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton.*
2. Rapine; rapaciouſneſs. *Ray.*

RA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *rave.*] With frenzy; with diſtraction. *Sidney.*

To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.]
1. To deflour by force. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To take away by violence. *Shakſp.*
3. To delight to rapture; to tranſport. *Cant.*

RA'VISHER. *ſ.* [*raviſſeur*, French.]
1. He that embraces a woman by violence. *Tay.*
2. One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*

RA'VISHMENT. *ſ.* [*raviſſement*, French.]
1. Violation; forcible conſtupration. *Taylor.*
2. Tranſport; rapture; ecſtacy; pleaſing violence on the mind. *Milton.*

RAW. [hꝛeaꝛ, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.]
1. Not ſubdued by the fire. *Spenſer.*
2. Not covered with the ſkin. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sore. *Spenſer.*
4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.
5. Unſeaſoned; unripe in ſkill. *Raleigh.*

6. New. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Bleak; chill. *Spenſer.*
8. Not decocted. *Bacon.*

RA'WBONED. *a.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *ſ.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a ſpectre. *Dryden.*

RA'WLY. *ad.* [from *raw.*]
1. In a raw manner.
2. Unſkilfully; without experience.
3. Newly. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *raw.*]
1. State of being raw. *Bacon.*
2. Unſkilfulneſs. *Hakewill.*
3. Haſty manner. *Shakſpeare.*

RAY. *ſ.* [*raie*, French; *radius*, Latin.]
1. A beam of light. *Newton.*
2. Any luſtre corporeal or intellectual. *Milt.*
3. [*raie*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
4. [*lolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To RAY. *v. a.* [*rayer*, French.] To ſtreak; to mark in long lines. *Shakſpeare.*

RAY, for *array.* *Spenſer.*

RAZE. *ſ.* [*rayz*, a root, Spaniſh.] A root of ginger. *Shakſpeare.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Lat.]
1. To overthrow; to ruin; to ſubvert. *Sh.*
2. To efface. *Milton.*
3. To extirpate. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'ZOR. *ſ.* [*raſor*, Latin.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving. *Dr.*

RA'ZORABLE. *a.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be ſhaved: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'ZORFISH. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Carew.*

RA'ZURE. *ſ.* [*raſure*, Fr.] Act of eraſing. *Sh.*

RE. An inſeparable particle uſed by the Latins, and borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; *repercuſſion*, the act of driving back.

REA'CCESS. *ſ.* [*re* and *acceſs.*] Viſit renewed. *Hakewill.*

To REACH. *v. a.* [ræcan, Saxon.]
1. To touch with the hand extended. *Congr.*
2. To arrive at; to attain any thing diſtant; to ſtrike from a diſtance. *Milton.*
3. To fetch from ſome place diſtant, and give. *Eſdras.*
4. To bring forward from a diſtant place. *Job.*
5. To hold out; to ſtretch forth. *Hooker.*
6. To attain; to gain; to obtain. *Cheyne.*
7. To transfer. *Rowe.*
8. To penetrate to. *Locke.*
9. To be adequate to. *Locke.*
10. To extend to. *Addiſon.*
11. To extend; to ſpread abroad. *Milton.*
12. To take in the hand. *Milton.*

To REACH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended. *Boyle.*
2. To be extended far. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To penetrate. *Addiſon.*
4. To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*

REACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of touching or ſeizing by extenſion of the hand.
2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *L.*
3. Power of attainment or management. *Locke.*
4. Power; limit of faculties. *Addiſon.*
5. Contrivance; artful ſcheme; deep thought. *Hayward.*
6. A fetch; an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage. *Bacon.*
7. Tendency to diſtant conſequences. *Shakſ.*
8. Extent. *Milton.*

To REA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulſe or impreſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

REA'CTION. *ſ.* [*reaction*, Fr.] The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal. *Newt.*

READ. *ſ.* [ræd, Saxon.] Obſolete.
1. Counſel. *Sternhold.*
2. Saying; ſaw. *Spenſer.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. paſſ. *read.* [ræd, Saxon.]
1. To peruſe any thing written. *Pope.*
2. To diſcover by characters or marks. *Spen.*
3. To learn by obſervation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To know fully. *Shakſpeare.*

To READ. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of peruſing writing. *Deu*
2. To be ſtudious in books. *Taylor.*
3. To know by reading. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. a.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterit and participle *red.*] Skilful by reading. *Dryden.*

REA'DING. *ſ.* [from *read.*]
1. Study in books; peruſal of books. *Watts.*
2. A lecture; a prelection.
3. Publick recital. *Hooker.*
4. Variation of copies. *Arbuthnot.*

READE'PTION. *ſ.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Latin.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*

REA'DER. *ſ.* [from *read.*]
1. One that peruſes any thing written. *B. J.*
2. One ſtudious in books. *Dryden.*
3. One whoſe office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*

REA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay. *South.*

REA'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *ready.*]
1. Expediteneſs; promptitude. *South.*
2. The ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon.*
3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obſtruction. *Holder.*
4. State of being willing or prepared. *Addiſ.*

READMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*re* and *admiſſion.*] The act of admitting again. *Arbuthnot.*

To READMI'T. *v. n.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again. *Milton.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore.*

REA'DY. *a.* [*redo*, Swed. hnabe, nimble, Sax.]
1. Prompt; not delaying. *Temple.*
2. Fit for a purpoſe; not to ſeek. *Shakſp.*
3. Prepared; accommodated to any deſign. *Mi.*
4. Willing; eager; quick. *Spenſer.*
5. Being at the point; not diſtant; near; about to do or be. *Milton.*
6. Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden.*
7. Facile; eaſy; opportune; near. *Hooker.*
8. Quick; not done with heſitation. *Clariſſa.*

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarraſſed; not ſlow. *Watts.*

10. *To make* READY. To make preparations.

REA'DY. *ad.* Readily; ſo as not to need delay. *Numbers.*

REA'DY. *ſ.* Ready money. A low word. *Arb.*

REAFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*

RE'AL. *a.* [*reel*, French; *realis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to things, not perſons; not perſonal. *Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Glanville.*

3. [In law.] Conſiſting of things immoveable, as land. *Child.*

RE'ALGAR. *ſ.* Red arſenick. *Harris.*

REA'LITY. *ſ.* [*realité*, French.]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely ſeems. *Addiſon.*

2. Something intrinſically important, not merely matter of ſhow. *Milton.*

To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiſer*, French.]

1. To bring into being or act. *Glanville.*

2. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *real.*]

1. With actual exiſtence. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not ſeemingly only. *Law.*

REALM. *ſ.* [*roiaulme*, French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Milton.*

2. Kingly government. *Pope.*

REA'LTY. *ſ.* Loyalty: not uſed. *Milton.*

REAM. *ſ.* [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*

To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *anima*, Lat.] To revive; to reſtore to life. *Glanville.*

To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again. *Bacon.*

To REAP. *v. a.* [ꝛepan, Saxon.]

1. To cut corn at harveſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker.*

To REAP. *v. n.* To harveſt. *Pſalms.*

REA'PER. *ſ.* [from *reap.*] One that cuts corn at harveſt. *Sandys.*

REA'PINGHOOK. *ſ.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt. *Dryden.*

REAR. *ſ.* [*arriere*, French.]

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles.*

2. The laſt claſs; the laſt in order. *Peacham.*

REAR. *a.* [hꝛene, Saxon.]

1. Raw; half roaſted; half ſodden.

2. Early. A provincial word. *Gay.*

To REAR. *v. a.* [aꝛæꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To raiſe up. *Eſdras.*

2. To lift up from a fall. *Spenſer.*

3. To move upward. *Milton.*

4. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon.*

5. To educate; to inſtruct. *Southern.*

6. To exalt; to elevate. *Prior.*

7. To rouſe; to ſtir up. *Dryden.*

8. To raiſe; to breed. *Harte.*

REA'RWARD. *ſ.* [from *rear.*]

1. The laſt troop. *Sidney.*

2. The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shak.*

3. The latter part. In contempt. *Shak.*

REA'RMOUSE. *ſ.* [hꝛeꝛemuꝛ, Sax.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *aſcend.*] To climb again. *Spenſer.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. a.* To mount again. *Addiſ.*

REA'SON. *ſ.* [*raiſon*, French.]

1. The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences. *Milton.*

2. Cauſe; ground or principle. *Tillotſon.*

3. Cauſe efficient. *Hale.*

4. Final cauſe. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of perſuaſion; motive. *Tillotſon.*

6. Ratiocination; diſcurſive act. *Davies.*

7. Clearneſs of faculties. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Right; juſtice. *Spenſer.*

9. Reaſonable claim; juſt practice. *Taylor.*

10. Rationale; juſt account. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands. *Addiſ.*

To REA'SON. *v. n.* [*raiſonner*, French.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes. *Locke.*

2. To debate; to diſcourſe; to talk; to take or give an account: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To raiſe diſquiſitions; to make inquiries. *Milton.*

To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. A French mode of ſpeech. *Burnet.*

REA'SONABLE. *a.* [*raiſon*, French.]

1. Having the faculty of reaſon; endued with reaſon. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, ſpeaking, or thinking rationally. *Hayward.*

3. Juſt; rational; agreeable to reaſon. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney.*

REA'SONABLENESS. *ſ.*

1. The faculty of reaſon.

2. Agreeableneſs to reaſon. *Clarendon.*

3. Compliance with reaſon. *Hale.*

4. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY. *ad.* [from *reaſonable.*]

1. Agreeable to reaſon. *Dryden.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*

REA'SONER. *ſ.* [*raiſonneur*, French.] One who reaſons; an arguer. *Blackmore.*

REA'SONING. *ſ.* [from *reaſon.*] Argument. *Addiſon.*

REA'SONLESS. *a.* Void of reaſon. *Shakſ.*

To REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſemble.*] To collect anew. *Milton.*

To REASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſert.*] To aſſert anew; to maintain after ſuſpenſion or ceſſation. *Atterbury.*

To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reaſſumo*, Latin.] To reſume; to take again. *Denham.*

To REASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*reaſſurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to reſtore from terrour. *Dry.*

REATE. *ſ.* A kind of long ſmall graſs that grows in water, and complicates itſelf together. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft.* [ꝛæꝛian, Saxon.] To take away by ſtealth or violence. *Carew.*

REBAPTIZA'TION. *ſ.* [*rebaptiſation*, Fr.] Renewal of baptiſm. *Hooker.*

To REBAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize.*] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*

To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, French.] To blunt; to beat to obtuſeneſs; to deprive of keenneſs. *Creech.*

RE'BECK. *ſ.* [*rebec*, French; *ribecca*, Ital.] A three ſtringed fiddle. *Milton.*

RE'BEL. *ſ.* [*rebelle*, Fr.] One who oppoſes lawful authority by violence. *Fenton.*

To REBE'L. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority. *Shakſp.*

REBE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *rebel.*] One that rebels.

REBE'LLION. *ſ.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebello*, Lat. from *rebel.*] Inſurrection againſt lawful authority. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUS *a.* [from *rebel.*] Opponent to lawful authority. *Deuteronomy.*

REBE'LLIOUSLY. *ad.* In oppoſition to lawful authority. *Camden.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *rebellious.*] The quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe. *Dryden.*

REBOA'TION. *ſ.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing ſound.

To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound.*] To ſpring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power. *Newton.*

To REBOU'ND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Dryden.*

REBOU'ND. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted; reſilition. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF. *ſ.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Ital.] Repercuſſion; quick and ſudden reſiſtance. *Milt.*

To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBU'ILD. *v. n.* [*re* and *build.*] To re-edify; to reſtore from demolition; to repair. *Tickel.*

REBU'KABLE. *a.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehenſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend; to repreſs by objurgation. *Dry.*

REBU'KE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehenſion; chiding expreſſion; objurgation. *Pope.*

2. In low language, it ſignifies any kind of check. *L'Eſtrange.*

REBU'KER. *ſ.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender. *Hoſea.*

RE'BUS. *ſ.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word repreſented by a picture. *Peacham.*

To REBU'T. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

REBU'TTER. *ſ.* An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*

RECA'LL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once ſaid or done. *Milton.*

To RECA'NT. *v. n.* To revoke a poſition; to unſay what has been ſaid. *Swift.*

RECANTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *recant.*] Retractation; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *recant.*] One who recants. *Shakſpeare.*

To RECAPI'TULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr.] To repeat the ſum of a former diſcourſe. *More.*

RECAPITULA'TION *ſ.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repetition of the principal points. *South.*

RECAPI'TULATORY. *a.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again. *Garretſon.*

To RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back. *Walton.*

To RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley.*

2. To deſiſt; to relax any claim. *Clarendon.*

RECEI'PT. *ſ.* [*receptum*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving. *Wiſeman.*

2. The place of receiving. *Matthew.*

3. [*recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admiſſion. *Hooker.*

5. Reception; welcome. *Sidney.*

6. [from *recipe.*] Preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

RECEI'VABLE. *a.* [*recevable*, Fr.] Capable of being received.

To RECEI'VE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, L.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shak.*

2. To take or obtain from another. *Daniel.*

3. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually. *Locke.*

5. To allow. *Hooker.*

6. To admit. *Watts.*

7. To take as into a veſſel. *Acts.*

8. To take into a place or ſtate. *Mark.*

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shakſpeare.*

10. To entertain as a gueſt. *Milton.*

RECEI'VEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *received.*] General allowance. *Boyle.*

RECEI'VER. *ſ.* [*receveur*, French.]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Donne.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

3. An officer appointed to receive publick money. *Bacon.*

4. One who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Taylor.*

5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals. *Spenſer.*

6. The veſſel in which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill. *Blackmore.*

7. The veſſel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives anybody on which experiments are tried. *Bent.*

To RECE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew. *Ben Jonſon.*

RE'CENCY. *ſ.* [*recens*, Latin.] Newneſs; new ſtate. *Wiſeman.*

RECE'NSION. *ſ.* [*recenſio*, Latin.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT. *a.* [*recens*, Latin.]

1. New; not of long exiſtence. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique. *Bacon.*

3. Freſh; not long diſmiſſed, releaſed, or parted from. *Pope.*

RE'CENTLY. *ad.* Newly; freſhly. *Arbuth.*

RE'CENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *recent.*] Newneſs; freſhneſs. *Hale.*

RECE'PTACLE. *ſ.* [*receptaculum*, Latin.] A veſſel or place into which any thing is received. *Spenſer.*

RECEPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Poſſibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

RECE'PTARY. *ſ.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received: not in uſe. *Brown.*

RECE'PTION. *ſ.* [*receptus*, Latin.]
1. The act of receiving. *Brown.*
2. The ſtate of being received. *Milton.*
3. Admiſſion of any thing communicated. *Loc.*
4. Readmiſſion. *Milton.*
5. The act of containing. *Addiſon.*
6. Treatment at firſt coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond.*
7. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.*
8. Recovery: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

RECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Gl.*

RECE'PTORY. *a.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*

RECE'SS. *ſ.* [*receſſus*, Latin.]
1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; receſſion. *Prior.*
2. Departure. *Glanville.*
3. Place of retirement; place of ſecrecy; private abode. *Milton.*
4. Departure into privacy. *Milton.*
5. Remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure. *Bacon.*
6. Removal to diſtance. *Brown.*
7. Privacy; ſecrecy of abode. *Dryden.*
8. Secret part. *Hammond.*

RECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*receſſio*, Latin.] The act of retreating.

To RECHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, French.] To change again. *Dryden.*

To RECHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, French.]
1. To accuſe in return. *Hooker.*
2. To attack anew. *Dryden.*

RECHEA'T. *ſ.* Among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game. *Shakſpeare.*

RECIDIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backſliding; falling again. *Hammond.*

RECIDI'VOUS. *a.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE. *ſ.* [*recipe*, Lat.] A medical preſcription. *Suckling.*

RECI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]
1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.*
4. The veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill. *Decay of Piety.*

RECI'PROCAL. *a.* [*reciprocus*, Latin.]
1. Acting in viciſſitude; alternate. *Milton.*
2. Mutual; done by each to each. *L'Eſtra.*
3. Mutually interchangeable. *Watts.*
4. *Reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is ſo much leſſer than the ſecond, as the third is greater than the firſt, and vice verſa. *Harris.*

RECI'PROCALLY. *ad.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutually; interchangeably. *Newton.*

RECI'PROCALNESS *ſ.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutual return; alternateneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECI'PROCA'TE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Sewel.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *ſ.* [*reciprocatio*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Brown.*

RECI'SION. *ſ.* [*reciſus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off.

RECI'TAL. *ſ.* [from *recite.*]
1. Repetition; rehearſal. *Addiſon.*
2. Narration. *Addiſon.*
3. Enumeration. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *recite.*] Repetition; rehearſal. *Hammond.*

RECI'TATIVE. } *ſ.* [from *recite.*] A kind
RECITATI'VO. } of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chant. *Dryden.*

To RECI'TE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat.] To rehearſe; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Add.*

RECI'TE. *ſ.* Recital: not in uſe. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [ꝑecan, Sax.] To care; to heed; to mind: out of uſe. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Shak.*

RE'CKLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *reck.*] Careleſneſs; negligence. *Sidney.*

RE'CKLESS. *a.* [ꝑecceleay, Sax.] Careleſs; heedleſs; mindleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To RE'CKON. *v. a.* [ꝑeccan, Saxon.]
1. To number; to count. *Craſhaw.*
2. To eſteem; to account. *Hooker.*
3. To aſſign in an account. *Romans.*

To RE'CKON. *v. n.*
1. To compute; to calculate. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſtate an account. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To charge to account. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. To pay a penalty. *Sanderſon.*
5. To call to puniſhment. *Tillotſon.*
6. To lay ſtreſs or dependance upon. *Temple.*

RE'CKONER. *ſ.* [from *reckon.*] One who computes; one who calculates coſt. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING. *ſ.* [from *reckon.*]
1. Computation; calculation.
2. Account of time. *Sandys.*
3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.*
4. Money charged by an hoſt. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Account taken. *Kings.*
6. Eſteem; account; eſtimation. *Hooker.*

To RECLA'IM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]
1. To reform; to correct. *Brown.*
2. [*reclamer*, French.] To reduce to the ſtate deſired. *Bacon.*
3. To recall; to cry out againſt. *Dryden.*
4. To tame. *Dryden.*

RECLAI'MANT. *ſ.* [from *reclaim.*] Contradicter. *Waterland.*

To RECLI'NE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Latin.] To lean back; to lean ſidewiſe. *Addiſon.*

To RECLI'NE. *v. n.* To reſt; to repoſe; to lean.

RECLI'NE. *a.* [*reclinis*, Latin.] In a leaning poſture. *Milton.*

To RECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cloſe.*] To cloſe again. *Pope.*

To RECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open. *Harvey.*

RECLU'SE. *a.* [*reclus*, French; *recluſus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*

RECLU'SE. *ſ.* A retired perſon. *Hammond.*

RECOAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [*re* and *coagulation.*] Second coagulation. *Boyle.*

RECO'GNIZANCE. *ſ.* [*recogniſance*, Fr.]
1. Acknowledgment of perſon or thing.
2. Badge. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A bond of record teſtifying the recogniſor to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of money; and is acknowledged in ſome court of record. *Cowell.*

To RECOGNI'SE. *v. a.* [*recognoſco*, Latin.]
1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing. *Dryden.*
2. To review; to re-examine. *South.*

RECOGNISEE'. *ſ.* He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR. *ſ.* He who gives the recogniſance.

RECOGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]
1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.*
2. Knowledge confeſſed. *Grew.*
3. Acknowledgment; memorial. *Bacon.*

To RECO'IL. *v. n.* [*reculer*, French.]
1. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance. *Milton.*
2. To fall back. *Spenſer.*
3. To fail; to ſhrink. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOI'L. *ſ.* A falling back.

To RECOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again *Addiſon.*

RECOI'NAGE. *ſ.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Latin.]
1. To recover to memory. *Watts.*
2. To recover reaſon or reſolution. *Dryden.*
3. To gather what is ſcattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*

RECOLLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Loc.*

To RECO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*]
1. To comfort or conſole again. *Sidney.*
2. To give new ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, French.] To begin anew.

To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr.]
1. To praiſe to another. *Dryden.*
2. To make acceptable. *Pope.*
3. To commit with prayers. *Acts.*

RECOMME'NDABLE. *a.* [*recommendable*, F.] Worthy of recommendation or praiſe. *Glanv.*

RECOMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [*recommendation*, French.]
1. The act of recommending.
2. That which ſecures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*

RECOMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *recommend.*] That commends to another. *Swift.*

RECOMME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *recommend.*] One who recommends. *Atterbury.*

To RECOMMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*

To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew. *Donne.*

To RE'COMPENCE. *v. a.* [*recompenſer*, Fr.]
1. To repay; to requite. *Chronicles.*
2. To give in requital. *Romans.*
3. To compenſate; to make up by ſomething equivalent. *Knolles.*
4. To redeem; to pay for. *Numbers.*

RE'COMPENSE. *ſ.* [*recompenſe*, French.]
1. Reward; ſomething given as an acknowledgment of merit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Equivalent; compenſation. *Clarendon.*

RECOMPI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilement. *Bacon.*

To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recompoſer*, Fr.]
1. To ſettle or quiet anew. *Taylor.*
2. To form or adjuſt anew. *Boyle.*

RECOMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* Compoſition renewed.

To RE'CONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, French.]
1. To make to like again. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.*
3. To make any thing conſiſtent. *Locke.*
4. To reſtore to favour. *Ezekiel.*

RECONCI'LEABLE. *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.]
1. Capable of renewed kindneſs.
2. Conſiſtent; poſſible to be made conſiſtent. *Hammond.*

RECONCI'LEABLENESS. *ſ.*
1. Conſiſtence; poſſibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.*
2. Diſpoſition to renew love.

RECONCI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *reconcile.*]
1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindneſs; favour reſtored. *Sidney.*
2. Friendſhip renewed. *Milton.*

RECONCI'LER. *ſ.* [from *reconcile.*]
1. One who renews friendſhip between others.
2. One who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions. *Norris.*

RECONCILIA'TION. *ſ.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.]
1. Renewal of friendſhip.
2. Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite; ſolution of ſeeming contrarieties. *Rogers.*
3. Atonement; expiation. *Hebrews.*

To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condenſe.*] To condenſe anew. *Boyle.*

RECO'NDITE. *a.* [*reconditus*, Latin.] Secret; profound; abſtruſe. *Felton.*

To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.] To conduct again. *Dryden.*

To RECONJOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join anew. *Boyle.*

To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Davies.*

To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *conſecrate.*] To conſecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*

To RECONVE'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *convene.*] To aſſemble anew. *Clarendon.*

To RECONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey again. *Denham.*

To RECO'RD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Latin.]
1. To regiſter any thing, ſo that its memory may not be loſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To celebrate; to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly. *Fairfax.*

RE'CORD. *ſ.* [*record*, French.] Regiſter; authentick memorial. *Shakſpeare.*

RECORDA'TION. *ſ.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RECO'RDER. *ſ.* [from *record.*]
1. One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events. *Donne.*
2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.*
3. A kind of flute; a wind inſtrument. *Sid.*

To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch.*] To lie down again. *Wotton.*

To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, French.]
1. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder. *Dry.*
2. To repair. *Rogers.*
3. To regain; to get again. *Knolles.*
4. To releaſe. *Timothy.*
5. To attain; to reach: not in uſe. *Sh.*

To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a diſeaſe, or any evil. *Milton.*

RECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*recouvrable*, French.]
1. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs.
2. Poſſible to be regained. *Clarendon.*

RECO'VERY, *ſ.* [from *recover.*]
1. Reſtoration from ſickneſs. *Taylor.*
2. Power or act of regaining. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shakſ.*

To RECO'UNT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell diſtinctly. *Shakſ.*

RECO'UNTMENT. *ſ.* [from *recount.*] Relation; recital. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOU'RED, for *recovered*, or *recured.* *Sp.*

RECOU'RSE. *ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]
1. Frequent paſſage: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Return; new attack. *Brown.*
3. Application as for help or protection. *Wot.*
4. Acceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOU'RSEFUL. *a.* [from *recourſe.*] Moving alternately. *Drayton.*

RECRE'ANT. *a.* [*recriant*, French.]
1. Cowardly; meanſpirited; ſubdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenſer.*
2. Apoſtate; falſe. *Milton.*

To RE'CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Latin.]
1. To refreſh after toil; to amuſe or divert in wearineſs. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to gratify. *More.*
3. To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*

RECREA'TION. *ſ.* [from *recreate.*]
1. Relief after toil or pain; amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs. *Sidney.*
2. Refreſhment; amuſement; diverſion. *Hol.*

RE'CREATIVE. *a.* [from *recreate.*] Refreſhing; giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing; diverting. *Taylor.*

RE'CREATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *recreative.*] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT. *ſ.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts. *Boyle.*

RECREME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *recrè-*
RECREMENTI'TIOUS. } *ment.*] Droſſy.

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr.] To return one accuſation with another. *Still.*

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. a.* To accuſe in return. *South.*

RECRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*recrimination*, Fr.] Return of one accuſation with another. *G. of T.*

RECRIMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *recriminate.*] He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT. *a.* [*recrudeſcens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUI'T. *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.]
1. To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies. *Newton.*
2. To ſupply an army with new men. *Claren.*

To RECRUI'T. *v. n.* To raiſe new ſoldiers. *Ad.*

RECRUI'T. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Supply of any thing waſted. *Clarendon.*
2. A new ſoldier. *Dryden.*

RECTA'NGLE. *ſ.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke.*

RECTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*

RECTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *rectangular.*] With right angles. *Brown.*

RE'CTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *rectify.*] Capable to be ſet right. *Brown.*

RECTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*rectification*, Fr.]
1. The act of ſetting right what is wrong. *For.*
2. In chymiſtry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

To RE'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French.]
1. To make right; to reform; to redreſs. *Sh.*
2. To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation. *Grew.*

RECTILI'NEAR. } *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*,
RECTILI'NEOUS. } Latin.] Conſiſting of right lines. *Newton.*

RE'CTITUDE. *ſ.* [*rectitude*, French.]
1. Straightneſs; not curvity.
2. Rightneſs; uprightneſs; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles.*

RE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.]
1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Ayliffe.*
2. Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RE'CTORSHIP. *ſ.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector.*] The rank or office of rector. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *rector.*] A *rectory* or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the miniſter thereof, to whoſe charge the ſame is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown.*

RECU'LE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenſ.*

RECU'MBENCY. *ſ.* [from *recumbent.*]
1. The poſture of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
2. Reſt; repoſe. *Locke.*

RECU'MBENT. *a.* [*recumbens*, Latin.] Lying; leaning. *Arbuthnot.*

RECUPERA'TION. *ſ.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing loſt.

To RECU'R. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Latin.]
1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Calamy.*
2. [*recourir*, French.] To have recourſe to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*

To RECU'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure.*] To recover from ſickneſs or labour: not uſed. *Spenſ.*

RECU'RE. *ſ.* Recovery; remedy. *Knolles.*

RECU'RRENCE. } *ſ.* [from *recurrent.*] Re-
RECU'RRENCY. } turn. *Brown.*

RECU'RRENT. *a.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Latin.] Returning from time to time. *Harv.*

RECU'RSION. *ſ.* [*recurſus*, L.] Return. *Boy.*

RECURVA'TION. } *ſ.* [*recurvo*, L.] Flex-
RECU'RVITY. } ure backward. *Brown.*

RECU'RVOUS. *a.* [*recurvus*, Latin.] Bent backward. *Deham.*

RECU'SANT. *ſ.* [*recuſans*, L.] One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety. *Cla.*

To RECU'SE. *v. n.* [*recuſo*, Lat.] To refuſe. A juridical word. *Digby.*

RED. *a.* [ꝛeꝺ, Saxon; *rhud*, Welſh.] Of the colour of blood. *Newton.*

To REDA'RGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Latin.] To refute: not in uſe. *Hakewill.*

RE'DBERRIED *ſhrub caſſia. ſ.* A plant.

RE'DBREAST. *ſ.* A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt. *Thomſon.*

RE'DCOAT. *ſ.* A name of contempt for a ſoldier. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. n.* To grow red. *Pope.*

RE'DDISH. *a.* [from *red.*] Somewhat red.

RE'DDISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *reddiſh.*] Tendency to redneſs. *Boyle.*

REDDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *reddo*, Latin.] Reſtitution. *Howel.*

RE'DDITIVE. *a.* [*redditivus*, Latin.] Anſwering to an interrogative.

RE'DDLE. *ſ.* A ſort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep red colour. *Hill.*

REDE. *ſ.* [ꝛæꝺ, Sax.] Counſel; advice. *Sh.*

To REDE. *v. a.* [ꝛæꝺan, Sax.] To adviſe. *Sp.*

To REDEE'M. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Latin.]

1. To ranſome; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price. *Ruth.*
2. To reſcue; to recover. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To recompenſe; to compenſate; to make amends for. *Dryden.*
4. To free by paying an atonement. *Shakſp.*
5. To pay the penalty of. *Milton.*

REDEE'MABLE. *a.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *redeemable.*] The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER. *ſ.* [from *redeem.*]

1. One who ranſoms or redeems. *Spenſer.*
2. The Saviour of the world. *Shakſpeare.*

To REDELI'VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

REDELI'VERY. *ſ.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.

To REDEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr.] To demand back. *Addiſon.*

REDE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*redemption*, French.]

1. Ranſome; releaſe. *Milton.*
2. Purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt. *Shakſpeare.*

REDE'MPTORY. *a.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ranſome. *Chapman.*

RE'DGUM. *ſ.* [from *red* and *gum.*] A diſeaſe of children newly born.

REDHO'T. *a.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redneſs. *Newton.*

REDI'NTEGRATE. *a.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Reſtored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*

REDINTEGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *redintegrate.*]

1. Renovation; reſtoration. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *Redintegration* chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution. *Quincy.*

RE'DLEAD. *ſ.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium. *Pea.*

RE'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'DOLENCE. } *ſ.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet
RE'DOLENCY. } ſcent. *Boyle.*

RE'DOLENT. *a.* [*redolens*, Latin.] Sweet of ſcent. *Sandys.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, French.]

1. To repeat in return. *Spenſer.*
2. To repeat often. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To increaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over. *Addiſon.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addiſon.*

REDOU'BT. *ſ.* [*redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortreſs. *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE. *a.* [*redoubtable*, French.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED. *a.* [*redouté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To REDOU'ND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]

1. To be ſent back by reaction. *Milton.*
2. To conduce in the conſequence. *Addiſon.*
3. To proceed in the conſequence. *Addiſon.*

To REDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*redreſſer*, French.]

1. To ſet right; to amend. *Milton.*
2. To relieve; to remedy; to eaſe. *Sidney.*

REDRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.*
2. Relief; remedy. *Bacon.*
3. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*

REDRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *redreſs.*] Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomſon.*

To RE'DSEAR. *v. n.* If iron be too hot, it will *redſear*, that is, break under the hammer. *Mox.*

RE'DSHANK. *ſ.* [*red* and *ſhank.*] A bird.

RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL. *ſ.* [*phœnicurus*, Latin.] A bird.

RE'DSTREAK. *ſ.* [*red* and *ſtreak.*]

1. An apple. *Mortimer.*
2. Cider preſſed from the redſtreak. *Smith.*

To REDU'CE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Latin.]

1. To bring back: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To bring to the former ſtate. *Milton.*
3. To reform from any diſorder. *Clarendon.*
4. To bring into any ſtate of diminution. *Boyle.*
5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotſon.*
6. To bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To ſubdue. *Milton.*
8. To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power.
9. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*
10. To ſubject to a rule; to bring into a claſs.

REDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* The act of bringing back, ſubduing, reforming, or diminiſhing. *Bacon.*

REDU'CER. *ſ.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces. *Sidney.*

REDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *reduce.*] Poſſible to be reduced. *South.*

REDU'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *reducible.*] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*

REDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*reduction*, French.]

1. The act of reducing. *Hale.*
2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

REDU'CTIVE. *a.* [*reductif*, French.] Having the power of reducing. *Hale.*

REDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* By reduction; by conſequence. *Hammond.*

REDU'NDANCE. } *ſ.* [*redundantia*, Latin.]
REDU'NDANCY } Superfluity; ſuperabundance; exuberance. *Bacon.*

REDU'NDANT. *a.* [*redundans*, Latin.]
1. Superabundant; exuberant; ſuperfluous. *Ar.*
2. Uſing more words or images than are uſeful *Watts.*

REDU'NDANTLY *ad.* [from *redundant.*] Superfluouſly; ſuperabundantly.

To REDU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate*] To double.

REDUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reduplicate.*] The act of doubling. *Digby.*

REDU'PLICATIVE. *a.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr.] Double. *Watts.*

RE'DWING *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To REE. *v. a.* To riddle; to ſift. *Mortimer.*

To REE'CHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back. *Pope.*

REE'CHY. *a.* [from *reek.*] Smoky; ſooty; tanned. *Shakſpeare.*

REED. *ſ.* [ꝛeoꝺ, Saxon; *ried*, German.]
1. A hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Raleigh.*
2. A ſmall pipe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An arrow. *Prior.*

REE'DEN. *a.* [from *reed.*] Conſiſting of reeds. *Dryden.*

To REE'DIFY. *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr.] To rebuild; to build again. *Shakſpeare.*

REE'DLESS. *a.* [from *reed.*] Being without reeds. *May.*

REE'DY. *a.* [from *reed.*] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*

REEK. *ſ.* [ꝛec, Saxon.]
1. Smoke; ſteam; vapour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*reke*, Germ. any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick.*

To REEK. *v. n.* [ꝛecan, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to ſteam; to emit vapour. *Shakſpeare.*

REE'KY. *a.* [from *reek.*] Smoky; tanned; black. *Shakſpeare.*

REEL. *ſ.* [ꝛeol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into ſkains from the ſpindle.

To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the ſpindle. *Wilkins.*

To REEL. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swed.] To ſtagger; to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other. *Sandys.*

REELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*re* and *election.*] Repeated election. *Swift.*

To REENA'CT. *v. n.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact anew. *Arbuthnot.*

To REENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [*re* and *enforcement.*]
1. Freſh aſſiſtance; new help. *Milton.*
2. Iterated enforcement. *Ward.*

To REENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a ſecond time. *Pope.*

To REE'NTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*

To REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Southern.*

REE'NTRANCE. *ſ.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again. *Glanville.*

REE'RMOUSE. *ſ.* [hpeꝛemuꝩ, Sax.] A bat.

To REESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *eſtabliſh.*] To eſtabliſh anew. *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER. *ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh.*] One that reeſtabliſhes.

REESTA'BLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh.*] The act of reeſtabliſhing; the ſtate of being reeſtabliſhed; reſtauration. *Addiſon.*

REEVE. *ſ.* [ꝛeneꝛa, Sax.] A ſteward. *Dryd.*

To REEXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew. *Hooker.*

To REFE'CT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Latin.] To refreſh; to reſtore after hunger or fatigue. *Bro.*

REFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*refectio*, Latin.] Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue. *South.*

REFE'CTORY. *ſ.* [*refectoire*, French.] Room of refreſhment; eating room. *Dryden.*

To REFE'L. *v. a.* [*refello*, Latin.] To refute; to repreſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

To REFE'R. *v. a.* [*refero*, Latin.]
1. To diſmiſs for information or judgment. *Burnet.*
2. To betake to for deciſion. *Shakſp.*
3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon.*
4. To reduce, as to a claſs. *Boyle.*

To REFE'R. *v. n.*
1. To reſpect; to have relation. *Burnet.*
2. To appeal. *Bacon.*

REFEREE'. *ſ.* [from *refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Eſtrange.*

RE'FERENCE. *ſ.* [from *refer.*]
1. Relation; reſpect; view toward; alluſion to. *Raleigh.*
2. Diſmiſſion to another tribunal. *Swift.*

REFEREE'NDARY. *ſ.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred. *Bacon.*

To REFERME'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*

REFE'RRIBLE. *a.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being conſidered, as in relation to ſomething elſe. *Brown.*

To REFI'NE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, French.]
1. To purify; to clear from droſs and recrement. *Zechariah.*
2. To make elegant; to poliſh. *Peacham.*

To REFI'NE. *v. n.*
1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.*
2. To grow pure. *Addiſon.*
3. To affect nicety. *Atterbury.*

REFI'NEDLY. *ad.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance. *Dryden.*

REFI'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *refine.*]
1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from droſs and recrement. *Norris.*
2. Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift.*
3. Artificial practice. *Rogers.*
4. Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addiſ.*

REFI'NER. *ſ.* [from *refine.*]
1. Purifier; one who clears from droſs or recrement. *Bacon.*
2. Improver in elegance. *Swift.*
3. Inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties. *Addiſon.*

To REFI'T. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to reſtore after damage. *Woodward.*

To REFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*reflechir*, French; *reflecto*, Latin.] To throw back. *Milton.*

To REFLE'CT. *v. n.*

1. To throw back light. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To bend back. *Bentley.*
3. To throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves. *Taylor.*
4. To conſider attentively. *Prior.*
5. To throw reproach or cenſure. *Swift.*
6. To bring reproach. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT. *a.* [*reflectens*, Latin.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*

REFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *reflect.*]

1. The act of throwing back. *Cheyne.*
2. The act of bending back. *Bentley.*
3. That which is reflected. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Thought thrown back upon the paſt. *Den.*
5. The action of the mind upon itſelf. *Locke.*
6. Attentive conſideration. *South.*
7. Cenſure. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *reflect.*]

1. Throwing back images. *Dryden.*
2. Conſidering things paſt; conſidering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR. *ſ.* Conſiderer. *Boyle.*

REFLE'X. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Directed backward. *Bentley.*

REFLE'X. *ſ.* [*reflexus*, L.] Reflection. *Hooker.*

REFLEXIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*

REFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [from *reflexus*, Latin.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*

REFLE'XIVE. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Having reſpect to ſomething paſt. *Hammond.*

REFLE'XIVELY. *ad.* In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REFLO'AT. *ſ.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux. *Bac.*

To REFLOU'RISH. *v. n.* [*re* and *flouriſh.*] To flouriſh anew. *Milton.*

To REFLO'W. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr.] To flow back.

REFLU'ENT. *a.* [*refluens*, Latin.] Running back; flowing back. *Arbuthnot.*

REFLU'X. *ſ.* [*reflux*, French.] Backward courſe of water. *Brown.*

REFOCILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Reſtoration of ſtrength by refreſhment.

To REFO'RM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Latin.] To change from worſe to better. *Hooker.*

To REFO'RM. *v. n.* To paſs by change from worſe to better. *Atterbury.*

REFO'RM. ſ. [French.] Reformation.

REFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*reformation*, French.]

1. Change from worſe to better. *Addiſon.*
2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive ſtate. *Atterbury.*

REFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *reform.*]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *Sprat.*
2. One of thoſe who changed religion from popiſh corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*

To REFRA'CT. *v. n.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural courſe of rays. *Cheyne.*

REFRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*refraction*, French.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it while it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide. *Harris.*

REFRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*

REFRA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obſtinacy. *Saunderſon.*

REFRA'CTORY. *a.* [*refractoire*, Fr.] Obſtinate; perverſe; contumacious. *Bacon.*

REFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRA'IN. *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton.*

To REFRA'IN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abſtain; to ſpare. *Hooker.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *refrangible.*] *Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*re* and *frango*, Latin.] That may be turned out of its courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another. *Locke.*

REFRENA'TION. *ſ.* [*re* and *frænæ*, Latin.] The act of reſtraining.

To REFRE'SH. *v. a.* [*refraiſcher*, French.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired. *Dryden.*
3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Eccluſ.*

REFRE'SHER. *ſ.* [from *refreſh.*] That which refreſhes. *Thomſon.*

REFRE'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *refreſh.*]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.
2. That which gives relief, as food, reſt. *South.*

REFRI'GERANT. *a.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wiſe.*

To REFRI'GERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] To cool. *Brown.*

REFRIGERA'TION. *ſ.* [*refrigeratio*, L.] The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled. *Wilk.*

REFRI'GERATIVE. } *a.* [*refrigeratorius*,
REFRI'GERATORY. } Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY. *ſ.*

1. That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGE'RIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Cool refreſhment; refrigeration. *South.*

REFT. part. pret. of *reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away. *Aſcham.*
2. [preterit of *reave.*] Took away. *Spenſer.*

RE'FUGE. *ſ.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Latin.]

1. Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection. *Milton.*
2. That which gives ſhelter or protection. *Dry.*
3. Expedient in diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Expedient in general. *Wotton.*

To RE'FUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French.] To ſhelter; to protect. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE'. *ſ.* [*refugié*, French.] One who flies to ſhelter or protection. *Dryden.*

REFU'LGENCE. *ſ.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour; brightneſs.

REFU'LGENT. *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; ſhining; glittering; ſplendid. *Dryden.*

To REFU'ND, *v. a.* [*refundo*, Latin.]
1. To pour back. *Ray.*
2. To repay what is received; to reſtore. *L'Eſt.*

REFU'SAL. *ſ.* [from *refuſe.*]
1. The act of refuſing; denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited. *Rogers.*
2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift.*

To REFU'SE. *v. a.* [*refuſer*, French.]
1. To deny what is ſolicited or required. *Shak.*
2. To reject; to diſmiſs without a grant. *Shak.*

To REFU'SE. *v. n.* Not to accept. *Milton.*

RE'FUSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Unworthy of reception; left when the reſt is taken. *Fell.*

RE'FUSE. *ſ.* That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken. *Dryden.*

REFU'SER. *ſ.* [from *refuſe.*] He who refuſes.

REFU'TAL. *ſ.* [from *refute.*] Refutation.

REFUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*refutatio*, Latin.] The act of refuting; the act of proving falſe or erroneous. *Bentley.*

To REFU'TE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, French.] To prove falſe or erroneous. *Milton.*

To REGAI'N. *v. a.* [*regagner*, French.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*

RE'GAL. *a.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly. *Milton.*

RE'GAL. *ſ.* [*regale*, French.] A muſical inſtrument. *Bacon.*

REGA'LE. ſ. [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGA'LE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, French.] To refreſh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*

REGA'LEMENT. *ſ.* [*regalement*, French.] Refreſhment; entertainment. *Philips.*

REGA'LIA. ſ. [Latin.] Enſigns of royalty.

REGA'LITY. *ſ.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; ſovereignty; kingſhip. *Bacon.*

To REGA'RD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]
1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Sh.*
2. To obſerve; to remark. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour.
4. To obſerve religiouſly. *Romans.*
5. To pay attention to. *Proverbs.*
6. To reſpect; to have relation to.
7. To look toward. *Sandys.*

REGA'RD. *ſ.* [*regard*, French.]
1. Attention as to a matter of importance. *Att.*
2. Reſpect; reverence. *Milton.*
3. Note; eminence. *Spenſer.*
4. Reſpect; account. *Hooker.*
5. Relation; reference. *Watts.*
6. Look; aſpect directed to another. *Dryden.*
7. Proſpect; object of ſight: not uſed. *Sh.*

REGA'RDABLE. *a.* [from *regard.*]
1. Obſervable: not uſed. *Brown.*
2. Worthy of notice: not uſed. *Carew.*

REGA'RDER. *ſ.* One that regards.

REGA'RDFUL. *a.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward.*

REGA'RDFULLY. *ad.*
1. Attentively; heedfully.
2. Reſpectfully. *Shakſpeare.*

REGA'RDLESLY. *ad.* [from *regardleſs.*] Without heed.

REGA'RDLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *regardleſs.*] Heedleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

REGA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *regard.*] Heedleſs; negligent; inattentive. *Spenſer.*

RE'GENCY. *ſ.* [from *regent.*]
1. Authority; government. *Grew.*
2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*
3. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent. *Milt.*
4 Thoſe to whom vicarious regality is intruſted.

To REGE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Latin.]
1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Blackm.*
2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a chriſtian life. *Ad.*

REGE'NERATE. *a.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]
1. Reproduced. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Born anew by grace to a chriſtian life. *Milt.*

REGE'NERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *regenerate.*] The ſtate of being regenerate.

REGENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a chriſtian life. *Titus.*

RE'GENT. *a.* [*regent*, French; *regens*, Lat.]
1. Governing; ruling. *Hale.*
2. Exerciſing vicarious authority. *Milton.*

RE'GENT. *ſ.*
1. Governour; ruler. *Milton.*
2. One inveſted with vicarious royalty. *Shak.*

RE'GENTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *regent.*]
1. Power of governing.
2. Deputed authority. *Shakſpeare.*

REGERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of ſprouting again.

RE'GIBLE. *a.* Governable.

RE'GICIDE. [*regicida*, *regicidium*, Latin.]
1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*
2. Murder of his king. *Decay of Piety.*

RE'GIMEN. ſ. [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine, or ſtate of body. *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT. *ſ.* [*regiment*, French.]
1. Government; polity: not in uſe. *Hooker.*
2. Rule; authority: not in uſe. *Hale.*
3. A body of ſoldiers under one colonel. *Wall.*

REGIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *regiment.*] Belonging to a regiment; military.

RE'GION. *ſ.* [*region*, French; *regio*, Latin.]
1. Tract of land; country; tract of ſpace. *Sha.*
2. Part of the body. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Place; rank. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'GISTER. *ſ.* [*regiſtre*, Fr. *regiſtrum*, Lat.]
1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Sp.*
2. The officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the regiſter.

To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*regiſtrer*, Fr.]
1. To record; to preſerve from oblivion by authentick accounts. *Addiſon.*
2. To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt. *Milton.*

RE'GISTRY. *ſ.* [from *regiſter.*]
1. The act of inſerting in the regiſter. *Graunt.*
2. The place where the regiſter is kept.
3. A ſeries of facts recorded. *Temple.*

RE'GLEMENT. ſ. [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon.*

RE'GLET. *ſ.* [*reglette*, French.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT. *a.* [French.]
1. Reigning; having regal authority. *Wotton.*

2. Predominant; having power. *Waller.*

To REGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*]
1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayward.*
2. To ſwallow eagerly. *Milton.*
3. [*regorger*, Fr.] To ſwallow back. *Dryd.*

To REGRA'FT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, French.] To graft again. *Bacon.*

To REGRA'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*

To REGRA'TE. *v. a.*
1. To offend; to ſhock. *Derham.*
2. [*regratter*, Fr.] To engroſs; to foreſtal. *Sp.*

REGRA'TER. *ſ.* [*regrattier*, French.] Foreſtaller; engroſſer.

To REGREE'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet.*] To reſalute; to greet a ſecond time. *Shakſpeare.*

REGREE'T. *ſ.* Return or exchange of ſalutation: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

REGRE'SS. *ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back. *Burnet.*

To REGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] To go back; to return. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] The act of returning or going back. *Brown.*

REGRE'T. *ſ.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.]
1. Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection. *South.*
2. Grief; ſorrow. *Clarendon.*
3. Diſlike; averſion: not proper. *D. of Piety.*

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, French.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*

REGUE'RDON. *ſ.* [*re* and *guerdon.*] Reward; recompence: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

To REGUE'RDON. *v. a.* To reward. *Sh.*

RE'GULAR. *a.* [*regularis*, Latin.]
1. Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed. *Addiſon.*
2. Governed by ſtrict regulations. *Pope.*
3. In geometry, a *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal.
4. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline.
5. Methodical; orderly. *Law.*

RE'GULAR. *ſ.* [*regulier*, Fr.] In the Romiſh church, one that profeſſes and follows a certain rule of life, and obſerves the three vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

REGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*regularité*, French.]
1. Agreeableneſs to rule.
2. Method; certain order. *Grew.*

RE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly. *Prior.*

To RE'GULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.]
1. To adjuſt by rule or method. *Locke.*
2. To direct. *Wiſeman.*

REGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *regulate.*]
1. The act of regulating. *Ray.*
2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

REGULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *regulate.*]
1. One that regulates. *Grew.*
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

RE'GULUS. ſ. [Latin; *regule*, Fr.] The finer and moſt weighty part of metals. *Quincy.*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gurges*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley.*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*

REGURGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *regurgitate.*] Reſorption; the act of ſwallowing back. *Sharp.*

To REHEA'R. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again. *Addiſon.*

REHEA'RSAL. *ſ.* [from *rehearſe.*]
1. Repetition; recital. *South.*
2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*

To REHEA'RSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear.*]
1. To repeat; to recite. *Swift.*
2. To relate; to tell. *Dryden.*
3. To recite previouſly to publick exhibition.

To REJE'CT. *v. a.* [*rejectus*, Latin.]
1. To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or acceptance of offer. *Knolles.*
2. To caſt off; to make an abject. *Iſaiah.*
3. To refuſe; not to accept. *Locke.*
4. To throw aſide. *Beattie.*

REJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of caſting off or throwing aſide. *Bacon.*

REI'GLE. *ſ.* [*reigle*, French.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew.*

To REIGN. *v. a.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]
1. To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority.
2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.*
3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*

REIGN. *ſ.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]
1. Royal authority; ſovereignty. *Pope.*
2. Time of a king's government. *Thomſon.*
3. Kingdom; dominions. *Pope.*
4. Power; influence. *Chapman.*

To REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody.*] To imbody again. *Boyle.*

To REIMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourſe*, French, a purſe.] To pay; to repair loſs or expence by an equivalent. *Swift.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT. *ſ.* [from *reimburſe.*] Reparation or repayment. *Ayliffe.*

To REIMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew. *Brown.*

REIMPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*re* and *impreſſion.*] A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN. *ſ.* [*réſnes*, French.]
1. The part of the bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver or rider's hand.
2. Uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To give the* REINS. To give licenſe. *Milt.*

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
2. To reſtrain; to controll. *Shakſpeare.*

REINS. *ſ.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job.*

To REINSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſert.*] To inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſpire.*] To inſpire anew. *Dryden.*

To REINSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtall.*]
1. To ſeat again. *Milton.*
2. To put again in poſſeſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To REINSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtate.*] To put again in poſſeſſion. *Addiſon.*

To REI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*reinteger*, Fr.] To renew with regard to any ſtate or quality; to repair; to reſtore. *Bacon,*

To REINVE'ST. *v. a.* [*re* and *inveſt.*] To inveſt anew.

To REJOI'CE. *v. n.* [*rejouer*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton.*

To REJOI'CE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad. *Prior.*

REJOI'CER. *ſ.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

To REJOI'N. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, French.]
1. To join again. *Brown.*
2. To meet one again. *Pope.*

To REJOI'N. *v. n.* To anſwer to an anſwer. *Dr.*

REJOI'NDER, *ſ.* [from *rejoin.*]
1. Reply to an anſwer. *Glanville.*
2. Reply; anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

REJO'LT. *ſ.* [*rejailler*, French.] Shock; ſuccuſſion. *South.*

REIT. *ſ.* Sedge, or ſea-weed. *Bailey.*

To REI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*reiterer*, French.] To repeat again and again. *Smalridge.*

REITERA'TION. *ſ.* [*reiteration*, French.] Repetition. *Boyle.*

To REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To reexamine; to review; to recall to a newtrial. *Pope.*

To REKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To ſet on fire again. *Cheyne.*

To RELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*relapſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſlip back; to ſlide or fall back.
2. To fall back into vice or errour. *Taylor.*
3. To fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs. *Wiſeman.*

RELA'PSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Fall into vice or errour once forſaken. *Milt.*
2. Regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Return to any ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

To RELA'TE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Latin.]
1. To tell; to recite. *Dryden.*
2. To vent by words. *Bacon.*
3. To ally by kindred. *Pope.*
4. To bring back; to reſtore. *Spenſer.*

To RELA'TE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have reſpect. *Locke.*

RELA'TER. *ſ.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator; hiſtorian. *Brown.*

RELA'TION. *ſ.* [*relation*, French.]
1. Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing.
2. Reſpect; reference; regard. *Locke.*
3. Connexion between one thing and another. *Beattie.*
4. Kindred; alliance of kin. *Dryden.*
5. Perſon related by birth or marriage; kinſman; kinſwoman. *Swift.*
6. Narrative; tale; account; narration. *Dennis.*

RE'LATIVE. *a.* [*relativus*, Latin.]
1. Having relation; reſpecting. *Locke.*
2. Conſidered not abſolutely, but as belonging to, or reſpecting ſomething elſe. *South.*
3. Particular; poſitive: not in uſe. *Shak.*

RE'LATIVE. *ſ.*
1. Relation; kinſman. *Taylor.*
2. Pronoun anſwering to an antecedent. *Aſch.*
3. Somewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

RE'LATIVELY. *ad.* [from *relative.*] As it reſpects ſomething elſe; not abſolutely. *Sprat.*

RE'LATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *relative.*] The ſtate of having relation.

To RELA'X. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Latin.]
1. To ſlacken; to make leſs tenſe. *Bacon.*
2. To remit; to make leſs ſevere or rigorous. *Swift.*
3. To make leſs attentive or laborious. *V. of W.*
4. To eaſe; to divert.
5. To open; to looſe. *Milton.*

To RELA'X. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiſs; to be not rigorous. *Prior.*

RELAXA'TION. *ſ.* [*relaxation*, French.]
1. Diminution of tenſion; the act of looſening. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Ceſſation of reſtraint. *Burnet.*
3. Remiſſion; abatement of rigour. *Hooker.*
4. Remiſſion of attention or application. *Add.*

RELA'Y. *ſ.* [*relais*, French.] Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To RELEA'SE. *v. a.* [*relaſcher*, French.]
1. To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude.
2. To ſet free from pain.
3. To free from obligation, or penalty. *Mil.*
4. To quit; to let go. *Dryden.*
5. To relax; to ſlacken: not in uſe. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE. *ſ.* [*relaſche*, French.]
1. Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude, or pain.
2. Relaxation of a penalty. *Prior.*
3. Remiſſion of a claim. *Bacon.*
4. Acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To RE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*relegner*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To baniſh; to exile.

RELEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*relegatio*, Latin.] Exile; judicial baniſhment. *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, French.]
1. To ſoften; to grow leſs rigid or hard. *Bac.*
2. To melt; to grow moiſt. *Boyle.*
3. To grow leſs intenſe. *Digby.*
4. To ſoften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compaſſion. *Milton.*

To RELE'NT. *v. a.* Obſolete.
1. To ſlacken; to remit. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſoften; to mollify. *Spenſer.*

RELE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *relent.*] Unpitying; unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Prior.*

RE'LEVANT. a. [French.] Relieving.

RELEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*relevatio*, Latin.] A raiſing or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *rely.*] Truſt; dependence; confidence. *Woodward.*

RE'LICK. *ſ.* [*reliquiæ*, Latin. *relique*, Fr.]
1. That which remains; that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt. It is generally uſed in the plural. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul. *Milton. Pope.*
3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Addiſon.*

RE'LICKLY. *ad.* [from *relick.*] In the manner of relicks: not uſed. *Donne.*

RE'LICT. *ſ.* [*relicte*, old Fr.] A widow; a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband. *Sprat.*

RELIE'F. *ſ.* [*relief*, French.]
1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or ſorrow. *Milton.*
2. That which frees from pain or ſorrow. *Dry.*
3. Diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt. *Sh.*

4. [*relevium*, law L.] Legal remedy of wrongs.
5. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal; the ſeeming prominence of a picture. *Pope.*
6. The expoſure of any thing, by the proximity of ſomething different.

RELIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Latin.]
1. To eaſe pain or ſorrow.
2. To ſuccour by aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
3. To ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To right by law.
5. To recommend by the interpoſition of ſomething diſſimilar. *Stepney.*
6. To ſupport; to aſſiſt. *Brown.*

RELIE'VER. *ſ.* [from *relieve.*] One that relieves. *Rogers.*

RELIE'VO. ſ. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*

To RELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew. *Pope.*

RELI'GION. *ſ.* [*religio*, Latin.]
1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip, as oppoſite to others. *Tillotſon.*

RELI'GIONIST. *ſ.* [from *religion.*] A bigot to any religious perſuaſion. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*religioſus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; diſpoſed to the duties of religion. *Sh.*
2. Teaching religion. *Wotton.*
3. Among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience. *Addiſon.*
4. Exact; ſtrict.
5. Appropriated to ſtrict obſervance of holy duties. *Law.*

RELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *religious.*]
1. Piouſly; with obedience to the dictates of religion. *Drayton.*
2. According to the rites of religion. *Shakſp.*
3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*
4. Exactly; with ſtrict obſervance. *Bacon.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *religious.*] The quality or ſtate of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Latin.]
1. To forſake; to abandon; to leave; to deſert. *Davies.*
2. To quit; to releaſe; to give up. *South.*
3. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*

RELI'NQUISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *relinquiſh.*] The act of forſaking. *South.*

RE'LISH. *ſ.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again.]
1. Taſte; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte. *Boyle.*
2. Taſte; ſmall quantity juſt perceptible. *Sh.*
3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addiſon.*
4. Senſe; power of perceiving excellence; taſte. *Seed.*
5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleaſure is given. *Addiſon.*
6. Caſt; manner. *Pope.*

To RE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give a taſte to any thing. *Dryden.*
2. To taſte; to have a liking. *Baker.*

To RE'LISH. *v. n.*
1. To have a pleaſing taſte. *Hakewill.*
2. To give pleaſure. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To have a flavour. *Woodward.*

RE'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *reliſh.*] Guſtable; having a taſte.

To RELI'VE. *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive; to live anew: not uſed. *Spenſer.*

To RELO'VE. *v. a.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return: not uſed. *Boyle.*

RELU'CENT. *a.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; tranſparent; pellucid. *Thomſon.*

To RELU'CT. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To ſtruggle again. *Decay of Piety.*

RELU'CTANCE. } *ſ.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Un-
RELU'CTANCY. } willingneſs; repugnance. *Boyle.*

RELU'CTANT. *a.* [*reluctans*, Latin.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickel.*

To RELU'CTATE. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To reſiſt; to ſtruggle againſt. *Decay of Piety.*

RELUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; reſiſtance. *Bacon.*

To RELU'ME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle. *Pope.*

To RELU'MINE. *v. a.* To light anew. *Shak.*

To RELY'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lie.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put truſt in; to reſt upon; to depend upon. *Rogers.*

To REMAI'N. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Latin.]
1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job.*
2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular ſtate. *Milton.*
3. To be left after any event. *Locke.*
4. Not to be loſt. *Spenſer.*
5. To be left as not compriſed. *Locke.*

To REMAI'N. *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Sp.*

REMAI'N. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Relick; that which is left. Generally uſed in the plural. *Pope.*
2. The body left by the ſoul. *Pope.*
3. Abode; habitation: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

REMAI'NDER. *a.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuſe; left. *Shakſpeare.*

REMAI'NDER. *ſ.*
1. What is left; relicks. *Bacon.*
2. The body when the ſoul is departed; remains. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [In law.] The laſt chance of inheritance. *Bacon.*

To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew. *Glanville.*

To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Latin.] To ſend back; to call back. *Davies.*

RE'MANENT. *ſ.* [*remanens*, Latin; *remanant*, old French. It is now contracted to *remnant.*] The part remaining. *Bacon.*

REMA'RK. *ſ* [*remarque*, French.] Obſervation; note; notice taken. *Collier.*

To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, French.]
1. To note; to obſerve. *Locke.*
2. To diſtinguiſh; to point out; to mark: not uſed. *Milton.*

REMA'RKABLE. *a* [*remarquable*, French.] Obſervable; worthy of note. *Raleigh.*

REMA'RKABLENESS. *ſ.* Obſervableneſs; worthineſs of obſervation. *Hammond*

REMA'RKABLY. *ad.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervably; in a manner worthy of obſervation.

REMA'RKER. *ſ.* [*remarquer*, French.] Obſerver; one that remarks. *Watts.*

REME'DIABLE. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

REME'DIATE. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

REME'DILESS. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureleſs. *Raleigh.*

REME'DILESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *remedileſs.*] Incurableneſs.

RE'MEDY. *ſ.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.]
1. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured. *Sw.*
2. Cure of any uneaſineſs. *Dryden.*
3. That which counteracts any evil. *Locke.*
4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Sh.*

To RE'MEDY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, French.]
1. To cure; to heal. *Hooker.*
2. To repair or remove miſchief.

To REME'MBER. *v. a.* [*remembrare*, Ital.]
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Pſ.*
2. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney.*
3. To keep in mind; to have preſent to the attention. *Locke.*
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or puniſhment. *Milton.*
5. To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe.*
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind. *Sidney.*
7. To preſerve from being forgotten. *Shak.*

REME'MBERER. *ſ.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers. *Wotton.*

REME'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [*remembrance*, Fr.]
1. Retention in memory. *Denham.*
2. Recollection; revival of any idea. *Locke.*
3. Honourable memory: out of uſe. *Shakſp.*
4. Tranſmiſſion of a fact from one to another. *Addiſon.*
5. Account preſerved. *Hale.*
6. Memorial. *Dryden.*
7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Notice of ſomething abſent. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Power of remembering. *Milton.*

REME'MBRANCER. *ſ.* [from *remembrance.*]
1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Sh.*
2. An officer of the Exchequer. *Bacon.*

To REME'RCIE. *v. a.* [*remercier*, French.] To thank: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To RE'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Latin.] To remove back again. *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again. *Hale.*

To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to force to remember. *South.*

REMINI'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*reminiſcens*, Latin.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *reminiſcence.*] Relating to reminiſcence. *Brown.*

REMI'SS. *a.* [*remis*, French; *remiſſus*, Lat.]
1. Not vigorous; ſlack. *Woodward.*
2. Not careful; ſlothful. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not intenſe. *Roſcommon.*

REMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *remit.*] Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*remiſſion*, Fr. *remiſſio*, Lat.]
1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bac.*
2. Ceſſation of intenſeneſs. *Woodward.*
3. In phyſick, *remiſſion* is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.
4. Releaſe; abatement of right. *Swift.*
5. Forgiveneſs; pardon. *Taylor.*

REMI'SSLY. *ad.* [from *remiſs.*]
1. Careleſly; negligently; without cloſe attention. *Hooker.*
2. Not vigorouſly; not with ardour or eagerneſs; ſlackly. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *remiſs.*] Careleſneſs; negligence; coldneſs; want of ardour. *Rogers.*

To REMI'T. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Latin.]
1. To relax; to make leſs intenſe. *Milton.*
2. To forgive a puniſhment. *Dryden.*
3. [*remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Shak.*
4. To give up; to reſign. *Hayward.*
5. To defer; to refer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
6. To put again in cuſtody. *Dryden.*
7. To ſend money to a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*
8. To reſtore: not in uſe. *Hayward.*

To REMI'T. *v. n.*
1. To ſlacken; to grow leſs intenſe. *Broome.*
2. To abate by growing leſs eager. *South.*
3. In phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent.

REMI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *remit.*]
1. The act of paying money at a diſtant place.
2. Sum ſent to a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*

REMI'TTER. *ſ.* [*remettre*, French.]
1. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.
2. [In common law.] A reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeiſed of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective. *Cowell.*

RE'MNANT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *remanent.*] Reſidue; that which is left. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'MNANT. *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*

REMO'LTEN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again. *Bacon.*

REMO'NSTRANCE. *ſ.* [*remonſtrance*, Fr.]
1. Show; diſcovery: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*
2. Strong repreſentation. *Hooker.*

To REMO'NSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonſtro*, Lat.] To make a ſtrong repreſentation.

RE'MORA. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A let or obſtacle.
2. A fiſh or kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips, and retards their paſſage through the water. *Gr.*

To RE'MORATE. *v. a.* [*remorer*, L.] To hinder.

REMO'RSE. *ſ.* [*remorſus*, Latin.]
1. Pain of guilt. *Clarendon.*
2. Tenderneſs; pity; ſympathetick ſorrow. *Sp.*

REMO'RSEFUL. *a.* [*remorſe* and *full.*] Tender; compaſſionate. *Shakſpeare.*

REMO'RSELESS. *a.* [from *remorſe.*] Unpitying; cruel; ſavage. *South.*

REMO'TE. *a.* [*remotus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtant; not immediate. *Locke.*
2. Diſtant; not at hand. *Milton.*
3. Removed far off; placed not near. *Mil.*
4. Foreign.

5. Diſtant; not cloſely connected. *Gla.*
6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*
7. Abſtracted. *Locke.*

REMO'TELY. *ad.* Not nearly; at a diſtance.

REMO'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; diſtance; not nearneſs. *Boyle.*

REMO'TION. *ſ.* [from *remotus*, Latin.] The act of removing; the ſtate of being removed to diſtance. *Brown.*

REMO'VABLE. *a.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed. *Spenſer.*

REMO'VAL. *ſ.* [from *remove.*]
1. The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker.*
2. The act of putting away. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Diſmiſſion from a poſt. *Swift.*
4. The ſtate of being removed. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Latin.]
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.
2. To place at a diſtance. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE *v. n.*
1. To change place.
2. To go from one place to another. *Dryd.*

REMO'VE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Change of place.
2. Suſceptibility of being removed. *Glanville.*
3. Tranſlation of one to the place of another. *Sh.*
4. State of being removed. *Locke.*
5. Act of moving a cheſs-man or draught.
6. Departure; act of going away. *Waller.*
7. The act of changing place. *Bacon.*
8. A ſtep in the ſcale of gradation. *Locke.*
9. A ſmall diſtance. *Rogers.*
10. Act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon different feet. *Swift.*
11. A diſh to be changed while the reſt of the courſe remains.

REMO'VED. *particip. a.* Remote; ſeparate from others. *Shakſpeare.*

REMO'VEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *removed.*] The ſtate of being removed; remoteneſs. *Shak.*

REMO'VER. *ſ.* [from *remove.*] One that removes. *Bacon.*

To REMOU'NT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, French.] To mount again. *Dryden.*

REMU'NERABLE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION. *ſ.* [*remuneratio*, L.] Reward; requital; recompenſe; repayment. *Sh.*

REMU'NERATIVE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Exerciſed in giving rewards. *Boyle.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds. *Pope.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, L.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarſe ſound. *Dr.*

RE'NARD. *ſ.* [*renard*, a fox, French.] The name of a fox in fable. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENT. *a.* [*renaſcens*, Latin.] Produced again; riſing again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*renaſcor*, Latin.] Poſſible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To ſail again.

RENCOU'NTER. *ſ.* [*rencontre*, French.]
1. Claſh; colliſion. *Collier.*
2. Perſonal oppoſition. *Addiſon.*
3. Looſe or caſual engagement. *Addiſon.*
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
1. To claſh; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To ſkirmiſh with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.

To REND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *rent.* [ꝛenban, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Pope.*

RE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *rend.*] One that rends; a tearer.

To RE'NDER. *v. a* [*rendre*, French.]
1. To return; to pay back. *Locke.*
2. To reſtore; to give back. *Addiſon.*
3. To give upon demand. *Proverbs.*
4. To inveſt with qualities; to make. *South.*
5. To repreſent; to exhibit. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To tranſlate. *Burnet.*
7. To render; to yield; to give up. *Claren.*
8. To offer; to give to be uſed. *Watts.*

RE'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Surrender. *Sh.*

RE'NDEZVOUS. *ſ.* [*rendez vous*, French.]
1. Aſſembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.*
2. A ſign that draws men together. *Bacon.*
3. Place appointed for aſſembly. *Clarendon.*

To RE'NDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *render.*] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE. } *ſ.* [*renegado*, Spaniſh.]
RENEGA'DO. }
1. One that apoſtatizes from the faith; an apoſtate. *Addiſon.*
2. One who deſerts to the enemy; a revolter.

To RENE'GE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Latin; *renier*, French.] To diſown. *King Charles.*

To RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new.*]
1. To renovate; to reſtore to the former ſtate.
2. To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryden.*
3. To begin again. *Dryden.*
4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life. *Romans.*

RENE'WABLE. *a.* [from *renew.*] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*

RENE'WAL. *ſ.* [from *renew.*] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*

RE'NITENCY. *ſ.* [from *renitent.*] The reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled one againſt another. *Quincy.*

RENI'TENT. *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtick power. *Ray.*

RE'NNET. *ſ.* Runnet. *Floyer.*

RE'NNET. } *ſ.* A kind of apple.
RE'NNETING. } *Mortimer.*

To RE'NOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.] To renew; to reſtore to the firſt ſtate. *Thomſon.*

RENOVA'TION. *ſ.* [*renovatio*, Latin.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bacon.*

To RENOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr.]
1. To diſown; to abnegate. *Dryden.*
2. To quit upon oath. *Kettlewell.*

To RENOU'NCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*

RENOU'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *renounce.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakſp.*

RENO'WN. *ſ.* [*renommée*, French.] Fame; celebrity; praiſe widely ſpread. *Waller.*

To **RENO'WN.** *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr.] To make famous. *Pope.*

RENO'WNED. *particip. a.* [from *renown.*] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dry.*

RENT. *ſ.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration.

To **RENT.** *v. a.* [rather to *rend.*] To tear; to lacerate. *Ecclus.*

To **RENT.** *v. n.* To roar; to rant. *Hudib.*

RENT. *ſ.* [*rente*, French.]

1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.*
2. Money paid for any thing held of another.

To **RENT.** *v. a.* [*renter*, French.]

1. To hold by paying rent. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſet to a tenant.

RE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *rent.*] That may be rented.

RE'NTAL. *ſ.* [from *rent.*] Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *rent.*] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*

RE'NVERSED. *a.* [*renverſé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenſer.*

RENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*renunciatio*, Latin.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor.*

To **REORDA'IN.** *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr.] To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion granted to a miniſter.

REORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reordain.*] Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury.*

To **REPA'CIFY.** *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again. *Daniel.*

To **REPAI'R.** *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.]

1. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation. *Clar.*
2. To amend an injury by an equivalent. *Mil.*
3. To fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt. *Milton.*

REPAI'R. *ſ* [from the verb.] Reparation; ſupply of loſs; reſtoration after dilapidation. *Wilk.*

To **REPAI'R.** *v. n.* [*repairer*, French.] To go to; to betake himſelf. *Pope.*

REPAI'R. *ſ.* [*repaire*, French.]

1. Reſort; abode. *Dryden.*
2. Act of betaking himſelf any whither. *Clar.*

REPAI'RER *ſ.* [from *repair.*] Amender; reſtorer. *South.*

REPA'NDOUS. *a.* [*repandus*, Latin.] Bent upward. *Brown.*

RE'PARABLE. *a.* [*reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or ſupplied by ſomething equivalent. *Bacon.*

RE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *reparable.*] In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment, or ſupply.

REPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*reparatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of repairing; inſtauration. *Arb.*
2. Supply of what is waſted. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Recompenſe for any injury; amends. *Dryd.*

REPA'RATIVE. *ſ.* [from *repair.*] Whatever makes amends for loſs or injury. *Wotton.*

REPARTEE'. *ſ.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.

To **REPARTEE'.** *v. n.* To make ſmart replies.

To **REPA'SS.** *v. a.* [*repaſſer*, French.] To paſs again; to paſs back. *Raleigh.*

To **REPA'SS.** *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dry.*

REPA'ST. *ſ.* [*repas*, Fr.]

1. A meal; act of taking food. *Denham.*
2. Food; victuals. *Shakſpeare.*

To **REPA'ST.** *v. a.* [*repaiſtre*, Fr.] To feed; to feaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

REPA'STURE. *ſ.* [*re* and *paſture.*] Entertainment: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To **REPA'Y.** *v. a.* [*repayer*, French.]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Bacon.*
2. To recompenſe. *Milton.*
3. To compenſate. *Bacon.*
4. To requite either good or ill. *Pope.*
5. To reimburſe with what is owed. *Shakſ.*

REPA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *repay.*]

1. The act of repaying.
2. The thing repaid. *Arbuthnot.*

To **REPEA'L.** *v. a.* [*repeller*, French.]

1. To recall: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To abrogate; to revoke. *Dryden.*

REPEA'L. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile: not in uſe. *Shak.*
2. Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*

To **REPEA'T.** *v. a.* [*repeto*, Latin.]

1. To iterate; to uſe again; to do again. *Arb.*
2. To ſpeak again. *Hooker.*
3. To try again. *Dryden.*
4. To recite; to rehearſe. *Milton.*

REPEA'TEDLY. *ad.* [from *repeated.*] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*

REPEA'TER *ſ.* [from *repeat.*]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.
2. A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will.

To **REPE'L.** *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin.]

1. To drive back any thing. *Hooker.*
2. To drive back an aſſailant. *Dryden.*

To **REPE'L.** *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed.
2. To *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part as would raiſe it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT. *ſ.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiſeman.*

REPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *repel.*] One that repels.

To **REPE'NT.** *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.]

1. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow.
2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt. *Sh.*
3. To change the mind from ſome painful motive. *Exodus.*
4. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life. *Matthew.*

To **REPE'NT.** *v. a.*

1. To remember with ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To remember with pious ſorrow. *Donne.*

REPE'NTANCE. *ſ.* [*repentance*, French.]

1. Sorrow for any thing paſt. *Law.*
2. Sorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life; penitence. *Whitgift.*

REPE'NTANT. *a.* [*repentant*, French.]

1. Sorrowful for the paſt.
2. Sorrowful for ſin. *Milton.*
3. Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin. *Shakſpeare.*

To **REPEO'PLE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *people.*] To ſtock with people anew. *Hale.*

To **REPERCU'SS.** *v. a.* [*repercuſſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back: not in uſe. *Bac.*

REPERCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*repercuſſio*, Lat.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSIVE. *f.* [*repercuſſif*, French.]
1. Having the power of driving back, or cauſing a rebound. *Pattiſon.*
2. Repellent. *Bacon.*
3. Driven back; rebounding. *Thomſon.*

REPERTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*repertus*, Lat.] Found; gained by finding.

REPE'RTORY. *ſ.* [*repertorium*, Latin.] A treaſury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

REPETI'TION. *ſ.* [*repetitio*, Latin.]
1. Iteration of the ſame thing. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Recital of the ſame words over again. *Hook.*
3. The act of reciting or rehearſing. *Shakſ.*
4. Recital. *Chapman.*

To REPI'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine.*]
1. To fret; to be diſcontented. *Temple.*
2. To envy. *Dryden.*

REPI'NER. *ſ.* [from *repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr.]
1. To put again in the former place. *Bacon.*
2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*

To REPLAI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another. *Dryden.*

To REPLA'NT *v. a.* [*replant*, French.] To plant anew. *Bacon.*

REPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

To REPLE'NISH. *v. a.* [*repleo*, Lat.]
1. To ſtock; to fill. *Milton.*
2. To finiſh; to complete: not proper. *Sh.*

To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To recover the former fulneſs: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE. *a.* [*replete*, Fr.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TION. *ſ.* [*repletion*, French.] The ſtate of being over full. *Arbuthnot.*

REPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To REPLE'VIN. } *v. a.* [*replegio*, low Lat.]
To REPLE'VY. } To take back or ſet at liberty, upon ſecurity, any thing ſeized. *Hudib.*

REPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*replico*, Latin.]
1. Rebound; repercuſſion: not uſed. *Shak.*
2. Reply; anſwer. *Broome.*

To REPLY'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To anſwer; to make a return to an anſwer. *Atterb.*

To REPLY'. *v. a.* To return for an anſwer. *Milton.*

REPLY'. *ſ.* [*replique*, Fr.] Anſwer; return to an anſwer. *Watts.*

REPLY'ER. *ſ.* [from *reply.*] He that makes a return to an anſwer. *Bacon.*

To REPO'LISH. *v. a.* [*repolir*, French.] To poliſh again. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, French.]
1. To noiſe by popular rumour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To give repute. *Timothy.*
3. To give an account of. *Nehemiah.*
4. To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bac.*

REPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Rumour; popular fame.
2. Repute; public character. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Account returned. *Waller.*
4. Account given by lawyers of caſes. *Watts.*
5. Sound; loud noiſe; repercuſſion. *Bacon.*

REPO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *report.*] Relater; one that gives an account. *Hayward.*

REPO'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *reporting.*] By common fame. *Shakſpeare.*

REPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *repoſe.*] The act of repoſing. *Shakſpeare.*

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]
1. To lay to reſt. *Milton.*
2. To place as in confidence or truſt. *Rogers.*
3. To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*

To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*repoſer*, French.]
1. To ſleep; to be at reſt. *Chapman.*
2. To reſt in confidence. *Shakſpeare.*

REPO'SE. *ſ.* [*repos*, French.]
1. Sleep; reſt; quiet. *Philips.*
2. Cauſe of reſt. *Dryden.*

REPO'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *repoſed.*] State of being at reſt.

To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*repoſitus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of ſafety. *Derham.*

REPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *repoſite.*] The act of replacing. *Wiſeman.*

REPO'SITORY. *ſ.* [*repoſitorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is ſafely laid up. *Rog.*

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *poſſeſs*.] To poſſeſs again. *Spenſer.*

To REPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To reprove; to chide. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To blame; to cenſure. *Philips.*
3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*
4. To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*

REPREHE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *reprehend.*] Blamer; cenſurer. *Hooker.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*reprehenſible*, Fr.] Blamable; culpable; cenſurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *reprehenſible.*] Blamableneſs; culpableneſs.

REPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *reprehenſible.*] Blamably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*reprehenſio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame. *Hammond.*

REPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *reprehend.*] Given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*repreſento*, Latin.]
1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent. *Milton.*
2. To deſcribe; to ſhow in any particular character. *Addiſon.*
3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to perſonate.
4. To exhibit to ſhow.
5. To ſhow by modeſt arguments or narrations. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*repreſentation*, Fr.]
1. Image; likeneſs. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Act of ſupporting a vicarious character.
3. Reſpectful declaration.
4. Publick exhibition.

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*repreſentatif*, Fr.]
1. Exhibiting a ſimilitude. *Atterbury.*
2. Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *ſ.*
1. One exhibiting the likeneſs of another. *Ad.*
2. One exerciſing the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.*
3. That by which any thing is ſhown. *Locke.*

REPRESE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *repreſent.*]
1. One who ſhows or exhibits. *Brown.*
2. One who bears a vicarious character. *Sw.*

REPRESE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *repreſent.*] Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething. *Taylor.*

To REPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*repreſſus*, Latin.] To cruſh; to put down; to ſubdue. *Pope.*

REPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Repreſſion; act of cruſhing: not in uſe. *Gov. of T.*

REPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *repreſs.*] Act of repreſſing. *K. Charles.*

REPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *repreſs.*] Having power to repreſs; acting to repreſs.

To REPRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *repris*, Fr.] To reſpite after ſentence of death; to give a reſpite. *South.*

REPRIE'VE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſpite after ſentence of death. *Clarendon.*

To REPRIMA'ND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.] To chide; to check; to reprehend. *Arb.*

REPRIMA'ND. *ſ.* [*reprimande*, French.] Reproof; reprehenſion. *Addiſon.*

To REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*]
1. To renew the impreſſion of any thing. *So.*
2. To print a new edition. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL. *ſ.* [*repreſalia*, low Lat.] Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Hayward.*

REPRI'SE. *ſ.* [*repriſe*, Fr.] The act of taking ſomething in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.*

To REPROA'CH. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, French.]
1. To cenſure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden.*
2. To charge with a fault in ſevere language. *Milton.*
3. To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH. *ſ.* [*reproche*, Fr.] Cenſure; infamy; ſhame. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE. *a.* [*reprochable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL. *a.* [from *reproach.*]
1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*

REPROA'CHFULLY. *ad.* [from *reproach.*]
1. Opprobriouſly; ſcurriloſly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Shamefully; infamouſly.

RE'PROBATE. *a.* [*reprobus*, Latin.] Loſt to virtue; loſt to grace; abandoned. *South.*

RE'PROBATE. *ſ.* A man loſt to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs. *Taylor.*

To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Latin.]
1. To diſallow; to reject. *Ayliffe.*
2. To abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction. *Hammond.*
3. To abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon. *Southern.*

RE'PROBATENESS. *ſ.* [from *reprobate.*] The ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*reprobation*, French.]
1. The act of abandoning, or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction. *Maine.*
2. A condemnatory ſentence. *Dryden.*

To REPRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce.*] To produce again; to produce anew. *Newton.*

REPRODU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew. *Boyle.*

REPROO'F. *ſ.* [from *reprove.*]
1. Blame to the face; reprehenſion. *Pope.*
2. Cenſure; ſlander: out of uſe. *Pſalms.*

REPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehenſion. *Taylor.*

To REPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*reprover*, French.]
1. To blame; to cenſure. *Pſalms.*
2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Taylor.*
3. To refute; to diſprove. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To blame for. *Carew.*

REPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves. *South.*

To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a ſecond time. *Evelyn.*

RE'PTILE. *a.* [*reptile*, Latin.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*

RE'PTILE. *ſ.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke.*

REPU'BLICAN. *a.* [from *republick.*] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN. *ſ.* [from *republick.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government. *Addiſon.*

REPU'BLICK. *ſ.* [*reſpublica*, Latin.]
1. Commonwealth; ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Addiſon.*
2. Common intereſt; the publick. *B. Jonſ.*

REPU'DIABLE. *a.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley.*

REPUDIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'GNANCE. } *ſ.* [*repugnance*, Fr.]
REPU'GNANCY. }
1. Inconſiſtency; contrariety. *Bentley.*
2. Reluctance; reſiſtance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Struggle of oppoſite paſſions. *South.*
4. Averſion; unwillingneſs. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT. *a.* [*repugnant*, French.]
1. Diſobedient; not obſequious. *Shakſp.*
2. Contrary; oppoſite. *Woodward.*

REPU'GNANTLY. *ad.* Contradictorily. *Br.*

To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*repolluler*, Fr.] To bud again. *Howel.*

REPU'LSE. *ſ.* [*repulſe*, Fr. *repulſa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt. *K. Charles.*

To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulſus*, Latin.] To beat back; to drive off. *Knolles.*

REPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*repulſus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *repulſe.*] Driving off; having the power to beat back. *Newton.*

To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchaſe.*] To buy again. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'PUTABLE. *a* [from *repute.*] Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers.*

RE'PUTABLY. *ad.* [from *reputable.*] Without diſcredit. *Atterbury.*

REPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*reputation*, French.]
1. Character of good or bad. *Addiſon.*
2. Credit; honour. *Pope.*

To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat.] To hold; to account; to think. *Donne.*

REPU'TE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.
2. Eſtabliſhed opinion. *Milton.*

REPU'TELESS. *a.* [from *repute.*] Diſreputable; diſgraceful. *Shakſpeare.*

REQUE'ST. *ſ.* [*requeſte*, French.]
1. Petition; entreaty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Demand; repute; credit. *Boyle.*

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requeſter*, French.] To aſk; to ſolicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*

REQUE'STER. *ſ.* [from *requeſt.*] Petitioner; ſolicitor.

To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'QUIEM. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or reſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Reſt; quiet; peace: not in uſe. *Sandys.*

REQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *require.*] Fit to be required. *Hale.*

To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Latin.]
1. To demand; to aſk a thing as of right. *Sh.*
2. To make neceſſary; to need. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITE. *a.* [*requiſitus*, Lat.] Neceſſary; needful; required by the nature of things. *Dr.*

RE'QUISITE. *ſ.* Any thing neceſſary. *Dryd.*

RE'QUISITELY. *ad.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſarily; in a requiſite manner. *Boyle.*

RE'QUISITENESS. *ſ.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſity; the ſtate of being requiſite. *Boyle.*

REQUI'TAL. *ſ.* [from *requite.*]
1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker.*
2. Return; reciprocal action. *Waller.*
3. Reward; recompenſe. *South.*

To REQUI'TE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, French.]
1. To repay; to retaliate; to recompenſe.
2. To do or give in reciprocation. *Samuel.*

To RESAI'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſail.*] To ſail back. *Pope.*

RESA'LE. *ſ.* [*re* and *ſale.*] Sale at ſecond hand. *Bacon.*

To RESALU'TE. *v. a.* [*reſaluto*, Lat. *reſaleur*, French.] To ſalute or greet anew. *Chapman.*

To RESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*reſcindo*, Lat. *reſcinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Dryd.*

RESCI'SSION. *ſ.* [*reſciſſion*, Fr. *reſciſſos*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY. *a.* [*reſciſſoire*, French; *reſciſſus*, Latin.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*reſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*
2. To write over again. *Howel.*

RE'SCRIPT. *ſ.* [*reſcriptum*, Latin.] Edict of an emperour. *Bacon.*

To RE'SCUE. *v. a.* [*reſcorre*, old French.] To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'SCUE. *ſ.* [*reſcouſſe*, old Fr.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. *Shak.*

RE'SCUER. *ſ.* [from *reſcue.*] One that reſcues.

RESEA'RCH. *ſ.* [*recherche*, French.] Inquiry; ſearch. *Rogers.*

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, French.] To examine; to inquire. *Wotton.*

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſeat.*] To ſeat again. *Dryden.*

RESEI'ZER. *ſ.* One that ſeizes again.

RESEI'ZURE. *ſ.* [*re* and *ſeizure.*] Repeated ſeizure; ſeizure a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

RESE'MBLANCE. *ſ.* [*reſemblance*, Fr.] Likeneſs; ſimilitude; repreſentation. *Hooker.*

To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*reſembler*, French.]
1. To compare; to repreſent as like ſomething elſe. *Raleigh.*
2. To be like; to have likeneſs to. *Addiſon.*

To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſend.*] To ſend back; to ſend again: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*reſſentir*, French.]
1. To take well or ill. *Bacon.*
2. To take ill; to conſider as an injury or affront. The moſt uſual ſenſe. *Milton.*

RESE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *reſent.*] One who feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*

RESE'NTFUL. *a.* [*reſent* and *full.*] Malignant; eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *reſenting.*]
1. With deep ſenſe; with ſtrong perception. *More.*
2. With continued anger.

RESE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [*reſſentiment*, French.]
1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Glanv.*
2. Deep ſenſe of injury. *Swift.*

RESERVA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſervation*, French.]
1. Reſerve; concealment of ſomething in the mind. *Sanderſon.*
2. Something kept back; ſomething not given up. *Swift.*
3. Cuſtody; ſtate of being treaſured up. *Sh.*

RESE'RVATORY. *ſ.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept. *Wood.*

To RESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*reſerver*, Fr.]
1. To keep in ſtore; to ſave to ſome other purpoſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shakſp.*
3. To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety.*

RESE'RVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Store kept untouched. *Locke.*
2. Something kept for exigence. *Tillotſon.*
3. Something concealed in the mind. *Addiſ.*
4. Exception; prohibition. *Milton.*
5. Exception in favour. *Rogers.*
6. Modeſty; caution in perſonal behaviour. *Prior.*

RESE'RVED. *a.* [from *reſerve.*]
1. Modeſt; not looſely free. *Walſh.*
2. Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*

RESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [from *reſerved.*]
1. Not with frankneſs; not with openneſs; with reſerve. *Woodward.*
2. Scrupulouſly; coldly. *Pope.*

RESE'RVEDNESS. *ſ.* Cloſeneſs; want of frankneſs; want of openneſs. *South.*

RESE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *reſerve.*] One that reſerves.

RESERVOI'R. *ſ.* [*reſervoir*, French.] Place where any thing is kept in ſtore. *Pope.*

To RESE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſettle.*] To ſettle again. *Swift.*

RESE'TTLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *reſettle.*]
1. The act of ſettling again. *Norris.*
2. The ſtate of ſettling again. *Mor*

RESI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *reſiant.*] Reſi*timer.*
abode; dwelling.

RESI'ANT. *a.* [*reſſeant*, French.] Re*dence; Bacon.*
ſident;

preſent in a place. *Knolles.*

To RESI'DE. *v. n.* [*reſideo*, Lat. *reſider*, Fr.]
1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be preſent. *Milton.*
2. [*reſido*, Latin.] To ſink; to ſubſide; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

RE'SIDENCE. *ſ.* [*reſidence*, French.]
1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.*
2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
3. [from *reſido*, Lat.] That which ſettles at the bottom of liquors. *Brown.*

RE'SIDENT. *a.* [*reſidens*, Latin.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burnet.*

RE'SIDENT. *ſ.* [from the adj.] An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador. *Addiſon.*

RESIDE'NTIARY. *a.* [from *reſident*.] Holding reſidence. *More.*

RESI'DUAL. } *a.* [from *reſiduum*, Latin.]
RESI'DUARY. } Relating to the reſidue; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDUE. *ſ.* [*reſiduum*, Latin.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbuthnot.*

To RESIE'GE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſiege*, French.] To ſeat again: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To RESI'GN. *v. a.* [*reſigno*, Latin.]
1. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion. *Denham.*
2. To yield up. *Locke.*
3. To give up in confidence. *Tillotſon.*
4. To ſubmit; particularly to ſubmit to providence. *Dryden.*
5. To ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur. *Shakſpeare.*

RESIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſignation*, French.]
1. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion. *Hayward.*
2. Submiſſion; unreſiſting acquieſcence. *Add.*
3. Submiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *reſign*.] One that reſigns.

RESI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *reſign*.] Act of reſigning.

RESI'LIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *reſilio*, Latin.]
RESI'LIENCY. } The act of ſtarting or leaping back. *Bacon.*

RESI'LIENT. *a.* [*reſiliens*, Latin.] Starting or ſpringing back.

RESILI'TION. *ſ.* [*reſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſpringing back; reſilience.

RE'SIN. *ſ.* [*reſine*, Fr.] The fat ſulphureous part of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum. *Qu.*

RE'SINOUS. *a.* [*reſineaux*, Fr.] Containing reſin; conſiſting of reſin. *Boyle.*

RE'SINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſinous*.] The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*reſipiſcence*, Fr.] Wiſdom after the fact; repentance.

To RESI'ST. *v. a.* [*reſiſto*, Latin.]
1. To oppoſe; to act againſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To not admit impreſſion or force. *Milton.*

To RESI'ST. *v. n.* To make oppoſition. *Sha.*

RESI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*reſiſtance*, French.]
1. The act of reſiſting; oppoſition. *Macca.*
2. The quality of not yielding to force, or external impreſſion. *Bacon.*

RESISTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *reſiſtible*.]
1. Quality of reſiſting.
2. Quality of being reſiſtible. *Hammond.*

RESI'STIBLE. *a.* [from *reſiſt*.] That may be reſiſted. *Hale.*

RESI'STLESS. *a.* [from *reſiſt*.] Irreſiſtible; that cannot be oppoſed. *Raleigh.*

RESO'LVABLE. *a.* [from *reſolve*.]
1. That may be referred or reduced. *South.*
2. Diſſoluble; admitting ſeparation of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Capable of ſolution, or of being made leſs obſcure. *Brown.*

RESO'LUBLE. *a.* [*reſoluble*, French.] That may be melted or diſſolved.

To RESO'LVE. *v. a.* [*reſolvo*, Latin.]
1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſolve; to clear. *Rogers.*
3. To ſettle in an opinion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To fix in a determination. *Dryden.*
5. To fix in conſtancy; to confirm. *Shakſp.*
6. To melt; to diſſolve. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To analyze; to reduce. *Tillotſon.*

To RESO'LVE. *v. n.*
1. To determine; to decree with one's ſelf. *Milton.*
2. To melt; to be diſſolved. *South.*
3. To be ſettled in opinion. *Locke.*

RESO'LVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſolution; fixed determination. *Denham.*

RESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [from *reſolved*.] With firmneſs and conſtancy. *Grew.*

RESO'LVEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſolved*.] Reſolution; conſtancy; firmneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

RESO'LVENT. *ſ.* [*reſolvens*, Lat.] That has the power of cauſing ſolution. *Wiſeman.*

RESO'LVER. *ſ.* [from *reſolve*.]
1. One that forms a firm reſolution. *Ham.*
2. One that diſſolves; one that ſeparates parts. *Boyle.*

RE'SOLUTE. *a.* [*reſolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; conſtant; ſteady; firm. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'SOLUTELY. *ad.* Determinately; firmly; conſtantly; ſteadily. *Roſcommon.*

RE'SOLUTENESS. *ſ.* Determinateneſs; ſtate of being fixed in reſolution. *Boyle.*

RESOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*reſolutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown.*
2. Analyſis; act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts. *Hale.*
3. Diſſolution. *Digby.*
4. [from *reſolute*.] Fixed determination; ſettled thought. *K. Charles.*
5. Conſtancy; firmneſs; ſteadineſs in good or bad. *Sidney.*
6. Determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice. *Hale.*

RE'SOLUTIVE. *a.* [*reſolutus*, Lat. *reſolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to diſſolve or relax.

RE'SONANCE. *ſ.* [from *reſono*, Lat.] Sound; reſound. *Boyle.*

RE'SONANT. *a.* [*reſonans*, Latin.] Reſounding. *Milton.*

To RESO'RT. *v. n.* [*reſſortir*, French.]
1. To have recourſe. *Clarendon.*

2. To go publickly. *Milton.*
3. To repair to. *Pope.*
4. To fall back. In law. *Hale.*

RESO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Frequency; aſſembly; meeting. *Dryden.*
2. Concourſe; confluence. *Swift.*
3. Act of viſiting. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*reſſort*, French.] Movement; active power; ſpring. *Bacon.*

RESO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *reſort.*] One that frequents, or viſits.

To RESOU'ND. *v. a.* [*reſono*, Latin.]
1. To echo; to ſound back. *Pope.*
2. To celebrate by ſound. *Peacham.*
3. To ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far. *Pope.*

To RESOU'ND. *v. n.*
1. To be echoed back. *South.*
2. To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milt.*

RESOU'RCE. *ſ.* [*reſſourſe*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; reſort; expedient. *Dryden.*

To RESO'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſow.*] To ſow anew. *Bacon.*

To RESPEA'K. *v. n.* [*re* and *ſpeak.*] To anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

To RESPE'CT. *v. a.* [*reſpectus*, Latin.]
1. To regard; to have regard to. *Bacon.*
2. [*reſpecter*, Fr.] To conſider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sidney.*
3. To have relation to.
4. To look toward. *Brown.*

RESPE'CT. *ſ.* [*reſpect*, Fr. *reſpectus*, Lat.]
1. Regard; attention. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Reverence; honour. *Prior.*
3. Awful kindneſs. *Locke.*
4. Good-will. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Partial regard. *Proverbs.*
6. Reverend character. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Manner of treating others. *Wotton.*
8. Conſideration; motive. *Hooker.*
9. Relation; regard. *Tillotſon.*

RESPE'CTABLE. *a.* [*reſpectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting reſpect.

RESPE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *reſpect.*] One that has partial regard. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL. *a.* [*reſpect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY. *ad.* With ſome degree of reverence. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſpectful.*] The quality of being reſpectful.

RESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *reſpect.*]
1. Particular; relating to particular perſons or things. *Burnet.*
2. Relative; not abſolute. *Rogers.*
3. Worthy of reverence: not in uſe. *Shakſ.*
4. Careful; cautious: obſolete. *Hooker.*

RESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.*
1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. *Sou.*
2. Relatively; not abſolutely. *Raleigh.*
3. Partially; with reſpect to private views: obſolete. *Hooker.*
4. With great reverence: not uſed. *Shakſ.*

RESPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*reſperſio*, Lat.] The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſpiratio*, Fr.]
1. The act of breathing. *Bacon.*
2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*

To RESPI'RE. *v. n.* [*reſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To breathe. *Dryden.*
2. To catch breath. *Milton.*
3. To reſt; to take reſt from toil. *Pope.*

RESPI'TE. *ſ.* [*reſpit*, French.]
1. Reprieve; ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence. *Prior.*
2. Pauſe; interval. *Raleigh.*

To RESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To relieve by a pauſe. *Milton.*
2. [*reſpiter*, old Fr.] To ſuſpend; to delay. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *reſplendent.*]
RESPLE'NDENCY. } Luſtre; brightneſs; ſplendour. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *a.* [*reſplendens*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; having a beautiful luſtre. *Newton.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *reſplendent.*] With luſtre; brightly; ſplendidly.

To RESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*reſpondeo*, Latin.]
1. To anſwer.
2. To correſpond; to ſuit. *Broome.*

RESPO'NDENT. *ſ.* [*reſpondens*, Latin.]
1. An anſwerer in a ſuit. *Ayliffe.*
2. One whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections. *Watts.*

RESPO'NSE. *ſ.* [*reſponſum*, Latin.]
1. An anſwer. *Hammond.*
2. [*reſpons*, Fr.] Anſwer made by the congregation in publick worſhip. *Addiſon.*
3. Reply to an objection in a formal diſputation. *Watts.*

RESPO'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *reſponſus*, Latin.]
1. Anſwerable; accountable. *Hammond.*
2. Capable of diſcharging an obligation. *Loc.*

RESPO'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPO'NSION. *ſ.* [*reſponſio*, Latin.] The act of anſwering.

RESPO'NSIVE. *a.* [*reſponſif*, French.]
1. Anſwering; making anſwer. *Ayliffe.*
2. Correſpondent; ſuited to ſomething elſe. *Fenton.*

RESPO'NSORY. *a.* [*reſponſorius*, Latin.] Containing anſwer.

REST. *ſ.* [ɲeɣt, Saxon; *ruſte*, Dutch.]
1. Sleep; repoſe. *Pope.*
2. The final ſleep; the quietneſs of death. *Dryden.*
3. Stillneſs; ceſſation or abſence of motion. *Bacon.*
4. Quiet; peace; ceſſation from diſturbance. *Daniel.*
5. Ceſſation from bodily labour. *Job.*
6. Support; that on which any thing leans or reſts. *Fairfax.*
7. Place of repoſe. *Milton.*
8. Final hope. *Clarendon.*
9. [*reſte*, Fr.] Remainder; what remains. *Dr.*

REST. *a.* [*reſtes*, French.] Others; thoſe not included in any propoſition. *Stillingfleet.*

To REST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſleep; to be aſleep; to ſlumber. *Milt.*
2. To ſleep the final ſleep; to die. *Milton.*

3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without diſturbance. *Milton.*
4. To be without motion; to be ſtill. *Milton.*
5. To be fixed in any ſtate or opinion. *Dry.*
6. To ceaſe from labour. *Taylor.*
7. To be ſatisfied; to acquieſce. *Addiſon.*
8. To lean; to recline for ſupport. *Waller.*
9. [*reſter*, Fr.] To be left; to remain. *Bac.*

To REST. *v. a.*
1. To lay to reſt. *Dryden.*
2. To place as on a ſupport. *Waller.*

RESTA'GNANT. *a.* [*reſtagnans*, Latin.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*

To RESTA'GNATE *v. n.* [*re* and *ſtagnate.*] To ſtand without flow. *Wiſeman.*

RESTAGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reſtagnate.*] The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION. [*reſtauro*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former ſtate. *Hooker.*

To RESTE'M. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſtem.*] To force back againſt the current. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'STFUL. *a.* [*reſt* and *full.*] Quiet; being at reſt. *Shakſpeare.*

RESTHA'RROW. *ſ.* A plant.

RE'STIFF. *a.* [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, Ital.]
1. Unwilling to ſtir; reſolute againſt going forward; obſtinate; ſtubborn. *Dryden.*
2. Being at reſt; being leſs in motion: not uſed. *Brown.*

RE'STIFNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſtiff.*] Obſtinate reluctance. *K. Charles.*

RESTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*reſtinctus*, Latin.] The act of extinguiſhing.

RESTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*reſtitutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture. *Grew.*

RE'STLESLY. *ad.* [from *reſtleſs.*] Without reſt; unquietly. *South.*

RE'STLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſtleſs.*]
1. Want of ſleep. *Harvey.*
2. Want of reſt; unquietneſs. *Herbert.*
3. Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*

RE'STLESS. *a.* [from *reſt.*]
1. Being without ſleep. *Dryden.*
2. Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.*
3. Unconſtant; unſettled. *Dryden.*
4. Not ſtill; in continued motion. *Milton.*

RESTO'RABLE. *a.* [from *reſtore.*] What may be reſtored. *Swift.*

RESTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, French.]
1. The act of replacing in a former ſtate: properly *reſtauration.* *Dryden.*
2. Recovery. *Rogers.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *a.* [from *reſtore.*] That has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*

To RESTO'RE. *v. a.* [*reſtaurer*, Fr.]
1. To give back what has been loſt or taken away. *Dryden.*
2. To bring back. *Dryden.*
3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin, to its former ſtate. *Prior.*
4. To recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER. *ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] One that reſtores.

To RESTRAI'N. *v. a.* [*reſtreindre*, French.]
1. To withhold; to keep in. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To repreſs; to keep in awe. *Locke.*
3. To ſuppreſs; to hinder; to repreſs. *Milt.*
4. To abridge. *Clarendon.*
5. To hold in. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To limit; to confine. *South.*

RESTRAI'NABLE. *a.* [from *reſtrain.*] Capable to be reſtrained. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY. *ad.* [from *reſtrained.*] With reſtraint; without latitude. *Hammond.*

RESTRAI'NER, *ſ.* [from *reſtrain.*] One that reſtrains; one that withholds. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NT. *ſ.* [from *reſtrain*; *reſtreint*, Fr.]
1. Abridgment of liberty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Prohibition. *Milton.*
3. Limitation; reſtriction. *Brown.*
4. Repreſſion; hinderance of will; act of withholding; ſtate of being withheld. *South.*

To RESTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*reſtrictus*, Latin.] To limit; to confine. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*reſtriction*, French.] Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*

RESTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *reſtrict.*]
1. Expreſſing limitation. *Stillingfleet.*
2. [*reſtrictif*, French.] Styptick; aſtringent. *Wiſeman.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *reſtrictive.*] With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To RESTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*reſtringo*, Latin.] To confine; to contract; to aſtringe.

RESTRI'NGENT. *ſ.* [*reſtringens*, Lat.] That which hath the power of contracting; ſtyptick. *Harvey.*

RE'STY. *a.* [*reſtif*, French.] Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill; reſtiff. *Swift.*

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſublime.*] To ſublime another time. *Newton.*

To RESU'LT. *v. a.* [*reſulto*, Latin.]
1. To fly back. *Pope.*
2. [*reſulter*, Fr.] To riſe as a conſequence; to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring. *Bacon.*
3. To ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESU'LT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Reſilience; act of flying back. *Bacon.*
2. Conſequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating cauſes. *K. Charles.*
3. Inference from premiſes. *South.*
4. Reſolve; deciſion. Improper. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE. *ſ.* [*reſultance*, French.] The act of reſulting.

RESU'MABLE. *a.* [from *reſume.*] What may be taken back. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME. *v. a.* [*reſumo*, Latin.]
1. To take back what has been given. *Waller.*
2. To take back what has been taken away. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To take again. *Dryden.*
4. To begin again what was broken off: as, *to reſume a diſcourſe.*

RESU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*reſomption*, Fr. *reſumptus*, Lat.] The act of reſuming. *Denham.*

RESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*reſumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſupino*, Latin.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſurvey*.] To review; to ſurvey again. *Shakſpeare.*

RESURRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*reſurrection*, French, *reſurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Watts.*

To RESU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*reſuſcito*, Lat.] To ſtir up anew; to revive. *Bacon.*

RESUSCITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reſuſcitate*.] The act of ſtirring up anew; the act of reviving, or ſtate of being revived. *Pope.*

To RETAI'L. *v. a.* [*retailler*, French.]

1. To ſell in ſmall quantities, in conſequence of ſelling at ſecond hand. *Locke.*
2. To ſell at ſecond hand. *Pope.*
3. To tell in broken parts. *Shakſpeare.*

RETAI'L. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sale by ſmall quantities, or at ſecond hand. *Swift.*

RETAI'LER. *ſ.* [from *retail*.] One who ſells by ſmall quantities. *Hakewill.*

To RETAI'N. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Latin.]

1. To keep; not to loſe. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aſide. *Brown.*
3. To keep; not to diſmiſs. *Milton.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire. *Addiſon.*

To RETAI'N. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.*
2. To keep; to continue: not uſed. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER. *ſ.* [from *retain*.]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* ſignifieth a ſervant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his houſe; but only uſing or bearing his name or livery. *Cowell.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance. *Bacon.*

To RETA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*

To RETA'LIATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *retaliate*.] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy.*

To RETA'RD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, L. *retarder*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe. *Denham.*
2. To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*

To RETA'RD. *v. n.* To ſtay back. *Brown.*

RETARDA'TION. *ſ.* [*retardation*, French.] Hinderance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*

RETA'RDER. *ſ.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obſtructer. *Glanville.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [hꝛæcan, Saxon.] To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.

RETCHLESS. *a.* Careleſs; reckleſs. *Dryd.*

RETE'CTION. *ſ.* [*retectus*, Latin.] The act of diſcovering to the view. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION. *ſ.* [*retention*, French.]

1. The act of retaining. *Bacon.*
2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that ſtate of contraction in the ſolid parts, which makes them hold faſt their proper contents. *Quincy.*
3. Memory. *South.*
4. The act of withholding any thing. *Shakſp.*
5. Cuſtody; confinement; reſtraint. *Shakſ.*

RETE'NTIVE. *a.* [*retentif*, French.]

1. Having the power of retention. *Philips.*
2. Having memory. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *retentive*.] The quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE. *ſ.* [*reticence*, French; *reticentia*, Latin.] Concealment by ſilence.

RE'TICLE. *ſ.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A ſmall net.

RETI'CULAR. *a.* [from *reticulum*, Latin.] Having the form of a ſmall net.

RETI'CULATED. *a.* [*reticulatus*, Latin.] Made of network; formed with interſtitial vacuities. *Woodward.*

RE'TIFORM. *a.* [*retiformis*, Latin.] Having the form of a net. *Ray.*

RETI'NUE. *ſ.* [*retenue*, French.] A number attending upon a principal perſon; a train; a meiny. *Rogers.*

To RETI'RE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, French.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies.*
2. To retreat from danger. *Milton.*
3. To go from a publick ſtation. *Addiſon.*
4. To go off from company. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To withdraw for ſafety. *Maccabees.*

To RETI'RE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away. *Clarendon.*

RETI'RE, *ſ.* [from the verb.] Not in uſe.

1. Retreat; receſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton.*

RETI'RED. *part. a.* [from *retire*.]

1. Secret; private. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Withdrawn. *Locke.*

RETI'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *retired*.] Solitude; privacy; ſecrecy. *Donne.*

RETI'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *retire*.]

1. Private abode; ſecret habitation. *Denh.*
2. Private way of life. *Thomſon.*
3. Act of withdrawing. *Milton.*
4. State of being withdrawn. *Locke.*

RETO'LD. part. paſſ. of *retell*. Related or told again. *Shakſpeare.*

To RETO'RT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Latin.]

1. To throw back; to rebound. *Milton.*
2. To return any argument, cenſure, or incivility. *Hammond.*
3. To curve back. *Bacon.*

RETO'RT. *ſ.* [*retortum*, Latin.]

1. A cenſure or incivility returned. *Shakſ.*
2. A chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted *Arbuthnot.*

RETO'RTER, *ſ.* [from *retort*.] One that retorts.

RETO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *toſs*.] To toſs back. *Pope.*

To RETOU'CH, *v. a.* [*retoucher*, French.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*

To RETRA'CE. *v. a.* [*retracer*, French.] To trace back; to trace again. *Dryden.*

To RETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Latin.]
1. To recall; to recant. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To take back; to reſume. *Woodward.*

To RETRA'CT. *v. n.* To unſay; to withdraw conceſſion. *Granville.*

RETRACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared. *South.*

RETRA'CTION *ſ.* [from *retract.*]
1. Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced, or changing ſomething done. *Woodward.*
2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney.*
3. Act of withdrawing a claim. *K. Charles.*

RETRAI'CT. *ſ.* [*retraitte*, French.] Retreat: obſolete. *Bacon.*

RETRAI'T. *ſ.* [*retrait*, French.] A caſt of the countenance: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

RETREA'T. *ſ.* [*retraitte*, French.]
1. Act of retiring. *Pope.*
2. State of privacy; retirement. *Pope.*
3. Place of privacy; retirement. *L'Eſtran.*
4. Place of ſecurity. *Milton.*
5. Act of retiring before a ſuperiour force. Retreat is leſs than flight. *Bacon.*

To RETREA'T. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to a private abode. *Milton.*
2. To take ſhelter; to go to a place of ſecurity.
3. To retire from a ſuperiour enemy.
4. To go out of the former place. *Woodward.*

RETREA'TED. *part. a.* [from *retreat.*] Retired; gone to privacy. *Milton.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, French.]
1. To cut off; to pare away. *Dryden.*
2. To confine: improper. *Addiſon.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. n.* To live with leſs magnificence or expence. *Pope.*

RETRE'NCHMENT. *ſ.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] The act of lopping away. *Atterbury.*

To RE'TRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Locke.*

RETRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [*retribution*, French.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action. *South.*

RETRI'BUTIVE. } *a.* [from *retribute.*]
RETRI'BUTORY. } Repaying; making repayment. *Clariſſa.*

RETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE *v. a.* [*retrouver*, French.]
1. To recover; to reſtore. *Rogers.*
2. To repair. *Prior.*
3. To regain. *Dryden.*
4. To recall; to bring back. *Berkeley.*

RETROA'CTION. *ſ.* Action backward.

RETROCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*retroceſſum*, Latin.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPULA'TION. *ſ.* [*retro* and *copulation.*] Poſtcoition. *Brown.*

RETROGRADA'TION. *ſ.* [*retrogradation*, French.] The act of going backward. *Ray.*

RE'TROGRADE. *a.* [*retrograde*, French.]
1. Going backward. *Bacon.*
2. Contrary; oppoſite. *Shakſpeare.*

To RE'TROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr.] To go backward. *Bacon.*

RETROGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*retro* and *greſſus*, Lat.] The act of going backward. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENCY. *ſ.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of ſtaling backward. *Bro.*

RETROMI'NGENT. *a.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Latin.] Staling backward. *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT. *ſ.* [*retro* and *ſpecio*, Latin.] Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt. *Addiſon.*

RETROSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *retroſpect.*] Act or faculty of looking backward. *Swift.*

RETROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *retroſpect.*] Looking backward. *Pope.*

To RETU'ND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

To RETU'RN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, French.]
1. To come again to the ſame place. *Milton.*
2. To come back to the ſame ſtate. *Locke.*
3. To go back. *Locke.*
4. To make anſwer. *Pope.*
5. To come back; to come again; to reviſit. *Milton.*
6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again. *Milton.*
7. To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden.*

To RETU'RN. *v. a.*
1. To repay; to give in requital. *Milton.*
2. To give back. *Chronicles.*
3. To ſend back. *Milton.*
4. To give account of. *Graunt.*
5. To tranſmit. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of coming back to the ſame place. *Dryden.*
2. Retrogreſſion.
3. Act of coming back to the ſame ſtate. *Kings.*
4. Revolution; viciſſitude. *Bacon.*
5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for ſale. *Bacon.*
6. Profit; advantage. *Taylor.*
7. Remittance; payment from a diſtant place. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Repayment; retribution; requital. *Dryd.*
9. Act of reſtoring or giving back; reſtitution. *South.*
10. Relapſe. *Swift.*
11. Report; account: *the ſheriffs'* return.

RETU'RNABLE. *a.* Allowed to be reported back. *Hale.*

RETU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *return.*] One who pays or remits money. *Locke.*

REVE. *ſ.* The bailiff of a franchiſe or manor. *Dryden.*

To REVEA'L. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhow; to diſcover; to lay open; to diſcloſe a ſecret. *Waller.*
2. To impart from heaven. *Romans.*

REVEA'LER. *ſ.* [from *reveal.*]
1. Diſcoverer; one that ſhows or makes known. *Atterbury.*
2. One that diſcovers to view. *Dryden.*

To RE'VEL. *v. n.* [*raveelen*, Dutch.] To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment. *Shakſ.*

RE'VEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity. *Shakſpeare.*

To RE'VEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*

RE'VEL-ROUT. *ſ.*
1. A mob; an unlawful aſſembly. *Ainſw.*
2. Tumultuous feſtivity. *Rowe.*

REVELA'TION. *ſ.* [*revelation*, French.]
1. Diſcovery; communication; communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Sprat.*
2. The apocalypſe; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

RE'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *revel.*] One who feaſts with noiſy jollity. *Pope.*

RE'VELRY. *ſ.* [from *revel.*] Looſe jollity; feſtive mirth. *Milton.*

To REVE'NGE. *v. n.* [*revancher*, French.]
1. To return an injury. *Pope.*
2. To vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy. *Dryden.*
3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shakſpeare.*

REVE'NGE. *ſ.* [*revanche*, French.]
1. Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
2. The paſſion of vengeance; deſire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received. *Sh.*

REVE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Sh.*

REVE'NGEFULLY. *ad.* Vindictively. *Dry.*

REVE'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *revenge.*] Vengeance; return of an injury. *Raleigh.*

REVE'NGER. *ſ.* [from *revenge.*]
1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys.*
2. One who puniſhes crimes. *Bentley.*

REVE'NGINGLY. *ad.* With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakſpeare.*

REVE'NUE. *ſ.* [*revenu*, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenſer.*

To REVE'RB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To reſound; to reverberate: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

REVE'RBERANT. *a.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Reſounding; beating back.

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. n.* [*reverbero*, Lat.]
1. To beat back. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. n.*
1. To be driven back; to bound back *Howel.*
2. To reſound. *Shakſpeare.*

REVERBERA'TION. *ſ.* [*reverberation*, Fr.] The act of beating or driving back. *Addiſon.*

REVERBERA'TORY. *a.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*

To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*reverco*r, Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*

RE'VERENCE. *ſ.* [*reverentia*, Latin.]
1. Veneration; reſpect; awful regard. *Bac.*
2. Act of obeiſance; bow; courteſy. *Dryd.*
3. Title of the clergy. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakſpeare.*

To RE'VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful reſpect. *Rogers.*

RE'VERENCER. *ſ.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*

RE'VEREND. *a.* [*reverend*, French.]
1. Venerable; deſerving reverence; exacting reſpect by his appearance. *Pope.*
2. The honorary epithet of the clergy.

RE'VERENT. *a.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expreſſing ſubmiſſion; teſtifying veneration. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIAL. *a.* [*reverentielle*, French.] Expreſſing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration. *Donne.*

REVERE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *reverential.*] With ſhow of reverence. *Brown.*

RE'VERENTLY. *ad.* [from *reverent.*] Reſpectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shak.*

REVE'RER. *ſ.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVE'RSAL. *ſ.* [from *reverſe.*] Change of ſentence. *Bacon.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*reverſus*, Latin.]
1. To turn upſide down. *Temple.*
2. To overturn; to ſubvert. *Pope.*
3. To turn back. *Milton.*
4. To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.*
5. To turn to the contrary. *Pope.*
6. To put each in the caſe of the other. *Rog.*
7. To recall; to renew: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reverſus*, Lat.] To return. *Spenſer.*

REVE'RSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Change; viciſſitude. *Dryden.*
2. A contrary; an oppoſite. *Rogers.*
3. [*revers*, French.] The ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed. *Camden.*

REVE'RSIBLE. *a.* [*reverſible*, Fr. from *reverſe.*] Capable of being reverſed.

REVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*reverſion*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor. *Hammond.*
2. Succeſſion; right of ſucceſſion. *South.*

REVE'RSIONARY. *a.* [from *reverſion.*] To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

To REVE'RT. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Latin.]
1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*
2. To reverberate. *Thomſon.*

To REVE'RT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.] To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*

REVE'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A muſical term. *Peacham.*

REVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

REVERY'. *ſ.* [*reſverie*, Fr.] Looſe muſing; irregular thought. *Addiſon.*

To REVE'ST. *v. a.* [*reveſtir*, *revêtir*, Fr.]
1. To clothe again. *Spenſer.*
2. To reinveſt; to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVE'STIARY. *ſ.* [*reveſtiare*, Fr.] Place where dreſſes are repoſited. *Camden.*

REVI'CTION. *ſ.* [*revictum*, Latin.] Return to life. *Brown.*

To REVI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual.*] To ſtock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*

To REVI'EW. *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*]
1. To look back. *Denham.*
2. To ſee again. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To conſider over again; to re-examine. *Dryden.*
4. To retrace. *Pope.*
5. To ſurvey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIE'W. *ſ.* [*reveue*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-examination. *Atterbury.*

To REVI'LE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenſer.*

REVI'LE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Milton.*

REVI'LER. *ſ.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms. *Government of the Tongue.*

REVI'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Maine.*

REVI'SAL. *ſ.* [from *reviſe.*] Review; re-examination. *Pope.*

To REVI'SE. *v. a.* [*reviſus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*

REVI'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Review; re-examination. *Boyle.*
2. Among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected. *Fell.*

REVI'SER. *ſ.* [*reviſeur*, French.] Examiner; ſuperintendent.

REVI'SION. *ſ.* [*reviſion*, French.] Review.

To REVI'SIT. *v. a.* [*reviſito*, Latin.] To viſit again. *Milton.*

REVI'VAL. *ſ.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a ſtate of languor, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To REVI'VE. *v. n.* [*revivre*, French.]
1. To return to life. *Kings.*
2. To return to vigour or fame; to riſe from languor, oblivion, or obſcurity. *Milton.*

To REVI'VE. *v. a.*
1. To bring to life again. *Milton.*
2. To raiſe from langour, inſenſibility, or oblivion. *Spenſer.*
3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.*
4. To quicken; to rouſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To recomfort; to reſtore to hope. *Ezra.*
6. To bring again into notice. *Swift.*
7. [In chymiſtry.] To recover from a mixed ſtate.

REVI'VER. *ſ.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives

To REVIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life. *Spectator.*

REVIVI'SCENCY. *ſ.* [*reviviſco, reviviſcentia*, Latin.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*

REU'NION. *ſ.* [*reunion*, Fr.] Return to a ſtate of juncture, coheſion, or concord. *Donne.*

To REUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*]
1. To join again; to make one whole a ſecond time; to join what is divided. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To reconcile; to make thoſe at variance one.

To REUNI'TE. *v. n.* To cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE. *a.* [*revocable*, French.]
1. That may be recalled. *Bacon.*
2. That may be repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To RE'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel.*

REVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*revocatio*, Latin.]
1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.*
2. State of being recalled. *Howel.*
3. Repeal; reverſal. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'KE. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]
1. To repeal; to reverſe. *Dryden.*
2. To check; to repreſs. *Spenſer.*
3. To draw back. *Davis.*

REVO'KEMENT. *ſ.* [from *revoke.*] Revocation; repeal; recall. *Shakſpeare.*

To REVO'LT. *v. n.* [*revolter*, French.]
1. To fall off from one to another. *Shakſp.*
2. To change: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

REVO'LT. *ſ.* [*revolte*, French.]
1. Deſertion; change of ſides. *Raleigh.*
2. A revolter; one who changes ſides: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Groſs departure from duty. *Shakſpeare.*

REVO'LTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt.*] Having ſwerved from duty. *Milton.*

REVO'LTER. *ſ.* [from *revolt.*] One who changes ſides; a deſerter; a renegade. *Milt.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Latin.]
1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Watts.*
2. To fall back. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. a.*
1. To roll any thing round. *Milton.*
2. To conſider; to meditate on. *Shakſp.*

REVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Latin.]
1. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Milton.*
2. Space meaſured by ſome revolution. *Milt.*
3. Change in the ſtate of a government or country. *Davenant.*
4. Rotation; circular motion.
5. Motion backward. *Milton.*

To REVO'MIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *vomit.*] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakewill.*

REVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*revulſus*, Latin.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon.*

REVU'LSIVE. *a.* Having the power of revulſion. *Fell.*

To REWA'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award.*]
1. To give in return. *Samuel.*
2. To repay; to recompenſe for ſomething good. *Milton.*

REWA'RD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Recompenſe given for good performed. *Dry.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

REWA'RDABLE. *a.* [from *reward.*] Worthy of reward. *Taylor.*

REWA'RDER. *ſ.* [from *reward.*] One that rewards; one that recompenſes. *Swift.*

To REWO'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word.*] To repeat in the ſame words. *Shakſpeare.*

RHABA'RBARATE. *a.* [from *rhabarbara*, Latin.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHA'BDOMANCY. *ſ.* [ῥάβδος and μαντία.] Divination by a wand. *Brown.*

RHA'PSODIST. *ſ.* [from *rhapſody.*] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts.*

RHA'PSODY. *ſ.* [ῥαψῳδία.] Any number of parts joined together without neceſſary dependence or natural connexion. *Hammond.*

RHE'TORICK. *ſ.* [ῥητορικὴ.]

1. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker.*
2. The power of perſuaſion; oratory. *Shakſ.*

RHETO'RICAL. *a.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorical; figurative. *Br.*

RHETO'RICALLY. *ad.* Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr.]

1. One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.
2. An orator. *Dryden.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *a.* Suiting a maſter of rhetorick. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM. *ſ.* [ῥεῦμα.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

RHEU'MATICK. *a.* [ῥευματικὸς.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour. *Floyer.*

RHEU'MATISM. *ſ.* [ῥευματισμὸς.] A painful diſtemper, ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours. *Quincy.*

RHEU'MY. *a.* [from *rheum.*] Full of ſharp moiſture. *Dryden.*

RHINO'CEROS. *ſ.* [ῥὶν and κέρας.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies, armed with a horn on his noſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RHOMB. *ſ.* [*rhombe*, French; ῥόμβος.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe. *Harris.*

RHO'MBICK. *a.* [from *rhomb.*] Shaped like a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHO'MBOID. *ſ.* [ῥομβοειδὴς.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHOMBOI'DAL. *a.* [from *rhomboid.*] Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb. *Woodwell.*

RHU'BARB. *ſ.* [*rhabarbara*, Latin.] A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock. *Wiſeman.*

RHYME. *ſ.* [ῥυθμὸς.]

1. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds. *Denh.*
2. The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another. *Dryden.*
3. Poetry; a poem. *Spenſer.*
4. A word of ſound to anſwer to another word. *Young.*

RHYME *or reaſon.* Number or ſenſe. *Spenſer.*

To RHYME. *v. n.*

1. To agree in ſound. *Dryden.*
2. To make verſes. *Shakſpeare.*

RHY'MER. } *ſ.* [from *rhyme.*] One who
RHY'MSTER. } makes rhymes; a verſifier; a poet in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

RHYTHMICAL. [ῥυθμικὸς.] Harmonical; having one ſound proportioned to another.

RIB. *ſ.* [ribbe, Saxon.]

1. A bone in the body. Of theſe are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each ſide the vertebræ of the back; they are ſegments of a circle. *Quincy.*
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any prominence running in lines; as, the ſtalks of a leaf.

RI'BALD. *ſ.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Ital.] A looſe, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenſer.*

RI'BALDRY. *ſ.* [from *ribald.*] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*

RI'BAND. *ſ.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] A fillet of ſilk; a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament. *Granville.*

RI'BBED. *a.* [from *rib.*]

1. Furniſhed with ribs. *Sandys.*
2. Incloſed as the body by ribs. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'BBON, or RI'BON. *ſ.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roaſt.*] To beat ſoundly. A burleſque word. *Butler.*

RI'BWORT. *ſ.* [*plantago.*] A plant.

RIC, denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; thus *Alfric* is altogether ſtrong; *Æthelric*, nobly powerful. *Gibſon.*

RICE, *ſ.* [*oriza*, Latin.] One of the eſculent grains. *Miller.*

RICH. *a.* [*riche*, French; ꝛica, Saxon.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or poſſeſſions; opulent. *Seed.*
2. Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous. *Milton.*
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.*
4. Fertile; fruitful. *Philips.*
5. Abundant; plentiful. *Milton.*
6. Abounding; plentifully ſtocked: as, *paſtures* rich *in flocks.*
7. Having ſomething precious. *Milton.*

RI'CHED. *a.* [from *rich.*] Enriched. *Shakſp.*

RI'CHES. *ſ.* [*richeſſes*, French.]

1. Wealth; money or poſſeſſions. *Locke.*
2. Splendid ſumptuous appearance. *Milton.*

RI'CHLY. *ad.* [from *rich.*]

1. With riches; wealthily; ſplendidly; magnificently. *Milton.*
2. Plenteouſly; abundantly. *Brown.*
3. Truly; abundantly. *Addiſon.*

RI'CHNESS. *ſ.* [from *rich.*]

1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*
2. Finery; ſplendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
5. Pampering qualities. *Dryden.*

RICK. *ſ.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and ſheltered from wet. *Swift.*
2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*

RI'CKETS. *ſ.* [*rachitis*, Latin.] A diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*

RI'CKETY. *a.* [from *rickets.*] Diſeaſed with the rickets. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'CTURE. *ſ.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping.

RID. The preterit of *ride*.

To RID. *v. a.* [from hꞥiddan, Saxon.]
1. To ſet free; to redeem. *Exodus.*
2. To clear; to diſencumber. *Addiſon.*
3. To deſpatch. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'DDANCE. *ſ.* [from *rid.*]
1. Deliverance. *Hooker.*
2. Diſencumbrance; loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton.*

RI'DDEN. The participle of *ride*.

RI'DDLE. *ſ.* [ꞥæðelꝩ, Saxon.]
1. An enigma; a puzzling queſtion; a dark problem. *Milton.*
2. Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.*
3. [hꞥiddle, Saxon.] A coarſe or open ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſolve; to unriddle. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle; ſecretly. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ꞥiðan, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]
1. To travel on horſeback. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To travel in a vehicle; to be born; not to walk. *Burnet.*
3. To be ſupported in motion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To manage a horſe. *Dryden.*
5. To be on the water. *Hayward.*
6. To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient. *Shakſpeare.*

To RIDE. *v. a.*
1. To ſit on ſo as to be carried. *Milton.*
2. To manage inſolently at will. *Swift.*

RI'DER. *ſ.* [from *ride.*]
1. One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle. *Prior.*
2. One who manages or breaks horſes. *Sh.*
3. An inſerted leaf.

RIDGE. *ſ.* [hꞥiȝȝ, Saxon; *rig*, Daniſh; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]
1. The top of the back. *Hudibras.*
2. The rough top of any thing, reſembling the vertebres of the back. *Milton.*
3. A ſteep protuberance. *Dryden.*
4. The ground thrown up by the plough. *Mortimer.*
5. The top of the roof riſing to an acute angle. *Moxon.*
6. *Ridges* of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton.*

RI'DGIL. } *ſ.* [*ovis rejicula*, Latin.
RI'DGLING. } *Ainſworth.*] A ram half caſtrated. *Dryden.*

RI'DGY. *a.* [from *ridge.*] Riſing in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RI'DICULE. *ſ.* [*ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter. *Swift.*

To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*

RIDICU'LER. *ſ.* One that ridicules.

RIDI'CULOUS. *a.* [*ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSLY. *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ridicule.*] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillingfleet.*

RI'DING. *particip. a.* Employed to travel on any occaſion. *Ayliffe.*

RI'DING. *ſ.* [from *ride.*] A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RI'DINGCOAT. *ſ.* [*riding* and *coat.*] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*

RI'DINGHOOD. *ſ.* [*riding* and *hood.*] A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbuthnot.*

RIE. *ſ.* An eſculent grain. *Peacham.*

RIFE. *a.* [ꞥyꝛe, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'FELY. *ad.* [from *rife.*] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*

RI'FENESS. *ſ.* [from *rife.*] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbuthnot.*

To RI'FLE. *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr.]
1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*
2. To take away; to ſeize as pillage. *Pope.*

RI'FLER. *ſ.* [from *rifle.*] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *ſ.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Dryden.*

To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to ſplit. *Pope.*

To RIFT. *v. n.*
1. To burſt; to open. *Bacon.*
2. [*raver*, Daniſh.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG. *ſ.* *Rig*, ridge, ſeems to ſignify the top of a hill falling on each ſide; from the Saxon, hꞥiȝȝ; and the Iſlandick, *hriggur*, both ſignifying a back. *Gibſon.*

To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]
1. To dreſs; to accoutre. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To fit with tackling. *South.*

RIGADOO'N. *ſ.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.

RIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*rigatio*, Latin.] The act of watering.

RI'GGER. *ſ.* [from *rig.*] One that rigs or dreſſes.

RI'GGING. *ſ.* [from *rig.*] The ſails or tackling of a ſhip. *Creech.*

RI'GGISH. *a.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whoriſh. *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'GGLE. *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle.*] To move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pain.

RIGHT. *a.* [ꞥiȝt, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch.]
1. Fit; proper; becoming; ſuitable. *Att.*
2. Rightful; juſtly claiming. *Locke.*
3. True; not erroneous; not wrong. *Locke.*

4. Not miſtaken; paſſing a true judgment. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Juſt; honeſt; equitable. *Pſalms.*
6. Happy; convenient. *Addiſon.*
7. Not left. *Brown.*
8. Straight; not crooked. *Locke.*
9. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT. *interj.* An expreſſion of approbation. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *ad.*

1. Properly; juſtly; exactly; according to truth or juſtice. *Locke.*
2. According to art or rule. *Roſcommon.*
3. In a direct line. *Bacon.*
4. In a great degree; very: obſolete. *Sh.*
5. It is ſtill uſed in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*. *Peacham.*

RIGHT. *ſ.*

1. Not wrong. *Milton.*
2. Juſtice; not injury. *Tillotſon.*
3. Freedom from guilt; goodneſs. *Cowley.*
4. Freedom from errour. *Prior.*
5. Juſt claim. *Milton.*
6. That which juſtly belongs to one. *Temple.*
7. Property; intereſt. *Dryden.*
8. Power; prerogative. *Tillotſon.*
9. Immunity; privilege. *Clarendon.*
10. The ſide not left. *Milton.*
11. *To* RIGHTS. In a direct line; ſtraight. *Woodward.*
12. *To* RIGHTS. With deliverance from errour. *Woodward.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do juſtice to; to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Waller.*

RI'GHT-HAND. *ſ.* Not the left. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'GHTEOUS. *a.* [ꝛihtpiꝛe, Saxon.]

1. Juſt; honeſt; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Gen.*
2. Equitable; agreeing with right. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *righteous.*] Honeſtly; virtuouſly. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *righteous.*] Juſtice; honeſty; virtue; goodneſs. *Hooker.*

RI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*right* and *full.*]

1. Having the right; having the juſt claim. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Honeſt; juſt; agreeable to juſtice. *Prior.*

RI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* According to right; according to juſtice. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *rightful.*] Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*

RI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *right.*]

1. According to truth or juſtice; properly; ſuitably; not erroneouſly. *Milton.*
2. Honeſtly; uprightly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Exactly. *Dryden.*
4. Straightly; directly. *Aſcham.*

RI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *right.*]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers.*
2. Straightneſs. *Bacon.*

RI'GID. *a.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.*
2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham.*
3. Unremitted; unmitigated. *Milton.*
4. Sharp; cruel. *Philips.*

RIGI'DITY. *ſ.* [*rigidité*, French.]

1. Stiffneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Stiffneſs of appearance; want of eaſy or airy elegance. *Wotton.*

RI'GIDLY. *ad.* [from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.
2. Severely; inflexibly; without remiſſion; without mitigation.

RI'GIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *rigid.*] Stiffneſs; ſeverity; inflexibility.

RI'GLET. *ſ.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin ſquare piece of wood. *Moxon.*

RI'GOL. *ſ.* A circle. In *Shakſpeare*, a diadem.

RI'GOUR. *ſ.* [*rigor*, Latin.]

1. Cold; ſtiffneſs. *Milton.*
2. A convulſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Severity; ſternneſs; want of condeſcenſion to others. *Denham.*
4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; auſterity. *Sprat.*
5. Strictneſs; unabated exactneſs. *Clarv.*
6. Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenſer.*
7. Hardneſs; not flexibility; ſolidity; not ſoftneſs. *Dryden.*

RI'GOROUS. *a.* [from *rigour.*]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement. *Rogers.*
2. Exact; ſcrupulouſly nice.

RI'GOROUSLY. *ad.*

1. Severely; without tenderneſs or mitigation. *Milton.*
2. Exactly; ſcrupulouſly; nicely.

RILL. *ſ.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A ſmall brook; a little ſtreamlet. *Milton.*

To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in ſmall ſtreams. *Prior.*

RI'LLET. *ſ.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A ſmall ſtream. *Carew.*

RIM. *ſ.* [ꝛima, Saxon.]

1. A border; a margin. *Carew.*
2. That which encircles ſomething elſe. *Br.*

RIME. *ſ.* [hꝛim, Saxon.]

1. Hoar froſt. *Bacon.*
2. [*rima*, L.] A hole; a chink: not uſed. *Br.*

To RIME. *v. n.* To freeze with hoar froſt.

To RI'MPLE. *v. a.* To rumple; to pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wiſeman.*

RI'MY. *a.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen miſt. *Harvey.*

RIND. *ſ.* [ꝛind, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; huſk. *Dryden.*

To RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to huſk.

RING. *ſ.* [hꝛing, Saxon.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.*
2. A circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament. *Addiſon.*
3. A circle of metal to be held by. *Swift.*
4. A circular courſe. *Smith.*
5. A circle made by perſons ſtanding round. *Hayward.*
6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*
7. The ſound of bells or any other ſonorous body. *Milton.*
8. A ſound of any kind. *Bacon.*

To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *rung*. [hpingan, Saxon.]

1. To ſtrike bells or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [from *ring*.] To encircle. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fit with rings. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING. *v. n.*

1. To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal. *Sh.*
2. To practiſe the art of making muſick with bells. *Holder.*
3. To ſound; to reſound. *Locke.*
4. To utter as a bell. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To tinkle. *Dryden.*
6. To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*

RING-BONE. *ſ.* A hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe: it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dict.*

RI'NGDOVE. *ſ.* [*ringelduyve*, German.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ring*.] He who rings.

RINGLEA'DER. *ſ* [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*

RI'NGLET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ring*.]

1. A ſmall ring. *Pope.*
2. A circle. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A curl. *Milton.*

RI'NGSTREAKED. *a.* [*ring* and *ſtreaked*.] Circularly ſtreaked. *Geneſis.*

RI'NGTAIL. *ſ.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind of kite with a whitiſh tail. *Bailey.*

RI'NGWORM. *ſ.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter. *Wiſeman.*

To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure.]

1. To waſh; to cleanſe by waſhing. *Shak.*
2. To waſh the ſoap out of clothes. *King.*

RI'NSER, *ſ.* [from *rinſe*.] One that waſhes or rinſes; a waſher.

RI'OT. *ſ.* [*riotte*, old French.]

1. Wild and looſe feſtivity. *Milton.*
2. A ſedition; an uproar. *Milton.*
3. *To run* RIOT. To move or act without control or reſtraint. *Swift.*

To RI'OT. *v. n.* [*riotter*, old French.]

1. To revel; to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Daniel.*
2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.*
3. To banquet luxuriouſly.
4. To raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RI'OTER. *ſ.* [from *riot*.]

1. One who is diſſipated in luxury.
2. One who raiſes an uproar or ſedition.

RI'OTISE. *ſ.* [from *riot*.] Diſſoluteneſs; luxury: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

RI'OTOUS. *a.* [*riotteux*, French.]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiouſly feſtive. *Brown.*
2. Seditious; turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY. *ad.*

1. Luxuriouſly; with licentious luxury. *Ecc.*
2. Seditiouſly; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *riotous*.] The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP. *v. a.* [hrýpan, Saxon.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut aſunder by a continued act of the knife, or of other force. *Dryden.*
2. To take away by laceration or cutting. *Sh.*
3. To diſcloſe; to ſearch out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Clarendon.*

RIPE. *a.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Milton.*
2. Reſembling the richneſs of fruit. *Shak.*
3. Complete; proper for uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality. *Dryden.*
5. Finiſhed; conſummate. *Hooker.*
6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Addiſon.*
7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe. *Ripen* is now uſed. *Donne.*

To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Sh.*

RI'PELY, *ad.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'PEN *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe; to be matured. *Bacon.*

To RI'PEN. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Swift.*

RI'PENESS. *ſ.* [from *ripe*.]

1. The ſtate of being ripe; maturity. *Sharp.*
2. Full growth. *Denham.*
3. Perfection; completion. *Hooker.*
4. Fitneſs; qualification. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RI'PPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

RI'PTOWEL. *ſ.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *roſe*; part. *riſen*. [ripan, Saxon; *reiſen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect poſture. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To get up from reſt. *Daniel.*
3. To get up from a fall. *Milton.*
4. To ſpring; to grow up. *Milton.*
5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Sh.*
6. To ſwell. *Leviticus.*
7. To aſcend; to move upward. *Newton.*
8. To break out from below the horizon, as the ſun. *Milton.*
9. To take beginning; to come into exiſtence or notice. *Cowley.*
10. To begin to act. *Dryden.*
11. To appear in view. *Addiſon.*
12. To change a ſtation; to quit a ſiege. *Knolles.*
13. To be excited; to be produced. *Otway.*
14. To break into military commotions; to make inſurrections. *Pope.*
15. To be rouſed; to be excited to action. *Pſalms.*
16. To make hoſtile attack. *Deut.*
17. To grow more or greater in any reſpect. *Milton.*
18. To increaſe in price. *Locke.*
19. To be improved. *Tatler.*
20. To elevate the ſtyle. *Roſcommon.*

21. To be revived from death. *Matthew.*
22. To come by chance. *Spenſer.*
23. To be elevated in ſituation. *Dryden.*

RISE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of riſing, locally or figuratively.
2. The act of mounting from the ground. *Ba.*
3. Eruption; aſcent. *Dryden.*
4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Locke.*
5. Elevated place. *Denham.*
6. Appearance as of the ſun in the eaſt. *Wall.*
7. Increaſe in any reſpect.
8. Increaſe of price. *Temple.*
9. Beginning; original. *Locke.*
10. Elevation; increaſe of ſound. *Bacon.*

RI'SEN. The participle of *To riſe.*

RI'SER. *ſ.* [from *riſe.*] One that riſes. *Chap.*

RISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *riſible.*] The quality of laughing. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'SIBLE. *a.* [*riſibilis*, Latin.]
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK. *ſ.* [*riſque*, Fr.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*

To RISK. *v. a.* [*riſquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addiſon.*

RI'SKER. *ſ.* [from *riſk.*] He who riſks. *Butler.*

RITE. *ſ.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of oblivion; external obſervance. *Hammond.*

RI'TUAL. *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to ſome religious inſtitution. *Prior.*

RI'TUAL. *ſ.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down. *Addiſon.*

RI'TUALIST. *ſ.* [from *ritual.*] One ſkilled in the ritual.

RIVAGE. ſ. [French.] A bank; a coaſt: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'VAL. *ſ.* [*rivalis*, Latin.]
1. One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitor. *Dryden.*
2. A competitor in love. *Sidney.*

RI'VAL. *a.* Standing in competition; making the ſame claim; emulous. *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'VAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtand in competition with another; to oppoſe. *South.*
2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*

To RI'VAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. *Shak.*

RIVA'LITY. } *ſ.* [*rivalitas*, Latin.] Compe-
RI'VALRY. } tition; emulation. *Addiſon.*

RI'VALSHIP. *ſ.* [from *rival.*] The ſtate or character of a rival.

To RIVE. *v. a.* pret. *rived*; part. *riven.* [ꝑÿꝼꝛ, broken, Saxon; *river*, French, to drive.] To ſplit; to cleave; to divide by a blunt inſtrument; to force in diſruption. *Howel.*

To RIVE. *v. n.* To be ſplit; to be divided by violence. *Woodward.*

To RIVE, for *derive* or *direct.* *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'VEL. *v. a.* [ȝeꝛꝛiꝑlea, Sax.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden.*

RI'VEN. The participle of *rive.*

RI'VER. *ſ.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Addiſ.*

RI'VER-DRAGON. *ſ.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

RI'VER-GOD. *ſ.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'VER-HORSE. *ſ.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RI'VET. *ſ.* [*river*, Fr. to drive.] A faſtening pin clenched at both ends. *Dryden.*

To RI'VET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with rivets. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To faſten ſtrongly; to make immoveable. *Congreve.*
3. To drive or clench a rivet. *Moxon.*

RI'VULET. *ſ.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A ſmall river; a brook; a ſtreamlet. *Bentley.*

RIXDO'LLAR. *ſ.* A German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling.

ROACH. *ſ.* A fiſh; he is accounted the water ſheep, for his ſimplicity and fooliſhneſs. *Walt.*

ROAD. *ſ.* [*rade*, French.]
1. Large way; path. *Suckling.*
2. Ground where ſhips may anchor. *Shak.*
3. Inroad; incurſion. *Knolles.*
4. Journey. *Milton.*
5. The act, or ſtate of travelling. *Law.*

To ROAM. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian.] To wander without any certain purpoſe; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. *Prior.*

To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*

ROA'MER. *ſ.* [from *roam.*] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

ROAN. *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] Bay, ſorrel, or black with gray or white ſpots interſperſed very thick. *Farrier's Dict.*

To ROAR. *v. n.* [ꝛaꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt. *Sh.*
2. To cry in diſtreſs. *Dryden.*
3. To ſound as the wind or ſea. *Pope.*
4. To make a loud noiſe. *Milton.*

ROAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of the lion or other beaſt. *Thomſ.*
2. An outcry of diſtreſs.
3. A clamour of merriment. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The ſound of the wind or ſea. *Philips.*
5. Any loud noiſe. *Dryden.*

ROA'RER. *ſ.* [from *roar.*] A noiſy brutal man. *Howel.*

ROA'RY. *a.* [better *rory*, *rores*, Latin.] Dewy. *Fairfax.*

To ROAST. *v. a.* [*roſten*, Germ. ȝeꝛoꝛꝛꝺ, Saxon, roaſted.]
1. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire. *Swift.*
2. To impart dry heat to fleſh. *Swift.*
3. To dreſs at the fire without water. *Bacon.*
4. To heat any thing violently. *Shakſpeare.*

ROAST, for *roaſted.* *Swift.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preſide. *Shakſpeare.*

ROB. *ſ.* [*Arabick.*] Inſpiſſated juice. *Arb.*

To ROB. *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Ital.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by ſecret theft; to plunder. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſet free; to deprive of ſomething bad. Ironical. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*

RO'BBER. *ſ.* [from *rob.*] One that plunders by force, or ſteals by ſecret means; a plunderer; a thief. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'BBERY. *ſ.* [*roberie*, old Fr.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*

ROBE. *ſ.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital.] A gown of ſtate; a dreſs of dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs pompouſly; to inveſt. *Pope.*

RO'BERT. *ſ.* An herb; ſtorkſbill. *Ainſw.*

ROBE'RSMAN. } *ſ.* In the old ſtatutes,
ROBE'RTSMAN. } a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers, or night thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

RO'BIN. } *ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.]
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } A bird ſo named from his red breaſt; a ruddock. *Suckling.*

ROBO'REUS. *a.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak.

ROBU'ST. }
ROBU'STIOUS. } *a.* [*robuſtus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; ſinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milt.*
2. Boiſterous; violent; unwieldy. *Dryden.*
3. Requiring ſtrength. *Locke.*

ROBU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *robuſt.*] Strength; vigour. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBO'LE. *ſ.* A ſort of wild garlick, called Spaniſh garlick. *Mortimer.*

RO'CHE-ALUM. *ſ.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum. *Mortimer.*

RO'CHET. *ſ.* [*rochet*, French.]
1. A ſurplice; the white upper garment of the prieſt officiating. *Cleaveland.*
2. [*rubellio*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

ROCK. *ſ.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Ital.]
1. A vaſt maſs of ſtone. *Pope.*
2. Protection; defence. A ſcriptural ſenſe.
3. [*rock*, Daniſh.] A diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below. *Ben Jonſon.*

To ROCK. *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]
1. To ſhake; to move backward and forward. *Boyle.*
2. To move the cradle in order to procure ſleep. *Dryden.*
3. To lull; to quiet. *Shakſpeare.*

To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Young.*

ROCK-DOE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of deer. *Grew.*

ROCK-RUBY. *ſ.* The garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue. *Hill.*

ROCK-SALT. *ſ.* Mineral ſalt. *Woodward.*

RO'CKER. *ſ.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*

RO'CKET. *ſ.* [*rocchetto*, Italian.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical caſe of paper, filled with nitre, charcoal, and ſulphur, which mounts in the air to a conſiderable height, and there burſts. *Addiſon.*

RO'CKET. *ſ.* [*eruca.*] A plant. *Miller.*

RO'CKLESS. *a.* [from *rock*] Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

RO'CKROSE. *ſ.* [*rock* and *roſe.*] A plant.

RO'CKWORK. *ſ.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks. *Addiſon.*

RO'CKY. *a.* [from *rock.*]
1. Full of rocks. *Sandys.*
2. Reſembling a rock. *Milton.*
3. Hard; ſtony; obdurate. *Shakſpeare.*

ROD. *ſ.* [*roede*, Dutch.]
1. A long twig. *Boyle.*
2. A kind of ſceptre. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing long and ſlender. *Glanville.*
4. An inſtrument for meaſuring. *Arbuthnot*
5. An inſtrument of correction, made of twigs tied together. *Spenſer.*

RODE. The pret. of *ride.* *Milton.*

RODOMONTA'DE. *ſ.* [from a boaſtful hero of Arioſto, called *Rodomonte.*] An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt; a rant. *Dryden.*

To RODOMONTA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thraſonically; to brag like Rodomonte.

ROE. *ſ.* [ɲa, ɲa ðeoɲ, Saxon.]
1. A ſpecies of deer. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The female of the hart. *Sandys.*

ROE. *ſ.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *rann*, Dan.] The eggs of fiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

ROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*rogation*, French.] Litany; ſupplication. *Hooker.*

ROGA'TION-WEEK. *ſ.* The ſecond week before Whitſunday; thus called from three faſts obſerved therein, the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, called rogation-days, becauſe of the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thurſday.

ROGUE. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Bacon.*
2. A knave; a diſhoneſt fellow; a villain; a thief. *South.*
3. A name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A wag. *Shakſpeare.*

To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To wander; to play the vagabond. *Carew.*
2. To play knaviſh tricks.

RO'GUERY. *ſ.* [from *rogue.*]
1. The life of a vagabond. *Donne.*
2. Knaviſh tricks. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Waggery; arch tricks.

RO'GUESHIP. *ſ.* [from *rogue.*] The qualities or perſonage of a rogue. *Dryden.*

RO'GUISH. *a.* [from *rogue.*]
1. Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenſer.*
2. Knaviſh; fraudulent. *Swift.*
3. Waggiſh; wanton; ſlightly miſchievous. *Addiſon.*

RO'GUISHLY. *ad.* [from *roguiſh.*] Like a rogue; knaviſhly; wantonly.

RO'GUISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *roguiſh.*] The qualities of a rogue.

RO'GUY. *a.* [from *rogue.*] Knaviſh; wanton. A bad word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To ROIST. } *v. n.* [*riſter*, Iſlandick, a
To ROI'STER. } violent man.] To behave

turbulently; to act at diſcretion; to be at free quarter; to bluſter. *Shakſpeare.*

ROI'STER, or *Roiſterer*. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of ſurface, to the ground. *Mark.*
2. To move any thing round upon its axis.
3. To move in a circle. *Milton.*
4. To produce a periodical revolution. *Milton.*
5. To wrap round upon itſelf.
6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiſem.*
7. To form by rolling into round maſſes. *Peacham.*
8. To pour in a ſtream or waves. *Pope.*

To ROLL. *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to a plane: as a cylinder. *Dryden.*
2. To run on wheels. *Dryden.*
3. To perform a periodical revolution. *Dry.*
4. To move with the ſurface variouſly directed. *Milton.*
5. To float in rough water. *Pope.*
6. To move as waves or volumes of water. *Temple.*
7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuouſly. *Pope.*
8. To revolve on an axis. *Sandys.*
9. To be moved with violence. *Milton.*

ROLL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the ſtate of being rolled.
2. The thing rolling. *Thomſon.*
3. [*rouleau*, Fr.] Maſs made round. *Addiſon.*
4. Writing rolled upon itſelf. *Prior.*
5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder. *Mortimer.*
6. [*rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing. *Hale.*
7. A regiſter; a catalogue. *Davies.*
8. Chronicle. *Dryden.*
9. [*rolé*, Fr.] Part; office: not in uſe. *L'Eſt.*

RO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *roll.*]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks. *Hammond.*
2. Bandage; fillet. *Sharp.*

RO'LLINGPIN. *ſ.* [*rolling* and *pin.*] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded. *Wiſeman.*

RO'LLING-PRESS. *ſ.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

RO'LLYPOOLY. *ſ.* A ſort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'MAGE. *ſ.* [*ramage*, French.] A tumult; a buſtle; an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

ROMA'NCE. *ſ.* [*roman*, French; *romanza*, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Milton.*
2. A lie, a fiction. *Prior.*

To ROMA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge. *Pamela.*

ROMA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *romance.*] A liar; a forger of tales. *Tate.*

To RO'MANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech. *Dryden.*

ROMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *romance.*]

1. Reſembling the tales of romances; wild. *Keil.*
2. Improbable; falſe.
3. Fanciful; full of wild ſcenery. *Thomſon.*

RO'MISH. *a.* [from *Rome.*] Popiſh. *Ayliffe.*

ROMP. *ſ.*

1. A rude, awkward, boiſterous, untaught girl. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rough rude play. *Thomſon.*

To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly. *Swift.*

RO'NDEAU. *ſ.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.*

RO'NDLE. *ſ.* [from *round.*] A round maſs. *Peacham.*

RO'NION. *ſ.* [*rognon*, French, the loins.] A fat bulky woman. *Shakſpeare.*

RONT, *ſ.* An animal ſtinted in the growth: commonly pronounced *runt*. *Spenſer.*

ROOD. *ſ.* [from *rod.*]

1. The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure, or 1210 ſquare yards. *Swift.*
2. A pole; a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure. *Milton.*
3. [rode, Saxon.] The croſs; ſometimes an image of a ſaint. *Shakſpeare.*

ROO'DLOFT. *ſ.* [*rood* and *loft.*] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were ſet to view.

ROOF. *ſ.* [hpoꝼ, Saxon.]

1. The cover of a houſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The houſe in general. *Chapman.*
3. The vault; the inſide of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.*
4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth *Bacon.*

To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof. *Creech.*
2. To incloſe in a houſe. *Shakſpeare.*

ROO'FY. *a.* [from *roof.*] Having roofs. *Dry.*

ROOK. *ſ.* [hpoc, Saxon.]

1. A bird reſembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryden.*
2. A common man at cheſs. *Dryden.*
3. A cheat; a trickiſh rapacious fellow. *Wycherly.*

To ROOK. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Hudibras.*

ROO'KERY. *ſ.* [from *rook.*] A nurſery of rooks. *Pope.*

ROOKY. *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shakſp.*

ROOM. *ſ.* [rum, Saxon; *rums*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place *Milton.*
2. Space or place unoccupied. *Bentley.*
3. Way unobſtructed. *Creech.*
4. Place of another; ſtead. *Calamy.*

5. Unobſtructed opportunity. *Addiſon.*
6. Poſſible admiſſion. *Philips.*
7. An apartment in a houſe. *Pope.*

ROO'MAGE. *ſ.* [from *room.*] Space; place. *Wotton.*

ROO'MINESS. *ſ.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.

ROO'MY. *a.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*

ROOST. *ſ.* [hpoꝛt, Saxon.]
1. That on which a bird ſits to ſleep. *Dryd.*
2. The act of ſleeping. *Derham.*

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roeſten*, Dutch.]
1. To ſleep as a bird. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To lodge. In burleſque.

ROOT. *ſ.* [*rót*, Swediſh; *rood*, Daniſh.]
1. That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment. *Evelyn.*
2. The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.*
3. A plant, of which the root is eſculent. *Watts.*
4. The original; the firſt cauſe. *Davies.*
5. The firſt anceſtor. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Fixed reſidence.
7. Impreſſion; durable effect. *Hooker.*

To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix the root; to ſtrike far into the earth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To turn up earth.
3. To ſink deep. *Fell.*

To ROOT. *v. a.*
1. To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.*
2. To impreſs deeply. *South.*
3. To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate. *Raleigh.*
4. To deſtroy; to baniſh. *Granville.*

ROO'TED. *a.* [from *root.*] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*

ROO'TEDLY. *ad.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; ſtrongly. *Shakſpeare.*

ROO'TY. *a.* [from *root.*] Full of roots.

ROPE. *ſ.* [hnap, Saxon; *roep*, *roop*, Dutch.]
1. A cord; a ſtring; a halter. *Hudibras.*
2. Any row of things depending: as, *a* rope *of onions.*

To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viſcoſities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden.*

RO'PEDANCER. *ſ.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] An artiſt who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*

RO'PEMAKER, or *roper. ſ.* [*rope* and *maker.*] One who makes ropes to ſell. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'PERY. *ſ.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. *Sh.*

RO'PETRICK. *ſ.* [*rope* and *trick.*] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deſerve the halter. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'PINESS. *ſ.* [from *ropy.*] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs.

RO'PY. *a.* [from *rope.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*

RO'QUELAURE. ſ. [French.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*

RORA'TION. *ſ.* [*ros*, Latin.] A falling of dew.

RO'RID. *ſ.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown.*

RORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ros* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing dew.

RORI'FLUENT. *a.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with dew.

RO'SARY, *ſ.* [*roſarium*, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romaniſts number their prayers. *Cleaveland.*

RO'SCID. *a.* [*roſcidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; conſiſting of dew. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *ſ.* [*roſe*, Fr. *roſa*, Lat.] A flower. *Pope.*

To ſpeak under the ROSE. To ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterward to be diſcovered. *Brown.*

ROSE. The preterit of *riſe.*

RO'SEATE. *a.* [from *roſe.*]
1. Roſy; full of roſes. *Pope.*
2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a roſe.

RO'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Crimſoned; fluſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'SEMARY. *ſ.* [*roſmarinus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *ſ.* An Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhillings. *Camden.*

RO'SEWATER. *ſ.* [*roſe* and *water.*] Water diſtilled from roſes. *Wiſeman.*

RO'SET. *ſ.* [from *roſe.*] A red colour for painters. *Peacham.*

RO'SIER. *ſ.* [*roſier*, Fr.] A roſebuſh. *Spenſer.*

RO'SIN. *ſ.* [*reſine*, French; *reſina*, Latin.]
1. Inſpiſſated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth.*
2. Any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with roſin. *Gay.*

RO'SINY. *a.* [from *roſin.*] Reſembling roſin.

RO'SSEL. *ſ.* Light land. *Mortimer.*

RO'STRATED. *a.* [*roſtratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'STRUM. ſ. [Latin.]
1. The beak of a bird.
2. The beak of a ſhip.
3. The ſcaffold whence orators harangued. *Addiſon.*
4. The pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; alſo a crooked ſciſſars, which the ſurgeons uſe in ſome caſes for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

RO'SY. *a.* [*roſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [hotan, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrefy; to loſe the cohefion of its parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*

ROT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*

RO'TARY. *a.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel.

RO'TATED. *a.* [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled round.

ROTA'TION. *ſ.* [*rotatio*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; whirl. *Newton.*

ROTATOR. ſ. [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiſeman.*

ROTE. *ſ.* [*rote*, old Fr.]

1. A harp; a lyre: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. [*routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe. *Swift.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding. *Shakſp.*

RO'TGUT. *ſ.* Bad beer. *Harvey.*

RO'THER-NAILS. *ſ.* Among ſhipwrights, nails with very full heads uſed for faſtening the rudder irons of ſhips. *Bailey.*

RO'TTEN. *a.* [from *rot.*]

1. Putrid; carious; putreſcent. *Sandys.*
2. Not firm; not truſty. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not ſound; not hard. *Knolles.*
4. Fetid; ſtinking. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'TTENNESS. *ſ.* [from *rotten.*] State of being rotten; cariouſneſs; putrefaction. *Sh.*

ROTU'ND. *a.* [*rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; ſpherical. *Addiſon.*

ROTU'NDIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Latin.] Having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*rotunditas*, Lat.] Roundneſs; ſphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*

ROTU'NDO. *ſ.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide; ſuch as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roffver*, Daniſh.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Watts.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over. *Gay.*

RO'VER. *ſ.* [from *rove.*]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle inconſtant man.
3. A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.*
4. *At* Rovers. Without any particular aim. *South.*

ROUGE. *ſ.* [*rouge*, French.] Red paint.

ROUGH. *a.* [hpuh, Sax. *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not ſmooth; rugged; having inequalities on the ſurface. *Burnet.*
2. Auſtere to the taſte: as, rough *wine.*
3. Harſh to the ear. *Pope.*
4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not ſoft; coarſe; not mild; rude. *Cowley.*
5. Not gentle; not proceeding by eaſy operation. *Clarendon.*
6. Harſh to the mind; ſevere. *Locke.*
7. Hard featured; not delicate. *Dryden.*
8. Not poliſhed; not finiſhed by art.
9. Terrible; dreadful. *Milton.*
10. Rugged; diſordered in appearance; coarſe. *Pope.*
11. Tempeſtuous; ſtormy; boiſterous. *Shak.*

To ROU'GHCAST. *v. a.* [*rough* and *caſt.*]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with aſperities and inequalities. *Cleav.*
2. To form any thing in its firſt rudiments. *Dryden.*

ROU'GHCAST. *ſ.* [*rough* and *caſt.*]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.*
2. A kind of plaſter mixed with pebbles, or by ſome other cauſe very uneven on the ſurface. *Shakſpeare.*

ROU'GHDRAUGHT. *ſ.* [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments; a ſketch. *Dryd.*

To RO'UGHDRAW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarſely. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. a.* [from *rough.*] To make rough. *Swift.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomſon.*

To ROUGHHE'W. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form. *Hudibras.*

ROU'GHHEWN. *particip. a.*

1. Rugged; unpoliſhed; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.*
2. Not yet nicely finiſhed. *Howel.*

ROU'GHLY. *ad* [from *rough.*]

1. With uneven ſurface; with aſperities on the ſurface.
2. Harſhly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenſer.*
3. Severely; without tenderneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Auſterely to the taſte.
5. Boiſterouſly; tempeſtuouſly.
6. Harſhly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS. *ſ.* [from *rough.*]

1. Superficial aſperity; unevenneſs of ſurface. *Boyle.*
2. Auſtereneſs to the taſte. *Brown.*
3. Taſte of aſtringency. *Spectator.*
4. Harſhneſs to the ear. *Dryden.*
5. Ruggedneſs of temper; coarſeneſs of manners; tendency to rudeneſs. *Denham.*
6. Abſence of delicacy. *Addiſon.*
7. Severity; violence of diſcipline.
8. Violence of operation in medicines.
9. Unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate.
10. Inelegance of dreſs or appearance.
11. Tempeſtuouſneſs; ſtorminess.
12. Coarſeneſs of features.

ROUGHT. old pret. of *reach.* Reached. *Shak.*

To ROU'GHWORK. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety. *Moxon.*

ROU'NCEVAL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pea. *Tuſſer.*

ROUND. *a.* [*rond*, French; *rondo*, Italian.]

1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*
2. Circular. *Brown.*
3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*
4. Smooth; without defect in ſound. *Peach.*
5. Whole; not broken. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Large; not inconſiderable. *Addiſon.*
7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*
8. Quick; briſk. *Addiſon.*
9. Plain; free without delicacy or reſerve; almoſt rough. *Bacon.*

ROUND. *ſ.*

1. A circle; a ſphere; an orb. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Rundle; ſtep of a ladder. *Norris.*
3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt: hence applied to a carouſal. *Prior.*
4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began. *Smith.*
5. Rotation; ſucceſſion in viciſſitude. *Holyday.*
6. [*ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND. *ad.*
1. Every way; on all ſides. *Geneſis.*
2. In a revolution. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
3. Circularly. *Milton.*
4. Not in a direct line. *Pope.*

ROUND. *prep.*
1. On every ſide of. *Milton.*
2. About; circularly about. *Dryden.*
3. All over; here and there in. *Dryden.*

To ROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſurround; to encircle. *Prior.*
2. To make ſpherical; cylindrical, or circular. *Cheyne.*
3. To raiſe to a relief. *Addiſon.*
4. To move about any thing. *Milton.*
5. To mould into ſmoothneſs. *Swift.*

To ROUND. *v. n.*
1. To grow round in form. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*runen*, Ger.] To whiſper. *Bacon.*
3. To go round, as a guard. *Milton.*

ROU'NDABOUT. *a.*
1. Ample; extenſive. *Locke.*
2. Indirect; looſe. *Felton.*

ROU'NDEL. } ROU'NDELAY. } *ſ.* [*rondelet*, French.]
1. A kind of ancient poetry; rondeau. *Spenſer.*
2. [*rondelle*, French.] A round form or figure. *Bacon.*

ROU'NDER. *ſ.* [from *round.*] Circumference; encloſure. *Shakſpeare.*

ROU'NDHEAD. *ſ.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*

ROUN'DHOUSE. *ſ.* [*round* and *houſe.*] The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined. *Pope.*

ROU'NDISH. *a.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to roundneſs. *Boyle.*

ROU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *round.*]
1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reſerve. *Add.*
3. Briſkly; with ſpeed. *Locke.*
4. Completely; to the purpoſe; vigorouſly; in earneſt. *Davies.*

ROU'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *round.*]
1. Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form. *Watts.*
2. Smoothneſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Honeſty; openneſs; vigorous meaſures.

To ROUSE. *v. a.* [of the ſame claſs of words with *raiſe* and *riſe.*]
1. To wake from reſt. *Pope.*
2. To excite to thought or action. *Atterbury.*
3. To put into action. *Spenſer.*
4. To drive a beaſt from his laire. *Shakſp.*

To ROUSE. *v. n.*
1. To awake from ſlumber. *Pope.*
2. To be excited to thought or action. *Shakſ.*

ROUSE. *ſ.* [*ruſch*, German, half drunk.] A doſe of liquor rather too large: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

ROU'SER. *ſ.* [from *rouſe.*] One that rouſes.

ROUT. *ſ.* [*rot*, Dutch.]
1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd. *Roſcommon.*
2. [*route*, Fr.] Confuſion of an army defeated, or diſperſed. *Daniel.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat. *Clarendon.*

To ROUT. *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds. *Bacon.*

ROUTE. *ſ.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*

ROW. *ſ.* [*reih*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Spenſer.*

To ROW. *v. n.* [ꝛopan, Saxon.] To impel a veſſel in the water by oars. *Gay.*

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*

RO'WEL. *ſ.* [*rouelle*, French.]
1. The points of a ſpur turning on an axis. *Peacham.*
2. A ſeton; a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a diſcharge.

To RO'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mort.*

RO'WEN. *ſ.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green. *Tuſſer.*

RO'WER. *ſ.* [from *row.*] One that manages an oar. *Addiſon.*

RO'YAL. *a.* [*roial*, French.]
1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Granville.*
2. Noble; illuſtrious. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'YALIST. *ſ.* [from *royal.*] Adherent to a king. *South.*

To RO'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal.*] To make royal. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*

RO'YALTY. *ſ.* [*roialté*, French.]
1. Kingſhip; character or office of a king. *Locke.*
2. State of a king. *Prior.*
3. Emblems of royalty. *Milton.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenſer.*

RO'YNISH. *a.* [*rogneux*, Fr.] Paltry; ſorry; mean; rude. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'YTELET. *ſ.* [French.] A little or petty king. *Heylin.*

To RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welſh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]
1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour; to wipe; to perfricate.
2. To touch ſo as to leave ſomething of that which touches behind. *Addiſon.*
3. To move one body upon another. *Arbuth.*
4. To obſtruct by colliſion. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To poliſh; to retouch. *South.*
6. To remove by friction. *Collier.*
7. To touch hard. *Sidney.*
8. *To* RUB *down.* To clean or curry a horſe. *Dryden.*
9. *To* RUB *up.* To excite; to awaken. *South.*
10. *To* RUB *up.* To poliſh; to refreſh.

To RUB. *v. n.*
1. To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden.*
2. To get through difficulties. *L'Eſtrange.*

RUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Frication; act of rubbing.
2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Colliſion; hinderance; obſtruction. *Dry.*
4. Difficulty; cauſe of uneaſineſs. *Shakſp.*

RUB-STONE. *ſ.* [*rub* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen. *Tuſſer.*

RU'BBER. *ſ.* [from *rub.*]
1. One that rubs.
2. The inſtrument with which one rubs. *Sw.*
3. A coarſe file. *Moxon.*
4. A game; a conteſt; two games out of three. *Collier.*
5. A whetſtone. *Ainſworth.*

RU'BBISH. } *ſ.* [from *rub:* as perhaps
RU'BBAGE. } meaning, at firſt, duſt made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not uſed.]
1. Ruins of a building; fragments of matter uſed in building. *Shakſp. Wotton.*
2. Confuſion; mingled maſs. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing vile and worthleſs.

RU'BBLE-STONE. *ſ.* A ſtone rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*

RU'BICAN. *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horſe is one that is bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Far. Dict.*

RU'BICUND. *a.* [*rubiconde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Latin.] Inclining to redneſs.

RU'BIED. *a.* [from *ruby.*] Red as a ruby. *Mil.*

RUBI'FICK. *a.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Latin.] Making red. *Grew.*

RU'BIFORM. *a.* [*ruber*, Latin, and *form.*] Having the form of red. *Newton.*

To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red. *Brown.*

RU'BIOUS. *a.* [*rubeus*, Latin.] Ruddy; red: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'BRICATED. *a.* [from *rubrica*, Latin.] Smeared with red.

RU'BRICK. *ſ.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Latin.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books; ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink. *Stilling fleet.*

RU'BRICK. *a.* Red. *Newton.*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBY. *ſ.* [from *ruber*, Latin.]
1. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond. *Peacham.*
2. Redneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing red. *Milton.*
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Jones.*

RU'BY. *a.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour. *Shakſpeare.*

RUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ructo*, Latin.] A belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

To RUD. *v. a.* [ꝛuꝺu, Saxon, redneſs.] To make red: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

RU'DDER. *ſ.* [*roeder*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel, by which its courſe is governed. *Raleigh.*
2. Any thing that guides or governs the courſe. *Hudibras.*

RU'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *ruddy.*] The quality of approaching to redneſs. *Wiſeman.*

RU'DDLE. *ſ.* [*rudul*, Iſlandick.] Red earth. *Woodward.*

RU'DDOCK. *ſ.* [*rebecula*, Latin.] A bird; the redbreaſt. *Carew.*

RU'DDY. *a.* [ꝛuꝺu, Saxon.]
1. Approaching to redneſs; pale red. *Otway.*
2. Yellow. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *a.* [ꝛeꝺe, Saxon; *rudis*, Latin.]
1. Untaught; barbarous; ſavage. *Wilkins.*
2. Rough; coarſe of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Violent; tumultuous; boiſterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*
4. Harſh; inclement. *Waller.*
5. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Wotton.*
6. [*rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; ſhapeleſs; unformed. *Chapman.*
7. Artleſs; inelegant. *Spenſer.*
8. Such as may be done with ſtrength without art. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY. *ad.*
1. In a rude manner; fiercely. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Without exactneſs; without nicety; coarſely. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unſkilfully. *Dryden.*
4. Violently; boiſterouſly. *Spenſer.*

RU'DENESS. *ſ.* [*rudeſſe*, French; from *rude.*]
1. Coarſeneſs of manners; incivility. *Swift.*
2. Ignorance; unſkilfulneſs. *Hayward.*
3. Artleſſneſs; inelegance; coarſeneſs. *Spenſ.*
4. Violence; boiſterouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Storminеſs; rigour. *Evelyn.*

RU'DENTURE. ſ. [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or ſtaff, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY. *a.* [*rudera*, Latin.] Belonging to rubbiſh.

RUDERA'TION. *ſ.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little ſtones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY. *ſ.* [from *rude.*] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*rudimentum*, Latin.]
1. The firſt principles; the firſt elements of a ſcience. *Milton.*
2. The firſt part of education. *Wotton.*
3. The firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning or original of any thing. *Philips.*

RUDIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *rudiment.*] Initial; relating to firſt principles. *Spectator.*

To RUE. *v. a.* [ꝛeoꝛꝛan, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne.*

RUE. *ſ.* [*ruca*, Latin.] An herb, called herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it. *Miller.*

RUE'FUL. *a.* [*rue* and *full.*] Mournful; woful; ſorrowful. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *ad.* [from *rueful.*] Mournfully; ſorrowfully. *More.*

RUE'FULNESS. *ſ.* [from *rueful.*] Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs.

RU'ELLE. ſ. [French.] A circle; an aſſembly at a private houſe: not uſed. *Dryden.*

RUFF. *ſ.* [See RUFFLE.]
1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. *Pope.*
3. A ſmall river fiſh; a pope. *Walton.*
4. A ſtate of roughneſs: obſolete. *Chapman.*
5. New ſtate: not uſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

RU'FFIAN. *ſ.* [*ruffiano*, Italian.] A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Hayward.*

RU'FFIAN. *a.* Brutal; ſavagely boiſterous. *Pope.*

To RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raiſe tumults; to play the ruffian: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To diſorder; to put out of form; to make leſs ſmooth. *Boyle.*
2. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb; to put out of temper. *Granville.*
3. To put out of order; to ſurpriſe. *Hudib.*
4. To throw diſorderly together. *Chapman.*
5. To contract into plaits. *Addiſon.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be in looſe motion; to flutter. *Dryd.*
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'FFLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linen uſed as an ornament. *Add.*
2. Diſturbance; contention; tumult. *Watts.*

RU'FTERHOOD. *ſ.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG. *ſ.* [*rugget*, rough, Swediſh.]
1. A coarſe nappy woollen cloth. *Peacham.*
2. A coarſe nappy coverlet, uſed for mean beds. *Swift.*
3. A rough woolly dog: not uſed. *Shakſp.*

RU'GGED. *a.* [*rugget*, Swediſh.]
1. Rough; full of unevenneſs and aſperity. *Bentley.*
2. Not neat; not regular; uneven. *Shakſp.*
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempeſtuous. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Rough or harſh to the ear. *Dryden.*
6. Sour; ſurly; diſcompoſed. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Violent; rude; boiſterous. *Hudibras.*
8. Rough; ſhaggy. *Fairfax.*

RU'GGEDLY. *ad.* [from *rugged.*] In a rugged manner.

RU'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *rugged.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughneſs; aſperity. *Ray.*

RU'GIN. *ſ.* A nappy cloth. *Wiſeman.*

RU'GINE. *ſ.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's raſp. *Sharp.*

RU'GOSE. *a.* [*rugoſus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiſeman.*

RU'IN. *ſ.* [*ruine*, French; *ruina*, Latin.]
1. The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices. *Beaumont.*
2. The remains of a building demoliſhed. *Sw.*
3. Deſtruction; loſs of happineſs or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*
4. Miſchief; bane. *Milton.*

To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, French.]
1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh. *Dryden.*
2. To deſtroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake.*
3. To impoveriſh. *Addiſon.*

To RU'IN. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate. *Sandys.*
3. To be brought to poverty or miſery. *Locke.*

To RU'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin.*] Obſolete.
1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To bring to meanneſs or miſery irrecoverable. *Bacon.*

RUINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ruinate.*] Subverſion; demolition: obſolete. *Camden.*

RU'INER. *ſ.* [from *ruin.*] One that ruins. *Chapman.*

RU'INOUS. *a.* [*ruineſus*, Lat *ruineaux*, Fr.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demoliſhed. *Hayward.*
2. Miſchievous; pernicious; baneful; deſtructive. *Swift.*

RU'INOUSLY. *ad.*
1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively. *D. of Piety.*

RULE. *ſ.* [*regula*, Latin.]
1. Government; empire; ſway; ſupreme command. *Philips.*
2. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn. *South.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotſon.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden.*
2. To manage; to conduct. *Mac.*
3. To ſettle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command. *Locke.*

RU'LER. *ſ.* [from *rule.*]
1. Governour; one that has the ſupreme command. *Raleigh.*
2. An inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Moxon.*

RUM. *ſ.*
1. A country parſon. A cant word. *Swift.*
2. A kind of ſpirit diſtilled from moloſſes.

To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarſe, low, continued noiſe. *Roſc.*

RU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *rumble.*] The perſon or thing that rumbles.

RU'MINANT. *a.* [*ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*rumino*, Latin.]
1. To chew the cud. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To muſe; to think again and again. *Fairfax.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. a.*
1. To chew over again.
2. To muſe on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakſpeare.*

RUMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ruminatio*, Latin.]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbuthnot.*
2 Meditation; reflection. *Thomſon.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*rammen*, German; *rimari*, Latin.] To ſearch; to plunder; to evacuate. *Dryden.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To ſearch places. *Swift.*

RU'MMER. *ſ.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glaſs; a drinking cup. *Philips.*

RU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Latin.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Dryd.*

To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURER. *ſ.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; ſpreader of news. *Shakſpeare.*

RUMP. *ſ.* [*rumpff*, German.]
1. The end of the back bone. *Swift.*
2. The buttocks. *Shakſpeare.*

To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To cruſh or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to cruſh together out of ſhape. *Blackmore.*

RU'MPLE, *ſ.* [hpeỳmpelle, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [ỳnnan, Sax. *rennen*, Dutch.]
1. To move ſwiftly; to ply the legs in ſuch a manner as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to make haſte; to paſs with very quick pace. *Swift.*
2. To uſe the legs in motion. *Locke.*
3. To move in a hurry. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. To paſs on the ſurface, not through the air. *Exodus.*
5. To ruſh violently. *Burnet.*
6. To take a courſe at ſea. *Acts.*
7. To contend in a race. *Swift.*
8. To flee; not to ſtand. *Bacon.*
9. To go away by ſtealth. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To emit or let flow any liquid. *Shakſ.*
11. To ſtream; to flow; to have a current; not to ſtagnate. *Addiſon.*
12. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon.*
13. To be fuſible; to melt. *Dryden.*
14. To fuſe; to melt. *Moxon.*
15. To paſs; to proceed. *Locke.*
16. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, *the lines* run *ſmoothly.*
17. To go away; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
18. To have a legal courſe; to be practiſed. *Child.*
19. To have a courſe in any direction. *Add.*
20. To paſs in thought or ſpeech. *Felton.*
21. To be mentioned curſorily, or in few words. *Arbuthnot.*
22. To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Sanderſon.*
23. To be buſied upon. *Swift.*
24. To be popularly known. *Temple.*
25. To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance: as, *ſeditious papers always* run.
26. To go on by ſucceſſion of parts. *Pope.*
27. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shak.*
28. To paſs into ſome change. *Tillotſon.*
29. To proceed in a certain order. *Dryden.*
30. To be in force. *Bacon.*
31. To be generally received. *Knolles.*
32. To be carried on in any manner. *Ayliffe.*
33. To have a track or courſe. *Boyle.*
34. To paſs irregularly. *Cheyne.*
35. To make a gradual progreſs. *Pope.*
36. To be predominant. *Woodward.*
37. To tend in growth. *Bacon.*
38. To grow exuberantly. *Mortimer.*
39. To excern pus or matter. *Leviticus.*
40. To become irregular; to change to ſomething wild. *Granville.*
41. To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.*
42. To fall by haſte, paſſion, or folly, into fault or misfortune. *Knolles.*
43. To fall; to make tranſition. *Watts.*
44. To have a general tendency. *Swift.*
45. To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atterbury.*
46. To go on with violence. *Swift.*
47. *To* RUN *after.* To ſearch for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *Locke.*
48. *To* RUN *away with.* To hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*
49. *To* RUN *in with.* To cloſe; to comply. *Baker.*
50. *To* RUN *on.* To be continued. *Hooker.*
51. *To* RUN *on.* To continue the ſame courſe. *Drayton.*
52. *To* RUN *over.* To be ſo full as to overflow. *Dryden.*
53. *To* RUN *over.* To be ſo much as to overflow. *Dryden.*
54. *To* RUN *over.* To recount curſorily. *Ray.*
55. *To* RUN *over.* To conſider curſorily. *Wotton.*
56. *To* RUN *out.* To be at an end. *Swift.*
57. *To* RUN *out.* To ſpread exuberantly. *Taylor.*
58. *To* RUN *out.* To expatiate. *Broom.*
59. *To* RUN *out.* To be waſted or exhauſted. *Ben Jonſon.*
60. *To* RUN *out.* To grow poor by expence diſproportionate to income. *Swift.*

To RUN. *v. a.*
1. To pierce; to ſtab. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To force; to drive. *Locke.*
3. To force into any way or form. *Felton.*
4. To drive with violence. *Knolles.*
5. To melt; to fuſe. *Felton.*
6. To incur; to fall into. *Calamy.*
7. To venture; to hazard. *Clarendon.*
8. To import or export without duty. *Swift.*
9. To proſecute in thought. *Collier.*
10. To puſh. *Addiſon.*
11. *To* RUN *down.* To chaſe to wearineſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
12. *To* RUN *down.* To cruſh; to overbear. *South.*

RUN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Courſe; motion. *Bacon.*
3. Flow; cadence. *Broome.*
4. Courſe; proceſs.
5. Way; will; uncontrolled courſe. *Ayluth.*

6. Long reception; continued ſucceſs. *Addiſ.*
7. Modiſh clamour. *Swift.*
8. *At the long* RUN. In fine; in concluſion; at the end. *Wiſeman.*

RU'NAGATE. *ſ.* [*renegat*, French.] A fugitive; rebel; apoſtate. *Raleigh.*

RU'NAWAY. *ſ.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; one who departs by ſtealth; a fugitive. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'NDLE. *ſ.* [of *round*.]
1. A round; a ſtep of a ladder. *Duppa.*
2. A peritrochium; ſomething put round an axis. *Wilkins.*

RU'NDLET. *ſ.* A ſmall barrel. *Bacon.*

RUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ring*.

RU'NNEL. *ſ.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a ſmall brook. *Fairfax.*

RU'NNER. *ſ.* [from *run*.]
1. One that runs.
2. A racer. *Dryden.*
3. A meſſenger. *Swift.*
4. A ſhooting ſprig. *Mortimer.*
5. One of the ſtones of a mill. *Mortimer.*
6. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

RU'NNET. *ſ.* [ȝeꝛunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe. *More.*

RU'NNING. *a.* Kept for the race. *Law.*

RU'NNION. *ſ.* [*rognant*, Fr. ſcrubbing.] A paltry ſcurvy wretch. *Shakſpeare.*

RUNT. *ſ.* [*runte*, in the Teutonic dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow.] Any animal ſmall below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleaveland.*

RU'PTION. *ſ.* [*ruptus*, Latin.] Breach; ſolution of continuity. *Wiſeman.*

RU'PTURE. *ſ.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; ſtate of being broken; ſolution of continuity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A breach of peace; open hoſtility. *Swift.*
3. Burſtenneſs; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*

To RU'PTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burſt; to ſuffer diſruption. *Sharp.*

RU'PTUREWORT. *ſ.* [*herniaria*.] A plant.

RU'RAL. *a.* [*rural*, French; *ruralis*, Latin.] Country; exiſting in the country, not in cities; ſuiting the country; reſembling the country. *Thomſon.*

RURA'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *rural*.] The quali-
RU'RALNESS. } ty of being rural.

RURI'COLIST. *ſ.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An inhabitant of the country.

RURI'GENOUS. *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Latin.] Born in the country.

RUSE. ſ. [French.] Cunning; artifice; little ſtratagem; trick. *Ray.*

RUSH. *ſ.* [ꝛuꝛc, Saxon.]
1. A plant. They are planted with great care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; for the roots of theſe *ruſhes* faſten themſelves very deep in the ground, and mat themſelves near the ſurface, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely together. *Miller.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs. *Arb.*

RUSH-CANDLE. *ſ.* [*ruſh* and *candle*.] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh and dipping it in tallow. *Milton.*

To RUSH. *v. n.* [hꝛeoꝛan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. *Sprat.*

RUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe. *Craſhaw.*

RU'SHY. *a.* [from *ruſh*.]
1. Abounding with ruſhes. *Thomſon.*
2. Made of ruſhes. *Tickel.*

RUSK. *ſ.* Hard bread for ſtores. *Raleigh.*

RU'SSET. *a.* [*rouſſet*, French; *ruſſus*, Lat.]
1. Reddiſhly brown. *Dryden.*
2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for gray.
3. Coarſe; homeſpun; ruſtick. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'SSET. *ſ.* Country dreſs. *Dryden.*

RU'SSET. } *ſ.* A name given to ſeveral
RU'SSETING. } ſorts of pears or apples from their colour. *Mortimer.*

RUST. *ſ.* [ꝛuꝛt, Saxon.]
1. The red deſquamation of old iron. *May.*
2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal. *Dryden.*
3. Loſs of power by inactivity.
4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. *King Charles.*

To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleneſs. *Dryden.*

To RUST. *v. a.*
1. To make ruſty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *a.* [*ruſticus*, Latin.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous; brutal; rude. *Brown.*

RU'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ruſtical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ruſtical*.] The quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.

To RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin.] To reſide in the country. *Pope.*

To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To baniſh into the country. *Spectator.*

RUSTI'CITY. *ſ.* [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, Latin.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; ſimplicity; artleſſneſs; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs. *Woodward.*
2. Rural appearance.

RU'STICK. *a.* [*ruſticus*, Lat. *ruſtique*, Fr.]
1. Rural; country. *Sidney.*
2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.*
3. Brutal; ſavage. *Pope.*
4. Artleſs; honeſt; ſimple.
5. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*

RU'STICK. *ſ.* A clown; a ſwain; an inhabitant of the country. *South.*

RU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *ruſty*.] The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RU'STLE. *v. n.* [hꝛuꝛtlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick ſucceſſion of ſmall noiſes. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'STY. *a.* [from *ruſt*.]
1. Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt. *Dr.*

2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakſpeare.*

To RUT. *v. n.* [*ruit*, French.] To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT. *ſ.* [*ruit*, French.]
1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon.*
2. The track of a cart wheel. *Chapman.*

RUTH. *ſ.* [from *rue.*]
1. Mercy; pity; tenderneſs. *Fairfax.*
2. Miſery; ſorrow. *Spenſer.*

RU'THFUL. *a.* [*ruth* and *full.*] Rueful; woful; ſorrowful. *Carew.*

RU'THFULLY. *ad.*
1. Wofully; ſadly. *Knolles.*
2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenſer.*

RU'THLESS. *a.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitileſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous. *Sandys.*

RU'THLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Want of pity.

RU'THLESSLY. *ad.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarouſly.

RU'TTIER. *ſ.* [*routiere*, French.] A direction of the road or courſe at ſea.

RU'TTISH. *a.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; ſalacious; luſtful; lecherous. *Shakſpeare.*

RYE. *ſ.* [ꝛyȝe, Saxon.]
1. A coarſe kind of bread corn. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A diſeaſe in a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

RYE'GRASS. *ſ.* A kind of ſtrong graſs. *Mort.*

S.

SAB

S Has in Engliſh the ſame hiſſing ſound as in other languages. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine ſound: in the middle it is ſometimes uttered with a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *roſe*, *roſeate*, *roſy*, *oſier*, *noſel*, *reſident*, *buſy*, *buſineſs*. It ſometimes keeps its natural ſound; as, *looſe*, *deſignation*. In the end of monoſyllables it is ſometimes *s*, as in *this*, and ſometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* ſtands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*.

SABA'OTH. [Heb.] Armies; hoſts. *C. Pr.*

SA'BBATH. *ſ.* [An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*; *ſabbatum*, Latin.]
1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for public worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Milton.*
2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt. *Pope.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *ſ.* [*ſabbath* and *break.*] Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL. *a.* [*ſabbaticus*, Latin.] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *ſ.* [from *ſabbatum*, Latin.] Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SA'BINE. *ſ.* [*ſabine*, French; *ſabina*, Latin.] A plant; ſavin. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *ſ.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur. *Knolles.*

SA'BLE. *a.* [French.] Black. *Waller.*

SA'BLIERE. ſ. [French.]
1. A ſand-pit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not ſo thick, as a beam.

SA'BRE. *ſ.* [*ſabre*, Fr.] A cimeter; a ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a falchion. *Pope.*

SAC

SABULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſabulous.*] Grittineſs; ſandineſs.

SA'BULOUS. *a.* [*ſabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; ſandy.

SACCA'DE. ſ. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *a.* [*ſaccharum*, Latin.] Having the taſte, or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL. *a.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Lat.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *ſ.* [*ſaculus*, Latin.] A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK. *ſ.* [ꝑw, Hebrew; σάκκος; *ſaccus*, Latin; ȝæc, Saxon.]
1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knolles.*
2. The meaſure of three buſhels.
3. A woman's looſe robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in bags. *Betterton.*
2. [from *ſacar*, Spaniſh.] To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*

SACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dry.*
2. A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *ſ.* [*ſacalueche*, Spaniſh.] A kind of pipe. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'CKCLOTH. *ſ.* [*ſack* and *cloth.*] Cloth of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloth ſometimes worn in mortification. *Sandys.*

SA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *ſack.*] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *ſ.* [*ſack* and *full.*] A full bag.

SA'CKPOSSET. *ſ.* [*ſack* and *poſſet.*] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *ſ.* [*ſacramentum*, Latin.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
2. An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace. *Hooker.*
5. The euchariſt; the holy communion. *Addiſon.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *a.* [*ſacramental*, French; from *ſacrament.*] Conſtituting a ſacrament; pertaining to a ſacrament. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *ad.* After the manner of a ſacrament. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *a.* [*ſacré*, French; *ſacer*, Latin.]
1. Immediately relating to God. *Arbuth.*
2. Devoted to religious uſes; holy. *Milton.*
3. Dedicated; conſecrate; conſecrated. *Dry.*
4. Relating to religion; theological. *Milton.*
5. Entitled to reverence. *Cowley.*
6. Inviolable. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *ad.* [from *ſacred.*] Inviolably; religiouſly. *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſacred.*] The ſtate of being ſacred; ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes; holineſs; ſanctity. *L'Eſtr.*

SACRI'FICK. *a.* [*ſacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *a.* [from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Capable of being offered in ſacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TOR *ſ.* [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of ſacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRI'FICATORY. *a.* [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Offering ſacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a* [*ſacrifico*, Latin.]
1. To offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation. *Milton.*
2. To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe. *Broome.*
3. To deſtroy; to kill.
4. To devote with loſs. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer ſacrifice. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *ſ.* [*ſacrificium*, Latin.]
1. The act of offering to heaven. *Milton.*
2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion. *Milton.*
3. Any thing deſtroyed, or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe.
4. Any thing deſtroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *ſ.* [from *ſacrifice.*] One who offers ſacrifice; one that immolates. *Addiſon.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *ſacrifice.*] Performing ſacrifice; included in ſacrifice. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE. *ſ.* [*ſacrilege*, French; *ſacrilegium*, Latin.] The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *a.* [*ſacrilegus*, Latin.] Violating things ſacred; polluted with the crime of ſacrilege. *Pope.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* With ſacrilege.

SA'CRING. *part.* Conſecrating. *Shakſp.*

SA'CRIST. } *ſ.* [*ſacriſtain*, French.] He
SA'CRISTAN. } that has the care of the utenſils or moveables of the church. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY. *ſ.* [*ſacriſtie*, French.] An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited. *Addiſon.*

SAD. *a.* [the etymology not known.]
1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Milton.*
2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful. *Pope.*
3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Herbert.*
4. Afflictive; calamitous. *Milton.*
5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addiſon.*
6. Dark-coloured. *Walton.*
7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous. *Spenſer.*
8. Coheſive; not light; firm; cloſe. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *ſad.*]
1. To make ſad; to make ſorrowful.
2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.*
3. To make dark coloured.
4. To make heavy; to make coheſive. *Mor.*

SA'DDLE. *ſ.* [ꝑabl, Saxon; *ſadel*, Dutch.] The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a ſaddle. *Prior.*
2. To load; to burden. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *a.* [*ſaddle* and *back.*] Horſes, *ſaddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raiſed head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *ſ.* [from *ſaddle.*] One
SA'DDLER. } whoſe trade is to make ſaddles. *Digby.*

SA'DLY. *ad.* [from *ſad.*]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitouſly; miſerably. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſad.*]
1. Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs; dejection of mind. *Dryden.*
2. Melancholy look. *Milton.*
3. Serioufneſs; ſedate gravity. *Dryden.*

SAFE. *a.* [*ſauf*, French; *ſalvus*, Latin.]
1. Free from danger. *Dryden.*
2. Free from hurt. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Conferring ſecurity. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; repoſited out of the power of doing harm. *Shakſpeare.*

SAFE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainſworth.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *ſ.* [*ſafeconduit*, French.]
1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
2. Paſs; warrant to paſs. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD *ſ.* [*ſafe* and *guard.*]
1. Defence; protection; ſecurity. *Atterbury.*
2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſor.
3. Paſs; warrant to paſs. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'FELY. *ad.* [from *ſafe.*]
1. In a ſafe manner; without danger. *Locke.*
2. Without hurt. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'FENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſafe.*] Exemption from danger. *South.*

SA'FETY. *ſ.* [from *ſafe.*]
1. Freedom from danger. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Exemption from hurt. *Prior.*
3. Preſervation from hurt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Cuſtody; ſecurity from eſcape. *Shakſ.*

SA'FFLOW. *ſ.* Baſtard ſaffron. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON. *ſ.* [*ſafran*, Fr. from *ſaphar*, Arabick; *crocus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON, *Baſtard. ſ.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant, cultivated for dies. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *a.* Yellow; having the colour of ſaffron. *Chapman.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burden.

SAGA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of ſcent. *Dryden.*
2. Quick of thought; acute in making diſcoveries. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *ad.*

1. With quick ſcent.
2. With acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſagacious.*] The quality of being ſagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *ſ.* [*ſagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickneſs of ſcent.
2. Acuteneſs of diſcovery. *Locke.*

SAGE. *ſ.* [*ſauge*, French; *ſalvia*, Latin.] A plant. *Gay.*

SAGE. *a.* [*ſage*, French; *ſaggio*, Italian.] Wiſe; grave; prudent. *Waller.*

SAGE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A philoſopher; a man of gravity and wiſdom. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *ad.* [from *ſage.*] Wiſely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſage.*] Gravity; prudence.

SAGI'TTAL. *a.* [from *ſagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.
2. [In anatomy.] A future ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow. *Wiſeman.*

SA'GITTARY. *ſ.* [*ſagittarius*, Latin.] A centaur; an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'GO. *ſ.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *ſ.* [*ſaica*, Italian.] A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.

SAID. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſay.*

1. Aforeſaid. *Hale.*
2. Declared; ſhowed.

SAIL. *ſ.* [ȝeȝl, Saxon; *ſeybel*, *ſeyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded ſheet, which catches the wind, and carries on the veſſel on the water.
2. [In poetry.] Wings. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſhip; a veſſel. *Addiſon.*
4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips: as, *twenty ſail*; a fleet of twenty ſhips. *Raleigh.*
5. *To ſtrike* SAIL. To lower the ſail. *Acts.*
6. A proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with ſails. *Mor.*
2. To paſs by ſea. *Acts.*
3. To ſwim. *Dryden.*
4. To paſs ſmoothly along. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs by means of ſails. *Dryden.*
2. To fly through. *Pope.*

SA'ILER. } *ſ.* [from *ſail.*] A ſeaman; one
SA'ILOR. } who practiſes or underſtands navigation. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

SA'ILYARD. *ſ.* [*ſail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the ſail is extended. *Dryden.*

SAIM. *ſ.* [*ſaime*, Italian.] Lard.

SAIN. [a participle, obſolete, from *ſay.*] Said. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'INFOIN. *ſ.* [*ſainfoin*, Fr. *medica.*] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *ſ* [*ſaint*, French.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a public decree; to canonize. *Addiſon.*

To SAINT *v. n.* To act with a ſhow of piety.

SA'INTED. *a.* [from *ſaint.*]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Holy; ſacred. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort. ſ.* [*hypericum.*] A plant.

SA'INTLIKE. *a.* [*ſaint* and *like.*]

1. Suiting a ſaint; becoming a ſaint. *Dryd.*
2. Reſembling a ſaint. *Bacon.*

SA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *ſaint.*] Like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint. *Milton.*

SA'INTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſaint.*] The character or qualities of a ſaint. *Pope.*

SAKE. *ſ.* [ȝac, Saxon; *ſaecke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cauſe; end; purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*
2. Account; regard to any perſon or thing. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'KER. *ſ.* [*Saker* originally ſignifies a hawk.] A ſort of cannon. *Derham.*

SA'KERET. *ſ.* [from *ſaker.*] The male of a ſaker-hawk. *Bailey.*

SAL. ſ. [Latin.] Salt: a word often uſed in pharmacy. *Floyer.*

SALA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſalacis*, Lat. *ſalace*, French.] Luſtful; lecherous. *Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſalacious.*] Lecherouſly; luſtfully.

SALA'CITY. *ſ.* [*ſalacitas*, Latin.] Luſt; lechery. *Floyer.*

SA'LAD. *ſ.* [*ſalade*, French; *ſalaet*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs *Watts.*

SA'LAMANDER. *ſ.* [*ſalamandre*, French; *ſalamandra*, Lat.] An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. *Ambroſe Parey* has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect. *Brown.*

SA'LAMANDER's *Hair.* } *ſ.* A kind of aſ-
SA'LAMANDER's *Wool.* } beſtos, or mineral flax. *Woodward. Bacon.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *a.* [from *ſalamander.*] Reſembling a ſalamander. *Spectator.*

SA'LARY. *ſ.* [*ſalaire*, French; *ſalarium*, Latin.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*

SALE. *ſ.* [*ſaal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of ſelling.
2. Vent; power of ſelling; market. *Spenſer.*
3. A public and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.*
4. State of being venal; price. *Addiſon.*
5. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a wicker baſket; perhaps from *ſallow*, in which fiſh are caught.

SA'LEABLE. *a.* [from *sale.*] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *f.* [from *saleable.*] The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY. *ad.* [from *saleable.*] In a saleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *a.* [*salebrosus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *f.* [*sale* and *man.*] One who sells clothes ready made. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK *f.* [*sale* and *work.*] Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakspeare.*

SA'LIENT. *a.* [*saliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.*
2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore.*
3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*

SA'LIGOT. *f.* Waterthistle. *Brown.*

SA'LINE. } *a.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consisting
SALI'NOUS. } of salt; constituting salt. *Harvey. Brown.*

SALIVA. *f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

SALI'VAL. } *a.* [from *saliva.*] Relating
SA'LIVARY. } to spittle. *Grew. Arbuth.*

To **SA'LIVATE.** *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman.*

SALIVA'TION. *f.* [from *salivate.*] A method of cure much practised in venereal cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

SALI'VOUS. *a.* [from *saliva.*] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman.*

SA'LLET. } *f.* Corrupted from *salad.*
SA'LLETING. } *Boyle. Mortimer.*

SA'LLIANCE. *f.* [from *sally.*] The act of issuing forth; sally. *Spenser.*

SA'LLOW. *f.* [*salix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *a.* [*salo*, German, black; *sale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS *f.* [from *sallow.*] Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison.*

SA'LLY. *f.* [*sallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon.*
2. Range; excursion. *Locke.*
3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stilling fleet.*
4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gayety; exorbitance. *Swift.*

To **SA'LLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *f.* [*sally* and *port.*] Gate at which sallies are made. *Denham.*

SALMAGU'NDI. *f.* [*selon mon gout*, or *salé à mon gout.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *f.* [*salmo*, Latin.] The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. They are said to cast their spawn in August, which becomes samlets early in the spring, and they haste to the sea before winter. After he is got into the sea he becomes from a samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *f* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON. *f.* A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to salt things.

SA'LSIFY. *f.* [Latin.] A plant; goatsbeard.

SALSOA'CID. *a.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *a.* [*salsugo*, Latin.] Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT. *f.* [*salt*, Gothick; *realt*, Saxon.]

1. *Salt* is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: volatile salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrefied parts of vegetables: the essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harris.*
2. Taste; smack. *Shakspeare.*
3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *a.*

1. Having the taste of salt. *Bacon.*
2. Impregnated with salt. *Addison.*
3. Abounding with salt. *Jeremiah.*
4. [*salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shak.*

To **SALT** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *f.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit.*] Pit
SA'LT-PIT. } where salt is got. *Bacon.*

SA'LTANT. *a.* [*saltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *f.* [*saltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*
2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiseman.*

SA'LTCAT. *f.* A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCE'LLAR. *f.* [*salt* and *cellar.*] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Swift.*

SA'LTER. *f.* [from *salt.*]

1. One who salts.
2. One who sells salt. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN. *f.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBA'NCO. *f.* [*saltare in banco.*] A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

SA'LTIER. *f.* A *saltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and an honourable bearing in heraldry. *Peacham.*

SA'LTISH. *a.* [from *salt.*] Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*

SAL'TLESS. *a.* [from *salt.*] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SA'LTLY. *ad.* [from *salt.*] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *f.* [from *salt.*] Taste of salt. *Bacon.*

SA'LTPETRE. *ſ.* [*ſal petræ*, Latin; *ſal petre*, French.] Nitre. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſalvable.*] Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *a.* [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] Poſſible to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *a.* [*ſaulvage*, Fr. *ſelvaggio*, Ital.] Wild; rude; cruel: now *ſavage.* *Waller.*

SALVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven. *Milton.*

SA'LVATORY. *ſ.* [*ſalvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preſerved. *Hale.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *a.* [*ſalubris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; promoting health. *Philips.*

SALU'BRITY. *ſ.* [from *ſalubrious.*] Wholeſomeneſs; healthfulneſs.

SALVE. *ſ.* [realf, Saxon, from *ſalvus*, Lat.]
1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaſter. *Donne.*
2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*ſalvo*, Latin.]
1. To cure with medicaments applied. *Spen.*
2. To help; to remedy. *Sidney.*
3. To help or ſave by a *ſalvo*, an excuſe, or reſervation. *Hooker.*
4. To ſalute: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SA'LVER. *ſ.* A plate on which any thing is preſented. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. ſ. [from *ſalvo jure*, Latin.] An exception; a reſervation; an excuſe. *Addiſon.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſalutary.*] Wholeſomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SA'LUTARY. *a.* [*ſalutaris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; ſafe; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſalutatio*, Latin.] The act or ſtyle of ſaluting; greeting. *Milton.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Latin.]
1. To greet; to hail. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To pleaſe; to gratify. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To kiſs.

SALU'TE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Salutation; greeting. *Brown.*
2. A kiſs. *Reſcommon.*

SALU'TER. *ſ.* [from *ſalute.*] He who ſalutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſalutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*

SAME. *a.* [*ſamo*, Gothick; *ſamme*, Swediſh.]
1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree. *Ray.*
2. That was mentioned before. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſame.*]
1. Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different. *King Charles.*
2. Undiſtinguiſhable reſemblance. *Swift.*

SA'MLET. *ſ.* [*ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet.*] A little ſalmon. *Walton.*

SA'MPHIRE. *ſ.* [*ſaint Pierre*, French.] A plant preſerved in pickle. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'MPLE. *ſ.* [from *example.*] A ſpecimen; a part ſhown, that judgment may be made of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To ſhow ſomething ſimilar. *Ainſworth.*

SA'MPLER. *ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NABLE. *a.* [*ſanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *ſano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſanctification*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of ſin for the time to come. *Hooker.*
2. The act of making holy; conſecration. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *ſ.* [from *ſanctify.*] He that ſanctifies or makes holy. *Derham.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*ſanctifier*, French.]
1. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come. *Hebrews.*
2. To make holy. *Addiſon.*
3. To make a means of holineſs. *Hooker.*
4. To make free from guilt. *Dryden.*
5. To ſecure from violation. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of ſanctity. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *ſ.* [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous auſterity; appearance of holineſs. *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION. *ſ.* [*ſanction*, Fr. *ſanctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ſanctus*, Lat.] Holineſs; goodneſs; ſaintlineſs. *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY. *ſ.* [*ſanctitas*, Latin.]
1. Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy. *Shak.*
2. Goodneſs; the quality of being good; purity; godlineſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Saint; holy being. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *ſanctuary.*] To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NCTUARY. *ſ.* [*ſanctuarium*, Latin.]
1. A holy place; holy ground; the moſt retired and awful part of a temple. *Rogers.*
2. A place of protection; a ſacred aſylum. *Milton.*
3. Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*

SAND. *ſ.* [*ſand*, Daniſh and Dutch.]
1. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder. *Prior.*
2. Barren country covered with ſands. *Add.*

SA'NDAL. *ſ.* [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Lat. A looſe ſhoe. *Pope*

SA'NDARAK. *ſ.* [*ſandaraca*, Latin]
1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. *Bailey.*
2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *a.* [*ſand* and *blind.*] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear to fly before them. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree. ſ.* [*bura*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'NDED. *a.* [from *ſand.*]

1. Covered with ſand; barren. *Mortimer.*
2. Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpecks. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NDERLING. *ſ.* A bird. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *ſ.* [*ſantalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

SA'NDEVER. *ſ.* That which our Engliſh glaſſmen call *ſandever*, and the French, of whom the name probably was borrowed, *ſaindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glaſs, having been firſt baked together, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *a.* [from *ſand.*] Approaching to the nature of ſand; looſe; not cloſe; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE. *ſ.* [*ſand* and *ſtone.*] Stone of a looſe and friable kind, that eaſily crumbles into ſand. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *a.* [from *ſand.*]

1. Abounding with ſand; full of ſand. *Philips.*
2. Conſiſting of ſand; unſolid. *Bacon.*

SANE. *a.* [*ſanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy.

SANG. The preterit of *ſing.*

SANGUI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the converſion of the chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *ſ.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *a.* [*ſanguinarius*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broome.*

SA'NGUINARY. *ſ.* [*ſanguis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *a.* [*ſanguineus*, Latin.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryd.*
2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Gov. of Tongue.*
3. Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *ſ.* [from *ſanguis*, Lat.] Blood colour. *Spenſer.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *ſ.* [from *ſanguine.*] Ar-
SANGUI'NITY. } dour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Decay of Piety. Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſanguineus*, Latin.]

1. Conſtituting blood. *Brown.*
2. Abounding with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *ſ* [*ſynedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SA'NICLE. *ſ.* [*ſanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES. ſ. [Latin.] Thin watery matter; ſerous excretion. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ſanies.*] Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well-digeſted pus. *Wiſem.*

SA'NITY. *ſ.* [*ſanitas*, Latin.] Soundneſs of mind. *Shakſpeare.*

SANK. The preterit of *ſink.*

SANS. prep. [French.] Without. *Shakſpeare.*

SAP. *ſ.* [ſæpe, Saxon; *ſap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a* [*ſapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to ſubvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly. *Tatler.*

SA'PPHIRE. *ſ.* [*ſapphirus*, Latin.] A precious ſtone of a blue colour. *Woodward.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *a.* [*ſapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of ſapphire; reſembling ſapphire. *Donne.*

SA'PID. *a.* [*ſapidus*, Latin.] Taſteful; palatable; making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate. *Brown.*

SAPI'DITY. } *ſ.* [from *ſapid.*] Taſteful-
SA'PIDNESS. } neſs; power of ſtimulating the palate. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *ſ.* [*ſapience*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Lat.] Wiſdom; ſageneſs; knowledge. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *a.* [*ſapiens*, Latin.] Wiſe; ſage. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *a.* [*ſaploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting ſap; wanting vital juice. *Swift.*
2. Dry; old; huſky. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING. *ſ.* [from *ſap.*] A young tree; a young plant. *Swift.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *a.* [from *ſapo*, Latin,
SA'PONARY. } ſoap.] Sopy; reſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap. *Arbuthnot. Boyle.*

SA'POR. ſ. [Latin.] Taſte; power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate. *Brown.*

SAPORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſaporifique*, French; *ſapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce taſtes.

SA'PPINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſappy.*] The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap; ſucculence; juicineſs.

SA'PPY. *a.* [from *ſap.*]

1. Abounding in ſap; juicy; ſucculent. *Philips.*
2. Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *ſ.* [*ſarabande*, Spaniſh.] A Spaniſh dance. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'RCASM. *ſ.* [*ſarcaſmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe. *Rogers.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *ſarcaſm.*]
SARCA'STICK. } Keen; taunting; ſevere. *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſarcaſtical.*] Tauntingly; ſeverely. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *ſ.* [*ſericum ſaracenicum*, Lat. *Skinner.*] Fine thin woven ſilk. *Brown.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*ſarcler*, French.] To weed corn. *Ainſworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *ſ.* [σὰρξ and κήλη.] A fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles, which ſometimes grows ſo large as to ſtretch the ſcrotum much beyond its natural ſize. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *ſ.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] Fleſh-eating; feeding on fleſh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *ſ.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating fleſh.

SARCO'TICK. *ſ.* [from σὰρξ.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new fleſh; an incarnative. *Wiſeman.*

SARCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds.

SA'RDEL. } *ſ.* A ſort of precious
SA'RDINE *Stone.* } ſtone. *Revelation.*
SA'RDIUS. }

SA'RDONYX. *ſ.* A precious ſtone. *Woodw.*

SARK. *ſ.* [ꝛcẏnk, Saxon.]
1. A ſhark or ſhirk.
2. In Scotland it denotes a ſhirt. *Arbuthnot.*

SARN. *ſ.* A Britiſh word for pavement, or ſtepping ſtones.

SA'RPLIER. *ſ.* [*ſarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *ſ.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. } *ſ.* Both a tree and a
SARSAPARE'LLA. } plant. *Ainſworth.*

SARSE. *ſ.* A ſort of fine lawn ſieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. n.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift through a ſarſe or ſearſe. *Bailey.*

SASH. *ſ.* [from *ſcache*, of *ſçavoir*, to know, a ſaſh being a mark of diſtinction.]
1. A belt worn by way of diſtinction; a ſilken band worn by officers in the army.
2. A window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies. *Swift.*

SA'SHOON. *ſ.* A kind of leather ſtuffing put into a boot for the wearer's eaſe. *Ainſworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *ſ.* A tree. The wood is medicinal.

SAT. The preterit of *ſit.*

SATA'NICAL. } *a.* [from *Satan*, the prince
SATA'NICK. } of hell.] Deviliſh; infernal. *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL. *ſ.* [*ſeckel*, German; *ſaculus*, Latin.] A little bag: commonly a bag uſed by ſchoolboys. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Lat.] To ſatiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural deſires. *Philips.*

SA'TELLITE. *ſ.* [*ſatelles*, Latin.] A ſmall planet revolving round a larger. *Bentley.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *ſatelles*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſatellites. *Cheyne.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Latin.]
1. To ſatisfy; to fill. *Philips.*
2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural deſire. *Norris.*
3. To gratify deſire. *K. Charles.*
4. To ſaturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to ſatiety. *Pope.*

SATI'ETY. *ſ.* [*ſatietas*, Latin.] Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure; more than enough; wearineſs of plenty; ſtate of being palled or glutted. *Pope.*

SA'TIN. *ſ.* [*ſatin*, French.] A ſoft, cloſe, and ſhining ſilk. *Swift.*

SA'TIRE. *ſ.* [*ſatira*, Lat.] A poem in which wickedneſs or folly is cenſured. Proper *ſatire* is diſtinguiſhed, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon*, which is aimed againſt a particular perſon; but they are too frequently confounded. *Dryden.*

SATI'RICAL. } *a.* [*ſatiricus*, Latin.]
SATI'RICK. }
1. Belonging to ſatire; employed in writing of invective. *Roſcommon.*
2. Cenſorious; ſevere in language. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſatirical.*] With invective; with intention to cenſure or vilify. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *ſ.* [from *ſatire.*] One who writes ſatires. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*ſatiriſer*, Fr. from *ſatire.*] To cenſure as in a ſatire. *Dryden.*

SATISFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſatisfactio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pleaſing to the full. *South.*
2. The ſtate of being pleaſed. *Locke.*
3. Releaſe from ſuſpenſe, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs; conviction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Gratification; that which pleaſes. *Dryd.*
5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompence for an injury. *Milton.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *a.* [*ſatisfactus*, Latin.] Giving ſatisfaction. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *a.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] So as to content. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] Power of ſatisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *a.* [*ſatisfactoire*, French.]
1. Giving ſatisfaction; giving content. *Locke.*
2. Atoning; making amends. *Sanderſon.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*ſatisfacio*, Latin.]
1. To content; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired. *Addiſon.*
2. To feed to the full. *Job.*
3. To recompenſe; to pay to content. *Sha.*
4. To appeaſe by puniſhment. *Milton.*
5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or ſuſpenſe. *Locke.*
6. To convince. *Atterbury.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.*
1. To give content.
2. To feed to the full.
3. To make payment. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE. *a.* [from *ſaturate.*] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more. *Grew.*

SA'TURANT. *a.* [from *ſaturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the full.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*ſaturo*, Latin.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed. *Cheyne.*

SA'TURDAY. *ſ.* [ꝛæteꝛnꝺæg, Saxon.] The laſt day of the week. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſaturitas*, from *ſaturo*, Lat.] Fulneſs; the ſtate of being ſaturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *ſ.* [*ſaturnus*, Latin.]
1. A remote planet of the ſolar ſyſtem; ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to impreſs melancholy or ſeverity of temper. *Thomſon.*
2. [In chymiſtry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *a.* [*ſaturninus*, Latin.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; ſevere of temper. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RNIAN. *a.* [*ſaturninus*, Lat.] Happy; golden. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *ſ.* [*ſatyrus*, Latin.] A ſylvan god: ſuppoſed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous. *Peacham.*

SA'TYRIASIS. *ſ.* An abundance of ſeminal lymphas. *Floyer.*

SA'VAGE. *a.* [*ſauvage*, Fr. *ſelvaggio*, Ital.]
1. Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
2. Untamed; cruel. *Pope.*
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal. *Sprat.*

SA'VAGE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Ral.*

To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomſon.*

SA'VAGELY. *ad.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſly; cruelly. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'VAGENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſneſs; cruelty; wildneſs. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *ſ.* [from *ſavage.*]
1. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wild growth. *Shakſpeare.*

SAVA'NNA. *ſ.* An open meadow without wood. *Locke.*

SAUCE. *ſ.* [*ſauſſe*, French; *ſalſa*, Italian.]
1. Something eaten with food to improve its taſte. *Baker.*
2. *To ſerve one the ſame* SAUCE. A vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh.
2. To gratify with rich taſtes. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'UCEBOX. *ſ.* [from *ſauce*, or rather from *ſaucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Addiſon.*

SA'UCEPAN. *ſ.* [*ſauce* and *pan.*] A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled. *Swift.*

SA'UCER. *ſ.* [*ſauciere*, French, from *ſauce.*]
1. A ſmall pan or platter on which ſauce is ſet on the table *Hudibras.*
2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

SA'UCILY. *ad.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a ſaucy manner. *Addiſon.*

SA'UCINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of ſuperiours. *Collier.*

SA'UCISSE. ſ. [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder ſewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-cheſt. *Bailey.*

SA'UCISSON. ſ. [French.] In military architecture, faggots or faſcines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *a.* [*ſalſus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of ſuperiours; inſolent; impudent; impertinent. *Addiſon.*

To SAVE. *v. a.* [*ſauver*, *ſalver*, French; *ſalvo*, Latin.]
1. To preſerve from danger or deſtruction. *Dryden.*
2. To preſerve finally from eternal death. *Rogers.*
3. Not to ſpend; to hinder from being ſpent or loſt. *Dryden.*
4. To preſerve or lay by. *Job.*
5. To ſpare; to excuſe. *Dryden.*
6. To ſalve; to reconcile. *Milton.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely, ſo as not to loſe. *Swift.*

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap. *Bacon.*

SAVE. *ad.* [This word, adverbially uſed, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. *Bacon.*

SA'VEALL. *ſ.* [*ſave* and *all.*] A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſave.*]
1. Preſerver; reſcuer. *Sidney.*
2. One who eſcapes loſs, though without gain. *Swift.*
3. A good huſband.
4. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN. *ſ.* [*ſabina*, Latin; *ſavin*, *ſabin*, Fr.] A plant.

SA'VING. *a.* [from *ſave.*]
1. Frugal; parſimonious; not laviſh. *Arb.*
2. Not turning to loſs, though not gainful. *Addiſon.*

SA'VING. *ad.* With exception in favour of. *Hooker.*

SA'VING. *ſ.* [from *ſave.*]
1. Eſcape of expence; ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent. *Addiſon.*
2. Exception in favour. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſaving.*] With parſimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſaving.*]
1. Parſimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [*ſauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciouſly ſaved mankind from eternal death. *Addiſon.*

To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la ſainte terre*, going to the holy land.]
1. To wander about idly. *Prior.*
2. To loiter; to linger. *Locke.*

SA'VORY. *ſ.* [*ſavorée*, Fr. *ſatureia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *ſ.* [*ſaveur*, French.]
1. Scent; odour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Taſte; power of affecting the palate. *Milton.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*ſavourer*, French.]
1. To have any particular ſmell or taſte.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taſte of ſomething. *Denham.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like; to taſte or ſmell with delight. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To exhibit taſte of. *Matthew.*

SA'VOURILY. *ad.* [from *ſavoury.*]
1. With guſt; with appetite. *Dryden.*
2. With a pleaſing reliſh. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſavoury.*]
1. Taſte pleaſing and picquant.
2. Pleaſing ſmell.

SA'VOURY. *a.* [*ſavoureaux*, French; from *ſavour.*]
1. Pleaſing to the ſmell. *Milton.*
2. Picquant to the taſte. *Geneſis.*

SAVO'Y. *ſ.* [*braſſica ſabaudica*, Latin.] A ſort of colewort.

SA'USAGE. *ſ.* [*ſauciſſe*, Fr. *ſalſum*, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very ſmall with ſalt and ſpice.

SAW. The preterit of *ſee.*

SAW. *ſ.* [*ſawe*, Daniſh; ȝaȝa, Saxon.]
1. A dentated inſtrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut. *Moxon.*
2. [ȝaȝa, Saxon; *ſaeghe*, Dutch.] A ſaying; a maxim; a ſentence; an axiom; a proverb. *Milton.*

To SAW. *v. a.* part. *ſawed* and *ſawn.* [*ſcier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw. *Moxon.*

SA'WDUST. *ſ.* [*ſaw* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFISH. *ſ.* [*ſaw* and *fiſh.*] A ſort of fiſh with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *ſ.* [*ſaw* and *pit.*] Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT. *ſ.* [*ſerratula*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *ſ.* [*ſaw* and *wreſt.*] A ſort of tool. With the *ſaw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the ſaw. *Moxon.*

SA'WER. } *ſ.* [*ſcieur*, French; from *ſaw.*]
SA'WYER. } One whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *ſ.* [*ſaxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGE, *Meadow. ſ.* [*ſilanum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *a.* [*ſaxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone. *Brown.*

To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſaid.* [ȝecȝan, Saxon; *ſeggen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenſer.*
2. To allege by way of argument. *Atterb.*
3. To tell in any manner. *Spenſer.*
4. To repeat; to rehearſe: as, to *ſay* a part; to *ſay* a leſſon.
5. To pronounce without ſinging. *Com. Pr.*

To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate. *Clarendon.*
2. In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell. *Swift.*

SAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſpeech; what one has to ſay. *L'Eſtran.*
2. [for *aſſay.*] Sample. *Sidney.*
3. Trial by a ſample. *Boyle.*
4. [*ſoie*, French.] Silk: obſolete.
5. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

SA'YING. *ſ.* [from *ſay.*] Expreſſion; words; opinion ſententiouſly delivered. *Tillotſon.*

SCAB. *ſ.* [ſcæb, Saxon; *ſcabbia*, Italian; *ſcabies*, Latin.]
1. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter. *Dryden.*
2. The itch or mange of horſes.
3. A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch. *L'Eſtrange.*

SCA'BBARD. *ſ.* [*ſchap*, German. *Junius.*] The ſheath of a ſword. *Fairfax.*

SCA'BBED. *a.* [from *ſcab.*]
1. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs. *Bacon.*
2. Paltry; ſorry; vile; worthleſs. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcabbed.*] The ſtate of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcabby.*] The quality of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBY. *a.* [from *ſcab.*] Diſeaſed with ſcabs. *Dryden.*

SCA'BIOUS. *a.* [*ſcabioſus*, Latin.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS. *ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, Fr. *ſcabioſa*, Lat.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS. *a.* [*ſcaber*, Latin.]
1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the ſurface. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Harſh; unmuſical. *Ben Jonſon.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcabrous.*] Roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCA'BWORT. *ſ.* [*belenium.*] A plant. *Ainſ.*

SCAD. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *ſ.* [*eſchafaut*, Fr. *ſchavot*, Dutch, from *ſchawen*, to ſhow.]
1. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators. *Milton.*
2. The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney.*
3. Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*]
1. Temporary frames or ſtages. *Pope.*
2. Building ſlightly erected. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. } *ſ.* [Fr. *ſcalada*, Spaniſh; from
SCALA'DO. } *ſcala*, Latin, a ladder.] A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LARY. *a.* [from *ſcala*, Lat.] Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder. *Brown.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*ſcaldare*, Italian.] To burn with hot liquor. *Dryden.*

SCALD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head. *Spenſer.*

SCALD. *a.* Paltry; ſorry; ſcurvy. *Shakſ.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick.] A loathſome diſeaſe; a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a continuous ſcab. *Floyer.*

SCALE. [ȝcale, Saxon; *ſcael*, Dutch.]

1. A balance; a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another veſſel. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſign Libra in the zodiack. *Creech.*
3. [*eſcaille*, Fr. *ſquama*, Lat.] A ſmall ſhell or cruſt, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes. *Drayton.*
4. Any thing exfoliated or deſquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham.*
5. [*ſcala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of aſcent. *Milton.*
6. The act of ſtorming by ladders. *Milton.*
7. Regular gradation; a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder. *Addiſon.*
8. A figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder, which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented. *Graunt.*
9. The ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions. *Temple.*
10. Any thing marked at equal diſtances. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To climb as by ladders. *Knolles.*
2. To meaſure or compare; to weigh. *Sha.*
3. To ſtrip off ſcales; to take off in a thin lamina. *Tiblt.*
4. To pare off a ſurface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *a.* [from *ſcale.*] Squamous; having ſcales like fiſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

SCALE'NE. *ſ.* [French; *ſcalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three ſides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcaly.*] The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL. *ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick.] Leproſy; morbid baldneſs. *Levitieus.*

SCA'LLION. *ſ.* [*ſcaloyna*, Italian.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *ſ.* [*eſcallop*, French.] A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell. *Hudibras.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP. *ſ.* [*ſchelp*, Dutch.]
1. The ſcull; the cranium; the bone that encloſes the brain. *Sharp.*
2. The integuments of the head. *Philips.*

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the ſcull of its integuments. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. *ſ.* [French; *ſcalpellum*, Latin.] An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone.

SCA'LY. *a.* [from *ſcale.*] Covered with ſcales. *Milton.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.*
1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to ſcramble; to get by ſtruggling with others. *Wotton.*
2. To ſhift awkwardly. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A bold intruder upon one's generoſity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcambling.*] With turbulence and noiſe; with intruſive audaciouſneſs.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *a.* [from *ſcammony.*] Made with ſcammony. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'MMONY. *ſ.* [Latin.] A concreted reſinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a grayiſh brown colour and diſagreeable odour. It flows upon inciſion of the root of a kind of convolvulus, in Aſia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*ſchampen*, Dutch; *ſcampare*, Italian.] To fly with ſpeed and trepidation. *Addiſon.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*ſcando*, Latin.]
1. To examine a verſe by counting the feet. *Walſh.*
2. To examine nicely. *Calamy.*

SCA'NDAL. *ſ.* [σκάνδαλον.]
1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*
2. Reproachful aſperſion; opprobrious cenſure; infamy. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω.]
1. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal. *Clarendon.*
2. To reproach; to diſgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *a.* [*ſcandaleux*, French.]
1. Giving public offence. *Hooker.*
2. Opprobrious; diſgraceful.
3. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives public offence. *Swift.*
2. Cenſoriouſly; opprobriouſly. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcandalous.*] The quality of giving public offence.

SCA'NSION. *ſ.* [*ſcanſio*, Latin.] The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ȝeſcænan, Saxon.] To limit; to ſtraiten. *Glanville.*

SCANT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent. *Milton.*
2. Wary; not liberal; parſimonious. *Shakſ.*

SCANT. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly: obſolete. *Camden.*

SCA'NTILY. *ad.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowly, not plentifully.
2. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'NTINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs; want of liberality. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *ſ.* A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *ſ.* [*eſchantillon*, French.]
1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A certain proportion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſmall quantity. *Taylor.*

SCA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *ſcant.*]
1. Scarcely; hardly: obſolete. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcant.*] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmallneſs. *Hayward.*

SCA'NTY. *a.* [The ſame with *ſcant.*]
1. Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude; ſhort of quantity ſufficient. *Locke.*
2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*
3. Sparing; niggardly; parſimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *eſcape.*] To eſcape; to miſs; to avoid; to ſhun; not to incur; to fly. *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; accident of ſafety. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Means of eſcape; evaſion. *Donne.*
3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA. ſ. [Latin.] The ſhoulder-blade. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *a.* [*ſcapularie*, Fr. from
SCA'PULARY. } *ſcapula*, Latin.] Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders. *Wiſeman.*

SCAR. *ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbuthnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'RAB. *ſ.* [*ſcarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an inſect with ſheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *ſ.* [*eſcarmouche*, French.] A buffoon, in motley dreſs. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *a.* [*ſcarſo*, Italian.]
1. Not plentiful; not copious. *Locke.*
2. Rare; not common. *Addiſon.*

SCARCE. }
SCA'RCELY. } *ad.* [from the adjective.]
1. Hardly; ſcantly. *Hooker.*
2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS. }
SCA'RCITY. } *ſ.* [from *ſcarce.*]
1. Smallneſs of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Addiſon.*
2. Rareneſs; infrequency; not commonneſs. *Collier.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*ſcorare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terriſy; to ſtrike with ſudden fear. *Calamy.*

SCA'RECROW. *ſ.* [*ſcare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds; thence, any vain terrour. *Raleigh.*

SCA'REFIRE. *ſ.* [*ſcare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out ſo as to raiſe terrour. *Holder.*

SCARF. *ſ.* [*eſcharfe*, French.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs. *Shak.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw looſely on. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'RFSKIN *ſ.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer ſcaly integuments of the body. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſcarificatio*, Latin.] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*] One who ſcarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*]
1. He who ſcarifies.
2. The inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*ſcarifico*, Latin.] To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping glaſſes. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'RLET. *ſ.* [*eſcarlate*, French.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth died with a ſcarlet colour. *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *a.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of ſcarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *ſ.* [*ſcarlet* and *bean.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLETOAK. *ſ.* The ilex. A ſpecies of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. }
SCA'RMOGE. } *ſ.* For *ſkirmiſh. Spenſer.*

SCARP. *ſ.* [*eſcarpe*, Fr.] The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks toward the fields.

SCATE. *ſ.* [*ſkidor*, Swediſh.] A kind of wooden ſhoe, with a ſteel plate underneath, on which they ſlide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE. *ſ.* [*ſquatus*, Latin.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *a.* [from *ſcatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with ſprings.

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ꝩceaðan, ꝩceðan, Saxon. *ſcharden*, Dutch.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy: obſolete. *Milton.*

SCATH. *ſ.* [ꝩceða, Saxon.] Waſte; damage; miſchief; depopulation: obſolete. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL. *a.* [from *ſcath.*] Miſchievous; deſtructive. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝩcaꝺeꝛan, Sax. *ſcatteren*, Dutch.]
1. To throw looſely about; to ſprinkle. *Thomſon.*
2. To diſſipate; to diſperſe. *Milton.*
3. To ſpread thinly. *Dryden.*
4. To beſprinkle with ſomething looſely ſpread. *Milton.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be diſſipated; to be diſperſed. *Bacon.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcattering.*] Looſely; diſperſedly. *Abbot.*

SCA'TTERLING. *ſ.* [from *ſcatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or ſettled habitation. *Spenſer.*

SCATU'RIENT. *a.* [*ſcaturiens*, Lat.] Springing as a fountain.

SCATURI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *ſcaturigo*, Latin.] Full of ſprings or fountains.

SCA'VENGER. *ſ.* [from ꝩcaꝼan, Saxon, to ſhave.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth. *South.*

SCE'LERAT. ſ. [French; *ſceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY. *ſ.* [from *ſcene.*]
1. The appearances of place or things. *Add.*
2. The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*
3. The diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *ſ.* [*ſcæna*, Latin; σκηνὴ.]
1. The ſtage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.
2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a diſplay; a ſeries; a regular diſpoſition. *Addiſon.*
3. Part of a play. *Granville.*
4. So much of an act of a play as paſſes between the ſame perſons in the ſame place. *Dryden.*
5. The place repreſented by the ſtage. *Shakſ.*
6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *a.* [*ſcenique*, Fr. from *ſcene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſcenographical.*] In perſpective. *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *ſ.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω.] The art of perſpective.

SCENT. *ſ.* [*ſcenter*, to ſmell, French.]
1. The power of ſmelling; the ſmell. *Watts.*
2. The object of ſmell; odour good or bad. *Denham.*
3. Chaſe followed by the ſmell. *Temple.*

To **SCENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmell; to perceive by the noſe. *Milt.*
2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad. *Addiſon.*

SCE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTICK. *ſ.* See SKEPTICK.

SCE'PTRE. *ſ.* [*ſceptrum*, Lat.] The enſign of royalty born in the hand. *Ben Jonſon.*

SCE'PTRED. *a.* [from *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre. *Milton.*

SCHE'DULE. *ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin.]
1. A ſmall ſcroll. *Hooker.*
2. A writing additional or appendant. *Donne.*
3. A little inventory. *Shakſpeare.*

SCHE'MATISM. *ſ.* [σχηματισμὸς.]
1. Combination of the aſpects of heavenly bodies.
2. Particular form or diſpoſition of a thing. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector, one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME. *ſ.* [σχῆμα.]
1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe. *Atterb.*
2. A project; a contrivance; a deſign. *Sw.*
3. A repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *ſ.* [σχέσις.] A habitude; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to other things. *Nor.*

SCHISM. *ſ.* [σχίσμα; *ſchiſme*, French.] A ſeparation or diviſion in the church of God. *Sprat.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *ſchiſmatick.*] Implying ſchiſm; practiſing ſchiſm. *K. Char.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *ſ.* [from *ſchiſm.*] One who ſeparates from the true church. *Bacon.*

To **SCHI'SMATIZE.** *v. a.* [from *ſchiſm.*] To commit the crime of ſchiſm; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *ſ.* [*ſcholaris*, Latin.]
1. One who learns of a maſter; a diſciple. *Hooker.*
2. A man of letters. *Locke.*
3. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*
4. One who has a lettered education. *Shak.*

SCHO'LARSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſcholar.*]
1. Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.*
2. Literary education *Milton.*
3. Exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar. *Ainſworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *a.* [*ſcholaſticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *ad.* According to the niceties or method of the ſchools. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *a.* [from *ſchola*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the ſchool; practiſed in ſchools. *Burnet.*
2. Befitting the ſchool; ſuitable to the ſchool; pedantick. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *ſ.* [*ſcholiaſtes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHO'LION. } *ſ.* [Latin.] A note; an ex-
SCHO'LIUM. } planatory obſervation. *Sp.*

SCHO'LY. *ſ.* [*ſcholie*, Fr. *ſcholium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. *Hooker.*

To **SCHO'LY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expoſitions. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *ſ.* [*ſchola*, Latin.]
1. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction. *Dryden.*
2. A place of literary education. *Digby.*
3. A ſtate of inſtruction. *Dryden.*
4. Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Taylor.*
5. The age of the church, and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers. *Sanderſon.*

To **SCHOOL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inſtruct; to train. *Spenſer.*
2. To teach with ſuperiority; to tutor. *Dry.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *boy.*] A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *day.*] Age in which youth is ſent to ſchool. *Shakſpeare.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *fellow.*] One bred at the ſame ſchool. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *houſe.*] Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction. *Spenſer.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *man.*]
1. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation. *Pope.*
2. A writer of ſcholaſtick divinity or philoſophy. *Pope.*

SCHO'OLMASTER. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *maſter*.] One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool. *Bacon. South.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *miſtreſs*.] A woman who governs a ſchool. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY. *ſ.* [σκιαγραφία.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or ſection of a building, to ſhow the inſide thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In aſtronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *ad.* [*ſciatérique*, Fr.
SCI'ATHERICK. } σκιαθηρικος.] Belonging to a ſundial. *Brown.*

SCIA'TICA. } *ſ.* [*ſciatique*, Fr. *iſchiadica*
SCIA'TICK. } *paſſio*, Latin.] The hip gout. *Brown. Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *a.* [from *ſciatica*.] Afflicting the hip. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'ENCE. *ſ.* [*ſcience*, Fr. *ſcientia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge. *Hammond.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonſtration. *Berkley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or ſpecies of knowledge. *Shak.*

5. One of the ſeven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, muſick, geometry, aſtronomy. *Pope.*

SCIE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *ſcience*.] Producing ſcience. *Milton.*

SCIENTI'FICAL. } *a.* [*ſcientifique*, French;
SCIENTI'FICK. } *ſcientia* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing demonſtrative knowledge; producing certainty. *South.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *ſ.* A ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a cimeter. *Shakſpeare.*

SCINK. *ſ.* A caſt calf. *Ainſworth.*

To SCI'NTILLATE. *v. n.* [*ſcintillo*, Latin.] To ſparkle; to emit ſparks.

SCINTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſcintillatio*, Latin, from *ſcintillate*.] The act of ſparkling; ſparks emitted. *Brown.*

SCI'OLIST. *ſ.* [*ſciolus*, Lat.] One who knows many things ſuperficially. *Glanville.*

SCI'OLOUS. *a.* [*ſciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing: not uſed. *Howel.*

SCI'OMACHY. *ſ.* [σκια and μαχη.] Battle with a ſhadow. *Cowley.*

SCI'ON. *ſ.* [*ſcion*, French.] A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another. *Shakſpeare.*

SCIRE FA'CIAS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, moſt commonly to call a man to ſhow cauſe into the court, why execution of a judgment paſſed ſhould not be made. *Cowell.*

SCIRRHO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſcirrhous*.] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'RRHOUS. *a.* [from *ſcirrhus*.] Having a gland indurated. *Wiſeman.*

SCI'RRHUS. *ſ.* [*ſcirrhe*, Fr. from σκιρρος.] An indurated gland.

SCI'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *ſciſſus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge. *Bac.*

SCI'SSILE. *a.* [*ſciſſile*, French; *ſciſſilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſciſſion*, French; *ſciſſio*, Lat.] The act of cutting. *Wiſeman.*

SCI'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *ſcindo*, Lat.] A ſmall pair of ſhears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSURE. *ſ.* [*ſciſſum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fiſſure. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK. *a.* [σκληρος.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*

SCLERO'TICKS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and conſolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To ſtop a wheel by
To SCOTCH. } putting a ſtone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*ſchoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with inſolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. *Tillotſon.*

SCOFF. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expreſſion of ſcorn; contumelious language. *Watts.*

SCO'FFER. *ſ.* [from *ſcoff*.] Inſolent ridiculer; ſaucy ſcorner; contumelious reproacher. *Burnet.*

SCO'FFINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*ſcholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorouſly and rudely. *Shakſpeare.*

SCOLD. *ſ.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*

SCOLOPE'NDRA. *ſ.* [σκολοπενδρα.]

1. A ſort of venomous ſerpent.

2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SCOMM. *ſ.* A buffoon: out of uſe. *L'Eſtr.*

SCONCE. *ſ.* [*ſchantz*, German.]

1. A fort; a bulwark. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The head. A low word. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light. *Swift.*

4. A mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE. *v. a.* To mulct; to fine.

SCOOP. *ſ.* [*ſchoepe*, Dutch.]

1. A large ladle; a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor. *Mortimer.*

2. A chirurgeon's inſtrument. *Sharp.*

3. A ſweep; a ſtroke. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out. *Dryden.*

2. To empty by lading. *Addiſon.*

3. To carry off, ſo as to leave the place hollow. *Spectator.*

4. To cut into hollowneſs or depth. *Pope.*

SCO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *ſcoop*.] One who ſcoops.

SCOPE. *ſ.* [*ſcopus*, Latin.]

1. Aim; intention; drift. *Addiſon.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Milt.*

3. Room; ſpace; amplitude of intellectual view. *Newton.*

4. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint. *Shak.*

5. Liberty beyond juſt limits; licence. *Shak.*

6. Act of riot; ſally. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Extended quantity. *Davies.*

SCO'PULOUS. *a.* [*ſcopuloſus*, Latin.] Full of rocks.

SCORBU'TICAL. } *ſ.* [*ſcorbutique*, Fr. from
SCORBU'TICK. } *ſcorbutus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *ad.* With tendency to the ſcurvy; in the ſcurvy. *Wiſeman.*

SCORCE. *ſ.* This word is uſed by *Spenſer* for diſcourſe, or power of reaſon.

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [ꝛcopenen, Sax. burnt.]
1. To burn ſuperficially. *Dryden.*
2. To burn. *South.*

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt ſuperficially; to be dried up. *Roſcommon.*

SCO'RCHING *Fennel. ſ.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. ſ. [Latin.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

SCORE. *ſ.* [*ſkora*, Iſlandick.]
1. A notch or long inciſion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A line drawn.
3. An account which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk. *South.*
4. Account kept of ſomething paſt; an epoch; an era. *Tillotſon.*
5. Debt imputed. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Reaſon; motive. *Collier.*
7. Sake; account; relative motive. *Swift.*
8. Twenty. *Pope.*
9. *A ſong in* SCORE. The words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet down as a debt. *Swift.*
2. To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*
3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA. ſ. [Lat.] Droſs; recrement. *Newton.*

SCO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *ſcoria*, Latin.] Droſſy; recrementitious. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*ſchernen*, Dutch; *eſcorner*, French.] To deſpiſe; to ſlight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job.*

To SCORN. *v. n.*
1. To ſcoff; to treat with contumely. *Shak.*
2. To diſdain; to think unworthy. *Pope.*
3. To deſpiſe; to contemn. *Milton.*
4. To neglect; to diſregard. *Milton.*

SCORN. *ſ.* [*eſcorne*, old Fr.]
1. Contempt; ſcoff; ſlight; act of contumely. *Tillotſon.*
2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt. *Addiſon.*

SCO'RNER. *ſ.* [from *ſcorn.*]
1. Contemner; deſpiſer. *Spenſer.*
2. Scoffer; ridiculer. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL. *a.* [*ſcorn* and *full.*]
1. Contemptuous; inſolent. *Dryden.*
2. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſcornful.*] Contemptuouſly; inſolently. *Atterbury.*

SCO'RPION. *ſ.* [*ſcorpio*, Latin.]
1. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter, with a very venomous ſting. *Shakſp.*
2. One of the ſigns of the zodiack. *Dryden.*
3. A ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty. *Kings.*
4. [*ſcorpius*, Latin.] A ſea fiſh. *Ainſw.*

SCO'RPION *Sena. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Graſs.* }
SCORPION's *Tail.* } *ſ.* Herbs. *Ainſworth.*
SCORPION *Wort.* }

SCOT. *ſ.* [*écot*, French.]
1. Shot; payment.
2. SCOT *and Lot.* Pariſh payments. *Prior.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with ſhallow inciſions. *Shakſpeare.*

SCOTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight cut; a ſhallow inciſion. *Walton.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops. ſ.* Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers. ſ.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*

SCO'TOMY. *ſ.* [*σκότωμα.*] A dizzineſs in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight. *Ainſworth.*

SCO'VEL. *ſ.* [*ſcopa*, Lat.] A mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainſw.*

SCO'UNDREL. *ſ.* [*ſcondaruolo*, Italian.] A mean raſcal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſkurer*, Daniſh; *ſcheueren*, Dutch.]
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to cleanſe the ſurface. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To purge violently.
3. To cleanſe; to bleach. *Walton.*
4. To remove by ſcouring. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [*ſcorrere*, Italian.] To range about in order to catch or drive away ſomething; to clear away. *Sidney.*
6. To paſs ſwiftly over. *Dryden.*

To SCOUR. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To clean. *Bacon.*
3. To be purged or lax. *Graunt.*
4. To rove; to range. *Knolles.*
5. To run here and there. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs; to ſcamper. *Collier.*

SCO'URER. *ſ.* [from *ſcour.*]
1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge, rough and quick.
3. One who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE. *ſ.* [*eſcourgée*, Fr. *ſcorreggia*, Ital.]
1. A whip; a laſh; an inſtrument of diſcipline. *Milton.*
2. A puniſhment; a vindictive affliction. *Sh.*
3. One that afflicts, haraſſes, or deſtroys. *At.*
4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To laſh with a whip; to whip. *Watts.*
2. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to caſtigate with any affliction. *Maccabees.*

SCO'URGER. *ſ.* [from *ſcourge.*] One that ſcourges; a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to ſwap. *Ainſworth.*

SCOUT. *ſ.* [*eſcout*, from *eſcouter*, Fr.] One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy. *Wilkins.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately. *Dryden.*
2. To ridicule; to ſneer. A vulgar uſe.

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [ſcylian, to ſquint, Saxon.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, ſour, or ſullen. *Sidney. Craſhaw.*

SCOWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent; gloom. *Craſhaw.*

SCO'WLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcowl.*] With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen, ſcraffelen,* to ſcrape or ſcratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. *Samuel.*

SCRAG. *ſ.* [*ſcraghe,* Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRA'GGED. *a.* [corrupted from *craggy.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or aſperities. *Bentley.*

SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *ſ.* [from *ſcragged,*
SCRA'GGINESS. } and *ſcraggy.*]

1. Leanneſs; marcour.
2. Unevenneſs; roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCRA'GGY. *a.* [from *ſcrag.*]

1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rough; rugged; uneven. *Philips.*

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [the ſame with *ſcrabble; ſcraffelen,* Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands; to catch with haſte preventive of another. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To climb by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager conteſt for ſomething. *Locke.*
2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſcramble.*]

1. One that ſcrambles. *Addiſon.*
2. One that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*ſcrantzer,* Dutch.] To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRA'NNEL. *a.* Vile; worthleſs. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *ſ.* [from *ſcrape,* a thing ſcraped or rubbed off.]

1. A ſmall particle; a little piece; a fragment. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Crumb; ſmall particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon. Granville.*
3. A ſmall piece of paper. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*ſcbrapen,* Dutch.]

1. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument. *Moxon.*
2. To take away by ſcraping; to eraſe. *Swift.*
3. To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe. *Pope.*
4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.*

1. To make a harſh noiſe.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainſworth.*
4. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phraſe. To curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

SCRAPE. *ſ.* [*ſkrap,* Swediſh.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; diſtreſs.
2. The ſound of the foot drawn over the floor.
3. A bow.

SCRA'PER. *ſ.* [from *ſcrape.*]

1. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped. *Swift.*
2. A miſer; a man intent on getting money; a ſcrape-penny. *Herbert.*
3. A vile fiddler. *Cowley.*

SCRAT. *ſ.* [ſcnitta, Sax.] A hermaphrodite.

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen,* Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven. *Grew.*
2. To tear with the nails. *More.*
3. To wound ſlightly.
4. To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To rub with the nails. *Camden.*
6. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow. *Newton.*
2. Laceration with the nails. *Prior.*
3. A ſlight wound. *Sidney.*

SCRA'TCHER. *ſ.* He that ſcratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *ſ.* Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot. *Ainſworth.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcratching.*] With the action of ſcratching. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. ſ. [Iriſh.] Surface or ſcurf. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [corrupted from *ſcrabble.*] To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily. *Sw.*

To SCRAWL. *v. n.*

1. To write unſkilfully and inelegantly. *Swi.*
2. [from *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainſ.*

SCRAWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Unſkilful and inelegant writing. *Arbuthnot.*

SCRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *ſcrawl.*] A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *ſ.* A bird called a ſea-ſwallow. *Ainſ.*

SCRE'ABLE. *a.* [*ſcreabilis,* Latin.] That may be ſpit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [properly *creak* or *ſhriek.*] To make a ſhrill or loud noiſe. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [hꝑeman, Saxon.]

1. To cry out, as in terrour or anguiſh. *Swift.*
2. To cry ſhrilly. *Shakſpeare.*

SCREAM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill, quick, loud cry of terrour or pain. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*ſkrekia,* to cry, Iſlandick.]

1. To cry out in terrour or anguiſh. *Bacon.*
2. To cry as a night owl.

SCREECH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horrour and anguiſh.
2. Harſh cry. *Pope.*

SCRE'ECHOWL. *ſ.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, miſery, or death. *Drayton.*

SCREEN. *ſ.* [*eſcran,* French.]

1. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing uſed to exclude cold or light.
3. A riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.*
2. To ſift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *ſ.* [*ſcroeve,* Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed ſpiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former cut convex, and the latter channelled ſo as to receive the other. *Quincy.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a ſcrew. *Philips.*
2. To faſten with a ſcrew. *Moxon.*
3. To deform by contortions. *Cowley.*
4. To force; to bring by violence. *Howel.*
5. To ſqueeze; to preſs.
6. To oppreſs by extortion. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree. ſ.* [*iſora*, Latin.] A plant of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

To **SCRI'BBLE.** *v. a.* [*ſcribillo*, Latin.]
1. To fill with artleſs, or worthleſs writing. *Milton.*
2. To write without uſe or elegance.

To **SCRI'BBLE.** *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Bentley. Pope.*

SCRI'BBLE. *ſ.* Worthleſs writing. *Boyle.*

SCRI'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſcribble.*] A petty author; a writer without worth. *Granville.*

SCRIBE. *ſ.* [*ſcriba*, Latin.]
1. A writer. *Grew.*
2. A public notary. *Ainſworth.*

SCRI'MER. *ſ.* [*eſcrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator. *Sh.*

SCRINE. *ſ.* [*ſcrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curioſities are depoſited. *Spenſer.*

SCRIP. *ſ.* [*ſkrappa*, Iſlandick.]
1. A ſmall bag; a ſatchel. *Milton.*
2. A ſchedule; a ſmall writing. *Shakſpeare.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſcrip.*] That which is contained in a ſcrip.

SCRI'PTORY. *a.* [*ſcriptorius*, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered.

SCRI'PTURAL. *a.* [from *ſcripture.*] Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE. *ſ.* [*ſcriptura*, Latin.]
1. Writing. *Raleigh.*
2. Sacred writing; the Bible. *South.*

SCRI'VENER. *ſ.* [*ſcravano*, Italian.]
1. One who draws contracts. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt. *Dryden.*

SCRO'FULA. *ſ.* [from *ſcroſa*, Latin.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the kingſevil. *Wiſeman.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *a.* [from *ſcrofula.*] Diſeaſed with the ſcroſula. *Arbuthnot.*

SCROLL. *ſ.* A writing wrapped up. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *ſ.* A mean fellow; a raſcal; a wretch. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SCRUB.** *v. a.* [*ſcrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *ſ.* [from the noun.]
1. A mean fellow, either as he is ſuppoſed to ſcrub himſelf for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of ſcouring away dirt.
2. Any thing mean or deſpicable. *Swift.*
3. A worn-out broom. *Ainſworth.*

SCRU'BBED. } *a.* [*ſcrubet*, Daniſh.] Mean;
SCRU'BBY. } vile; worthleſs; dirty. *Shak.*

SCRUFF. *ſ.* The ſame I ſuppoſe, with *ſcurf.*

SCRU'PLE. *ſ.* [*ſcrupule*, Fr. *ſcrupulus*, Lat.]
1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity about matters of duty. *Locke.*
2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. *Bacon.*
3. Proverbially, any ſmall quantity. *Shak.*

To **SCRU'PLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to heſitate. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLER. *ſ.* [from *ſcruple.*] A doubter; one who has ſcruples. *Graunt.*

SCRUPULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous.*]
1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulneſs. *South.*
2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderneſs of conſcience. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS. *a.* [*ſcrupuloſus*, Latin.]
1. Nicely doubtful; hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience. *Locke.*
2. Given to objections; captious. *Shakſp.*
3. Nice; doubtful. *Bacon.*
4. Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſcrupulous.*] Carefully; nicely; anxiouſly. *Taylor.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous.*] The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE. *a.* [from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Diſcoverable by inquiry. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſcrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry.

SCRUTA'TOR. *ſ.* [*ſcrutateur*, Fr. from *ſcruter*, Lat.] Inquirer; ſearcher; examiner. *Ayl.*

SCRUTINE'ER. *ſ.* [*ſcrutator*, Lat.] A ſearcher; an examiner.

To **SCRU'TINIZE.** } *v. a.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] To
To **SCRU'TINY.** } ſearch; to examine. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINOUS. *a.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *ſ.* [*ſcrutinium*, Lat.] Inquiry; ſearch; examination with nicety. *Taylor.*

SCRUTOI'RE. *ſ.* [for *ſcritoire*, or *eſcritoire.*] A caſe of drawers for writings. *Prior.*

To **SCRUSE.** *v. a.* To ſqueeze; to compreſs. *Spenſer.*

To **SCUD.** *v. n.* [*ſkutta*, Swediſh.] To fly; to run away with precipitation. *Swift.*

To **SCU'DDLE.** *v. n.* [from *ſcud.*] To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation.

SCU'FFLE. *ſ.* A confuſed quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Decay of Piety.*

To **SCU'FFLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly. *Drayton.*

To **SCULK.** *v. n.* [*ſkulke*, Daniſh.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie cloſe. *Prior.*

SCU'LKER. *ſ.* [from *ſculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL. *ſ.* [*ſkola*, Iſlandick.]
1. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp.*
2. A ſmall boat; a cockboat.
3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*
4. A ſhoal of fiſh. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP *ſ.* [*ſcull* and *cap.*]
1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *ſ.*
1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*
2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *ſkiala*, a veſſel, Iſlandick.] The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept. *Peacham.*

SCU'LLION. *ſ.* [from *eſcuelle*, Fr. a diſh.]

The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and diſhes in the kitchen. *Shak.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*ſculpo*, Latin.] To carve; to engrave: not in uſe. *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE. *a.* [*ſculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR. *ſ.* [*ſculptor*, Lat.] A carver; one who cuts wood or ſtone into images. *Add.*

SCU'LPTURE. *ſ.* [*ſculptura*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone, into images. *Pope.*
2. Carved work. *Dryden.*
3. The art of engraving on copper.

To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave. *Pope.*

SCUM. *ſ.* [*eſcume*, French; *ſchuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which riſes to the top of any liquor. *Bacon.*
2. The droſs; the refuſe; the recrement; that part which is thrown away. *Addiſon.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the ſcum; to ſkim. *Lee.*

SCU'MMER. *ſ.* [*eſcumoir*, Fr.] A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed; a ſkimmer.

SCU'PPER *Holes.* *ſ.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea.

SCURF. *ſ.* [ſcuꝛꝛ, Saxon; *ſkurff*, Daniſh.]

1. A kind of dry miliary ſcab. *Swift.*
2. A ſoil or ſtain adherent. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing ſticking on the ſurface. *Add.*

SCU'RFINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcurf.*] The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *a* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; groſsly opprobrious; lewdly jocoſe. *Ben Jonſ.*

SCURRI'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] Grotneſs of reproach; lewdneſs of jocularity; mean buffoonery. *Shakſpeare.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *a.* [*ſcurrilis*, Lat.] Groſsly opprobrious; uſing ſuch language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low. *Hooker.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *ad.* With groſs reproach; with low buffoonery. *Tillotſon.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcurrilous.*] Scurrility; baſeneſs of manners.

SCU'RVILY. *ad.* [from *ſcurvy.*] Vilely; baſely; coarſely. *South.*

SCU'RVY. *ſ.* [from *ſcurf.*] A diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among thoſe ſuch as inhabit marſhy, fat, low, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnated water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *a.* [from *ſcurf*, *ſcurfy*, *ſcurvy.*]

1. Scabbed; covered with ſcabs; diſeaſed with the ſcurvy. *Leviticus.*
2. Vile; bad; ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible; offenſive. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *ſ.* [*ſcurvy* and *graſs.*] The plant ſpoonwort. *Miller.*

'SCUSES, for *excuſes.* *Shakſpeare.*

SCUT. *ſ.* [*ſkott*, Iſlandick.] The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *ſ.* [*ſcuccione*, Ital.] The ſhield repreſented in heraldry. *Sidney.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *a.* [*ſcutella*, Latin.] Divided into ſmall ſurfaces. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *a.* [*ſcutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a ſhield

SCU'TTLE. *ſ.* [*ſcutella*, Latin.]

1. A wide ſhallow baſket, ſo named from a diſh or platter which it reſembles in form. *Hakewill.*
2. A ſmall grate. *Mortimer.*
3. [from *ſcud.*] A quick pace; a ſhort run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE *v. n.* [from *ſcud* or *ſcuttle.*] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*ſdegnare*, Italian.] To diſdain. *Milton.*

SDEI'GNFUL. *a.* Diſdainful. *Spenſer.*

SEA. *ſ.* [ſæ, Saxon; *ſee*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water, oppoſed to the land. *Milton.*
2. A collection of water; a lake. *Matthew.*
3. Proverbially for any large quantity. *K. Ch.*
4. Any thing rough and tempeſtuous. *Milt.*
5. *Half* SEAS *over.* Half drunk. *Spectator.*

SEA is often uſed in compoſition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABAR. *ſ.* [*birundo piſcis*, Lat.] The ſea ſwallow.

SE'ABEAT. *a.* [*ſea* and *beat.*] Daſhed by the waves of the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'ABOAT. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *boat.*] Veſſel capable to bear the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ABORN. *a.* [*ſea* and *born.*] Born of the ſea; produced by the ſea. *Waller.*

SE'ABOY. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on ſhipboard. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'ABREACH. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks. *L'Eſtrange.*

SE'ABREEZE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the ſea. *Mortimer.*

SE'ABUILT. *a.* [*ſea* and *built.*] Built for the ſea. *Dryden.*

SE'ACALF. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *calf*; *phoca.*] The *ſeacalf*, or ſeal, is ſo called from the noiſe he makes like a calf; his head comparatively not big, ſhaped rather like an otter's, and muſtaches like thoſe of a cat; his body long, and all over hairy; his forefeet with fingers clawed but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for ſwimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives ſuck. *Grew.*

SE'ACAP. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on ſhipboard. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'ACHART. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coaſts are delineated.

SE'ACOAL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *coal.*] Coal ſo called, becauſe brought to *London* by ſea. *Bacon.*

SE'ACOAST. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *coaſt.*] Shore; edge of the ſea. *Mortimer.*

SE'ACOMPASS. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *compaſs.*] The card and needle of mariners. *Camden.*

SE'ACOW. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *cow.*] The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to ſeven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are ſmall, its hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tuſks.

ſtanding out. It has two fins, which ſtand forward on the breaſt like hands. The female has two round breaſts placed between the pectoral fins. The ſkin is very thick and hard, and not ſcaly, but hairy. *Hill.*

SE'ADOG. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the ſhark. *Roſcommon.*

SEAFA'RER. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] A traveller by ſea; a mariner. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *a.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] Travelling by ſea. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'AFENNEL. *ſ.* The ſame with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *fight.*] Battle of ſhips; battle on the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFOWL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *fowl.*] A bird that lives at ſea. *Broome.*

SE'AGIRT. *a.* [*ſea* and *girt.*] Girded or encircled by the ſea. *Milton.*

SE'AGREEN. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *green.*] Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea; cerulean. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *ſ.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *gull.*] A waterfowl. *Bacon.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *ſ.* [*echinus.*] A kind of ſea ſhellfiſh. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *ſ.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.

SE'AHOLM. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *holm.*]

1. A ſmall uninhabited iſland.
2. Seaholly. A kind of ſea weed. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *horſe.*]

1. A fiſh of a very ſingular form, about five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part. *Hill.*
2. The morſe, or waltron. *Woodward.*
3. By the ſeahorſe *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.

SE'AMAID. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *maid.*] Mermaid. *Sh.*

SE'AMAN. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *man.*]

1. A ſailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Dryden.*
2. Merman; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*

SE'AMARK. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *mark.*] Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea. *Bacon.*

SE'AMEW. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'AMONSTER. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *monſter.*] Strange animal of the ſea. *Milton.*

SE'ANYMPH. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *nymph.*] Goddeſs of the ſea. *Brown.*

SE'AONION. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'AOOSE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ooſe.*] The mud in the ſea or ſhore. *Mortimer.*

SE'APIECE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *piece.*] A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea. *Addiſon.*

SE'APOOL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *pool.*] A lake of ſalt water. *Spenſer.*

SE'APORT. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *riſque.*] Hazard at ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SE'AROOM. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *room.*] Open ſea; ſpacious main. *Bacon.*

SE'AROVER. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ASERPENT. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſerpent.*] A water ſerpent; an adder.

SEASE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſervice.*] Naval war. *Swift.*

SE'ASHARK. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhark.*] A ravenous ſea fiſh.

SE'ASHELL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhell.*] Shells found on the ſhore. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASHORE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhore.*] The coaſt of the ſea. *Dryden.*

SE'ASICK. *a.* [*ſea* and *ſick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea. *Knolles.*

SE'ASIDE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſide.*] The edge of the ſea. *Pope.*

SEASU'RGEON. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſurgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard. *Wiſeman.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *a.* [*ſea* and *ſurround.*] Encircled by the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'ATERM. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *term.*] Word of art uſed by the ſeamen. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER *ſ.* [*ſea* and *water.*] The ſalt water of the ſea. *Wiſeman.*

SEAL. *ſ.* [*phoca*; ꝑeol, ꝑele, Saxon; *ſeel*, Daniſh.] The ſeacalf.

SEAL. *ſ.* [ꝑiȝel, Saxon.]

1. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony. *Pope.*
2. The impreſſion made in wax. *Knolles.*
3. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſeal. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal. *Shakſp.*
3. To confirm; to ratify; to ſettle. *Shak.*
4. To ſhut; to cloſe. *Bacon.*
5. To make faſt. *Milton.*
6. To mark with a ſtamp. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a ſeal. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *ſeal.*] One that ſeals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *ſ.* [*ſeal* and *wax.*] Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *ſ.* [ꝑeam, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The future where the two edges of cloth are ſewed together. *Addiſon.*
2. The juncture of planks in a ſhip. *Dryden.*
3. A cicatrix; a ſcar.
4. A meaſure; a veſſel in which things are held; eight buſhels of corn. *Ainſworth.*
5. SEAM *of Glaſs.* A quantity of glaſs weighing 120 pounds.
6. Tallow; greaſe; hog's lard. *Dryden.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by future, or otherwiſe.
2. To mark; to ſcar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*

SEA'MLESS. *a.* [from *ſeam.*] Having no ſeam.

SE'AMRENT. *ſ.* [*ſeam* and *rent.*] A ſeparation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the ſtitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *ſ.* [ꝑeamꝑtne, Saxon.] A woman whoſe trade is to ſew. *Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY. *a.* [from *ſeam.*] Having a ſeam; ſhowing the ſeam. *Shakſpeare.*

SEAN. *ſ.* [ꝑezne, Saxon.] A net; a ſeine.

SEAR. *a.* [ꝑeaꝑian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [ꝑeaꝑian, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize. *Rowe.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift finely. *Boyle.*

SEARCE. *ſ.* A ſieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *ſ.* [from *ſearce.*] He who ſearces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.*
2. To inquire; to ſeek for. *Milton.*
3. To probe as a chirurgeon. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To* SEARCH *out.* To find by ſeeking. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a ſearch; to look for ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make inquiry. *Milton.*
3. To ſeek; to try to find. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place. *Milton.*
2. Examination. *Locke.*
3. Inquiry; act of ſeeking. *Addiſon.*
4. Queſt; purſuit. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *ſ.* [from *ſearch.*]

1. Examiner; trier. *Addiſon.*
2. Seeker; inquirer. *Prior.*
3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death. *Graunt.*

SE'ARCLOTH. *ſ.* [ɹeɒclaꝺ, Saxon.] A plaſter; a large plaſter. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASON. *ſ.* [*ſaiſon*, French.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, ſpring, ſummer, autumn, winter. *Addiſon.*
2. A time, as diſtinguiſhed from others. *Sh.*
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence. *Philips.*
4. A time not very long. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [from the verb.] That which gives a high reliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*aſſaiſſonner*, French.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh. *Brown.*
2. To give a reliſh to. *Tillotſon.*
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*
5. To fit for any uſe by time or habit; to mature. *Addiſon.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpoſe. *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE. *a.* [*ſaiſon*, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeaſonable.*] Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time. *Addiſon.*

SE'ASONABLY. *ad.* [from *ſeaſonable.*] Properly, with reſpect to time. *Sprat.*

SE'ASONER. *ſ.* [from *to ſeaſon.*] He who ſeaſons or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *ſ.* [from *ſeaſon.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAT. *ſ.* [*ſett*, old German.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit. *Dryden.*
2. Chair of ſtate; throne; poſt of authority; tribunal. *Hakewill.*
3. Manſion; reſidence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh.*
4. Situation; ſite. *Raleigh.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction. *Milton.*
3. To fix in any particular place or ſituation; to ſettle. *Raleigh.*
4. To fix; to place firm. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *ad.* [*ſea* and ɒeaꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Toward the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'CANT. *ſ.* [*ſecans*, Latin; *ſecante*, French.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it.

To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*ſecedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECE'DER. *ſ.* [from *ſecede.*] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*ſecerno*, Lat.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body. *Bacon.*

SECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing. *Brown.*
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *ſ.* [*ſeculum*, Latin.] A century: not in uſe. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to ſhut up apart; to exclude. *Ray.*

SE'COND. *a.* [*ſecond*, Fr *ſecundus*, Lat.]

1. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.*
2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour. *Add.*

SE'COND-HAND. *ſ.* Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SECOND-HAND. *a.* Not original; not primary. *Swift.*

At SECOND-HAND. *ad.* In imitation; in the ſecond place of order; by tranſmiſſion; not primarily; not originally. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. *Drayton.*
2. One who ſupports or maintains; a ſupporter; a maintainer. *Wotton.*
3. *A* SECOND *Minute*, the ſecond diviſion of an hour by ſixty; the ſixtieth part of a minute. *Wilkins.*

To SE'COND. *v. a.* [*ſeconder*, French; *ſecundo*, Latin.

1. To ſupport; to forward; to aſſiſt; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Sw.*
2. To follow in the next place. *Raleigh.*

SE'COND *Sight. ſ.* The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders. *Addiſon.*

SE'COND *ſighted. a.* [from *ſecond ſight.*] Having the ſecond ſight. *Addiſon.*

SE'CONDARILY. *ad.* [from *ſecondary*.] In the ſecond degree; in the ſecond order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſecondary*.] The ſtate of being ſecondary. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY. *a.* [*ſecundarius*, Latin.]

1. Not primary; not of the firſt intention. *Bacon.*
2. Succeeding to the firſt; ſubordinate *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Not of the firſt order or rate. *Bentley.*
4. Acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation. *Prior.*
5. A *ſecondary* fever is that which ariſes after a criſis, or the diſcharge of ſome morbid matter, as after the declenſion of the ſmallpox or meaſles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *ad.* [from *ſecond*.] In the ſecond place. *Swift.*

SE'COND-RATE. *ſ.* [*ſecond* and *rate*.]

1. The ſecond order in dignity or value. *Addiſon.*
2. [It is ſometimes uſed adjectively.] Of the ſecond order. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY *ſ.* [from *ſecret*.]

1. Privacy; ſtate of being hidden. *Shak.*
2. Solitude; retirement. *South.*
3. Forbearance of diſcovery. *Hooker.*
4. Fidelity to a ſecret; taciturnity inviolate; cloſe ſilence. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'CRET. *a.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretus*, Lat.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Retired; private; unſeen. *Milton.*
3. Faithful to a ſecret intruſted. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Private; affording privacy. *Milton.*
5. Occult; not apparent. *Milton.*
6. Privy; obſcene.

SE'CRET. *ſ.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretum*, Lat.]

1. Something ſtudiouſly hidden. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A thing unknown; ſomething not yet diſcovered. *Milton.*
3. Privacy; ſecrecy; inviſible or undiſcovered ſtate. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *ſ.* [*ſecretarie*, French; from *ſecretary*.] The office of a ſecretary.

SE'CRETARY. *ſ.* [*ſecretarius*, low Latin.] One intruſted with the management of buſineſs; one who writes for another. *Clarend.*

To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [*ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aſide; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To ſecern; to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. That agency in the animal economy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid ſecreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal ſecretion. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETIST. *ſ.* [from *ſecret*.] A dealer in ſecrets. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *ad.* [from *ſecret*.]

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly. *Addiſon.*
2. Latently; ſo as not to be obvious; not apparently. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſecret*.]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a ſecret. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *a.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] Performing the office of ſecretion. *Ray.*

SECT. *ſ.* [*ſecte*, Fr. *ſecta*, Lat.] A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome ſettled tenets. *Dryden.*

SE'CTARISM. *ſ.* [from *ſect*.] Diſpoſition to petty ſects, in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed. *K. Charles*

SE'CTARY. *ſ.* [*ſectaire*, French.]

1. One who divides from publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular whims. *Bacon.*
2. A follower; a pupil. *Spenſer.*

SECTA'TOR. *ſ.* [*ſectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a diſciple. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſection*, Fr. *ſectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton.*
2. A part divided from the reſt.
3. A ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book. *Boyle.*

SE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*ſecteur*, French.] In geometry, an inſtrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and ſometimes a piece to turn out to make a true ſquare, with lines of ſines, tangents, ſecants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR. *a.* [*ſecularis*, Lat. *ſeculier*, Fr.]

1. Not ſpiritual; relating to affairs of the preſent world; not holy; worldly. *Hooker.*
2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monaſtick rules. *Temple.*
3. [*ſeculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *ſecle* or century. *Addiſon.*

SECULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ſecular*.] Worldlineſs; attention to things of the preſent life. *Burnet.*

To SE'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſeculariſer*, Fr.]

1. To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe.
2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *ſecular*.] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſecular*.] Worldlineſs.

SE'CUNDINE. *ſ.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth. *Cowley.*

SECU'RE. *a.* [*ſecurus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; eaſy; aſſured. *Milton.*
2. Confident; not diſtruſtful. *Dryden.*
3. Sure; not doubting. *Atterbury.*
4. Careleſs; wanting caution. *Judges.*
5. Free from danger; ſafe. *Milton.*

To SECU'RE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to aſcertain. *Dryden.*
2. To protect; to make ſafe. *Watts.*
3. To inſure.

SECU'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſecure.*]
1. Without fear; careleſly. *Atterbury.*
2. Without danger; ſafely. *Dryden.*

SECU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſecure.*] The cauſe of ſafety; protection; defence. *Brown.*

SECU'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſecuritas*, Latin.]
1. Careleſneſs; freedom from fear. *Hayw.*
2. Vitious carleſneſs; confidence; want of vigilance. *Davies.*
3. Protection; defence. *Tillotſon.*
4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Safety; certainty. *Swift.*

SEDA'N. *ſ.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. *Arbuthnot.*

SEDA'TE. *a.* [*ſedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; ſtill; unruffled; undiſturbed; ſerene. *Watts.*

SEDA'TELY. *ad.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmly; without diſturbance. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmneſs; tranquillity; ſerenity; freedom from diſturbance. *Addiſon.*

SE'DENTARINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſedentary.*] The ſtate of being ſedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *a.* [*ſedentaire*, French; *ſedentarius*, Latin.]
1. Paſſed in ſitting ſtill; wanting motion or action. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Torpid; inactive; ſluggiſh; motionleſs. *Milton.*

SEDGE. *ſ.* [ſæcg, Saxon.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Sandys.*

SE'DGY. *a.* [from *ſedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*ſediment*, Fr.] That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom. *Woodward.*

SEDI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſeditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an inſurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. *Shakſpeare.*

SEDI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſeditioſus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſeditious.*] Tumultuouſly; with factious turbulence.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeditious.*] Turbulence; diſpoſition to ſedition.

To SEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſeduco*, Lat.] To draw aſide from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to miſlead; to deceive. *Shak.*

SEDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] Practice of ſeduction; art or means uſed in order to ſeduce. *Pope.*

SEDU'CER. *ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] One who draws aſide from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shakſpeare.*

SEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *ſeduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aſide. *Brown.*

SEDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſeductus*, Lat.] The act of ſeducing; the act of drawing aſide. *Ham.*

SEDU'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent aſſiduity; laboriouſneſs; induſtry; application; intenſeneſs of endeavour. *South.*

SE'DULOUS. *a.* [*ſedulus*, Lat.] Aſſiduous; induſtrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Sw.*

SE'DULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduouſly; induſtriouſly; laboriouſly; diligently; painfully. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduity; aſſiduouſneſs; induſtry; diligence.

SEE. *ſ.* [*ſedes*, Latin.] The ſeat of epiſcopal power; the dioceſs of a biſhop. *Shakſp.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preterit *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen.* [ſeon, Saxon; *ſien*, Dutch.]
1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke.*
2. To obſerve; to find. *Milton.*
3. To diſcover; to deſcry. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To converſe with. *Locke.*
5. To attend; to remark. *Addiſon.*

To SEE. *v. n.*
1. To have the power of ſight; to have by the eye perception of things diſtant. *Bacon.*
2. To diſcern without deception. *Tillotſon.*
3. To inquire; to diſtinguiſh. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To be attentive. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Shakſpeare.*

SEE. *interjection.* Lo; look; obſerve; behold. *Halifax.*

SEED. *ſ.* [ſæd, Saxon; *ſaed*, Dutch.]
1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *More.*
2. Firſt principle; original. *Hooker.*
3. Principle of production. *Waller.*
4. Progeny; offſpring; deſcendants. *Spenſ.*
5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To grow to perfect maturity, ſo as to ſhed the ſeed. *Swift.*
2. To ſhed the ſeed. *Mortimer.*

SE'EDCAKE. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *cake.*] A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds. *Tuſſer.*

SE'EDLIP. } *ſ.* A veſſel in which the ſower
SE'EDLOP. } carries his ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

SE'EDPEARL *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SE'EDPLOT. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterward tranſplanted. *Clarendon.*

SE'EDTIME. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *time.*] The ſeaſon of ſowing. *Atterbury.*

SE'EDLING. *ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed. *Evelyn.*

SE'EDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] Seedtime; the time of ſowing. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'EDSMAN. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *man.*]
1. The ſower; he that ſcatters the ſeed. *Sh.*
2. One that ſells ſeeds.

SE'EDY. *a.* [from *ſeed.*] Abounding with ſeed.

SEE'ING. *ſ.* [from *ſee.*] Sight; viſion. *Shak.*

SE'EING. } *ad.* [from *ſee.*] Since; ſith;
SE'EING *that.* } it being ſo that. *Milton.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I ſought*; part. paſſ. *ſought.* [ſecan, Saxon; *ſoecken*, Dutch.]
1. To look for; to ſearch for. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain. *Milton.*
3. To go to find. *Dryden.*
4. To purſue by machinations. *Shak.*

To SEEK. *v. n.*
1. To make ſearch; to make inquiry. *Add.*
2. To endeavour. *Milton.*
3. To make purſuit. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To apply to; to uſe ſolicitation. *Deut.*
5. To endeavour after. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. *ad.* At a loſs; without meaſures, knowledge, or experience. *Roſcom.*

SEE'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſeek.*] One that ſeeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.*

SEE'KSORROW. *ſ.* [*ſeek* and *ſorrow.*] One who contrives to give himſelf vexation. *Sid.*

To SEEL. *v. a* [*ſceller*, to ſeal, French.] To cloſe the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time ſeeled. *Bacon.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ꝩ̈llan, Saxon.] To lean on one ſide. *Raleigh.*

SEE'LY. *a.* [from ꝩeel, lucky time, Saxon.]
1. Lucky; happy. *Spenſer.*
2. Silly; fooliſh; ſimple. *Tuſſer.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, French.]
1. To appear; to make a ſhow; to have ſemblance. *Dryden.*
2. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakſpeare*, to be beautiful.
4. *It* SEEMS. There is an appearance though no reality. *Blackmore.*
5. It is ſometimes a ſlight affirmation; *there are*, it ſeems, *many who are not pleaſed. Atter.*
6. It appears to be. *Brown.*

SEE'MER. *ſ.* [from *ſeem.*] One that carries an appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

SEE'MING. *ſ.* [from *ſeem.*]
1. Appearance; ſhow; ſemblance. *Shak.*
2. Fair appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Opinion. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſeeming.*] In appearance; in ſhow; in ſemblance. *Glanv.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeeming.*] Plauſibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeemly.*] Decency; handſomeneſs; comelineſs; grace; beauty. *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *a.* [*ſoommeligt*, Daniſh.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*

SEEN. *a.* [from *ſee.*] Skilled; verſed. *Dryaen.*

SEER. *ſ.* [from *ſee.*]
1. One who ſees. *Addiſon.*
2. A prophet; one who foreſees future events. *Prior.*

SEE'RWOOD. *ſ.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW. *ſ.* [from *ſaw.*] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *ſaw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterit *I ſod* or *ſeethed*; part. paſſ. *ſodden*, [ꝩeoban, Saxon.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenſer.*

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakſpeare.*

SEE'THER. *ſ.* [from *ſeeth.*] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*

SE'GMENT. *ſ.* [*ſegment*, Fr. *ſegmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown.*

SE'GNITY. *ſ.* [from *ſegnis*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; inactivity.

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*ſegrego*, Latin.] To ſet apart; to ſeparate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſegregate.*] Separation from others. *Shakſpeare.*

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *a.* [from *ſeignior.*] Inveſted with large powers; independant. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *ſ.* [from *ſenior*, Latin; *ſeigneur*, French.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *ſ.* [*ſeigneurie*, French; from *ſeignior.*] A lordſhip; a territory. *Spenſer.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *ſ.* [*ſeigneuriage*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke.*

To SEI'GNORISE. *v. a.* [from *ſeignior.*] To lord over. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *ſ.* [ꝩegne, Saxon.] A net uſed in fiſhing. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *ſ* [from *ſeine.*] A fiſher with nets. *Carew.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſer*, French.]
1. To take hold of; to gripe; to graſp. *Milton.*
2. To take poſſeſſion of by force. *Milton.*
3. To take poſſeſſion of; to lay hold on; to invade ſuddenly. *Pope.*
4. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law. *Camden.*
5. To make poſſeſſed. *Addiſon.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the graſp or the power on any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'IZIN. *ſ.* [*ſaiſine*, French.]
1. [In law.] *Seiſin* in fact is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken: *ſeiſin* in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a *ſeiſin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong diſſeized of them. *Cowell.*
2. The act of taking poſſeſſion. *D. of Piety.*
3. The things poſſeſſed. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *ſ.* [from *ſeize.*]
1. The act of ſeizing.
2. The thing ſeized. *Milton.*
3. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion. *Sw.*
4. Gripe; poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
5. Catch. *Watts.*

SE'LCOUTH. *a.* [ꝩelꝺ, rare, Saxon; and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenſer.*

SE'LDOM. *ad.* [ꝩelꝺan, Sax. *ſelden*, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently *South.*

SE'LDOMNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeldom.*] Uncommonneſs; infrequency; rareneſs; rarity.

SE'LDSHOWN. *a.* [*ſeld* and *ſhown.*] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakſpeare.*

To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſelectus*, Lat.] To chooſe in preference to others rejected. *Knolles.*

SELE'CT. *a.* Nicely choſen; choice; culled out on account of ſuperiour excellence. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſelectio*, Lat.] The act of culling or chooſing; choice. *Brown.*

SELE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] The ſtate of being ſelect.

SELE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] He who ſelects.

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *a.* [*ſelenogra-*
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *phique*, French.] Belonging to ſelenography.

SELENO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [σελήνη and γράφω.] A deſcription of the moon. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plural *ſelves.* [ſylf, ſylfa, Saxon; *ſelf*, *ſelve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally; as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf; *the people hiſt* me, *but I clap* myſelf. *Locke.*

3. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive.

4. It is much uſed in compoſition; as *ſelf*-love, *ſelf*-evident, *ſelf*-confiding.

SE'LFHEAL. *ſ.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with *ſanicle.*

SE'LFISH. *a.* [from *ſelf.*] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others. *Addiſon.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love. *Boyle.*

SE'LFISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] With regard only to his own intereſt; without love of others. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *a.* [*ſelf* and *ſame.*] Exactly the ſame. *Milton.*

SE'LION. *ſ.* [*ſelio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainſworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *ſelf.*] *Ben Jonſon.*

SELL. *ſ.* [*ſelle*, French; *ſella*, Latin.] A ſaddle: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ſyllan, Saxon.] To give for a price; to vend. *Swift.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'LLANDER. *ſ.* A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern. *Ainſworth.*

SE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſell.*] The perſon that ſells; vender. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'LVAGE. *ſ.* The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *ſelf.*

SE'MBLABLE. *a.* [*ſemblable*, Fr.] Like; reſembling. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'MBLABLY. *ad.* [from *ſemblable.*] With reſemblance. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'MBLANCE. *ſ.* [*ſemblance*, French.]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance; ſimilitude; repreſentation. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; ſhow; figure. *Fairfax.*

SE'MBLANT. *a.* [*ſemblant*, Fr.] Like; reſembling; having the appearance of any thing: little uſed. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *ſ.* Show; figure; reſemblance; repreſentation: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *a.* [from *ſemblant.*] Suitable; accommodate; fit; reſembling. *Shak.*

To SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, French.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. *Prior.*

SE'MI. ſ. [Latin.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half: as, *ſemicircle*, half a circle.

SEMIA'NNULAR. *a.* [*ſemi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round. *Grew.*

SE'MIBREF. *ſ.* [*ſemibreve*, French.] A note in muſick relating to time. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *ſ.* [*ſemicirculus*, Lat.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *a.* [*ſemi* and *circular.*]
SEMICI'RCULAR. } Half round. *Addiſ.*

SEMICO'LON *ſ.* [*ſemi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to denote a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diameter.*] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts. *More.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diaphaneity.*] Half tranſparency; imperfect tranſparency. *Boyle.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *a.* [*ſemi* and *diaphanous.*] Half tranſparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIDO'UBLE. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *double.*] In the Romiſh breviary, ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *a.* [*ſemi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *a.* [*ſemilunaire*, Fr.]
SEMILU'NARY. } Reſembling in form a half moon. *Grew.*

SEMIME'TAL. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL. *a.* [*ſeminal*, Fr. *ſeminis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to ſeed.

2. Contained in the ſeed; radical. *Swift.*

SEMINA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſemen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of ſeed. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced. *Brown.*

SE'MINARY. *ſ.* [*ſeminaire*, Fr. *ſeminarium*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterward tranſplanted; ſeedplot. *Mort.*

2. The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal ſtate. *Brown.*

4. Principle; cauſality. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding place; place of education, from which ſcholars are tranſplanted into life. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſemino*, Latin.] The act of ſowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *a.* [*ſemen* and *facio*,
SEMINI'FICK. } Latin.] Productive of ſeed. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *ſ.* Propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *a.* [*ſemi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half dark. *Boyle.*

SEMIO'RDINATE. *ſ.* [In conick ſections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and biſected by, the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another. *Harris.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *a.* [*ſemi* and *pedis*, Lat.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID. *a.* [*ſemi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly tranſparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*ſemi* and *perſpicuus*, Lat.] Half tranſparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *ſ.* [In aſtronomy.]
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } An aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *ſ.* [In muſick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another. *Bail.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *a.* [*ſemi* and *ſpherical.*] Belonging to half a ſphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *a.* [*ſemi* and *ſpheroidal.*] Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *tertian.*] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'MITONE. *ſ.* [*ſemiton*, Fr.] In muſick, one of the degrees of conſcinuous intervals of concords.

SEMIVO'WEL. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *vowel.*] A conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound, or does not demand a total occluſion of the mouth. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *ſ.* A plant. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *a.* [*ſempiternus*, Latin.]
1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Hale.*
2. In poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

SEMPITE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*ſempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *ſ.* [ꝛeamerꝛne, Saxon.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *a.* [*ſenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number ſix; containing ſix.

SE'NATE. *ſ.* [*ſenatus*, Lat.] An aſſembly of counſellors; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good. *Denham.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſenate* and *houſe.*] Place of publick council. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'NATOR. *ſ.* [*ſenator*, Latin.] A publick counſellor. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *a.* [*ſenatorius*, Latin.]
SENATO'RIAN. } Belonging to ſenators; befitting ſenators.

To SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſent.* [ꝛendan, Saxon; *ſenden*, Dutch.]
1. To diſpatch from one place to another. *Dryden. Swift.*
2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act. *Milton.*
3. To grant as from a diſtant place. *Geneſis.*
4. To inflict, as from a diſtance. *Deuter.*
5. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Cheyne.*
6. To diffuſe; to propagate. *Pope.*
7. To let fly; to caſt or ſhoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*
1. To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage. *Claren.*
2. To SEND *for.* To require by meſſage to come or cauſe to be brought. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *ſend.*] He that ſends. *Sh.*

SENE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*ſeneſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *ſ.* [*ſeneſchal*, French.] One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts or domeſtic ceremonies. *Milton.*

SE'NGREEN. *ſ.* [*ſedum.*] A plant. *Ainſw.*

SE'NILE. *a.* [*ſenilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age. *Boyle.*

SE'NIOR. *ſ.* [*ſenior*, Latin.]
1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has ſome ſuperiority. *Whitgift.*
2. An aged perſon. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ſenior.*] Elderſhip; priority of birth. *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *ſ.* [*ſena*, Latin.] A phyſical tree. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'NNIGHT. *ſ.* [contracted from *ſevennight.*] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. *Shakſpeare.*

SENO'CULAR. *a.* [*ſeni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having ſix eyes. *Derham.*

SENSA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſenſation*, Fr.] Perception by means of the ſenſes. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *ſ.* [*ſens*, French; *ſenſus*, Latin.]
1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the ſight, touch, hearing, ſmell, taſte. *Davies.*
2. Perception by the ſenſes; ſenſation. *Dry.*
3. Perception of intellect; apprehenſion of mind. *Milton.*
4. Senſibility; quickneſs or keenneſs of perception. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Underſtanding; ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon. *Pope.*
6. Reaſon; reaſonable meaning. *Dryden.*
7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Roſcommon.*
8. Conſciouſneſs; conviction. *Dryden.*
9. Moral perception. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. Meaning; import. *Tillotſon.*

SE'NSED. *part.* Perceived by the ſenſe. *Glan.*

SE'NSEFUL. *a.* [from *ſenſe* and *full.*] Reaſonable; judicious: not uſed. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *ſenſe.*]
1. Wanting ſenſe; wanting life; void of all life or perception. *Locke.*
2. Unfeeling; wanting ſympathy. *Rowe.*
3. Unreaſonable; ſtupid; doltiſh; blockiſh. *Clarendon.*
4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reaſon. *South.*
5. Wanting ſenſibility; wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception. *Peacham.*
6. Wanting knowledge; unconſcious. *South.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *ad.* In a ſenſeleſs manner; ſtupidly; unreaſonably. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *ſ.* Folly; unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity; ſtupidity. *Grew.*

SENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſenſibilité*, French.]
1. Quickneſs of ſenſation.
2. Quickneſs of perception; delicacy. *Add.*

SE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*ſenſible*, French.]
1. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes. *Raleigh.*
2. Perceptible by the ſenſes. *Hooker.*
3. Perceived by the mind. *Temple.*
4. Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having perception by the mind or ſenſes. *Dryden.*
5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being eaſily or ſtrongly affected. *Dryden.*
7. Convinced; perſuaded. *Addiſon.*
8. In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe. *Add.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſenſible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility. *Sharp.*
4. Painful conſciouſneſs. *Hammond.*

SE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *ſenſible.*]
1. Perceptibly to the ſenſes. *Arbuthnot.*
2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes. *Hooker.*
4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. [In low language.] Judiciouſly; reaſonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *a.* [*ſenſitif*, French.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon. *Ham.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant. ſ.* [*mimoſa*, Latin.] A plant. Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſenſitive.*] In a ſenſitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *ſ.* [Latin.]
SE'NSORY. }
1. The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe. *Bacon.*
2. Organ of ſenſation. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *a.* [*ſenſuel*, French.]
1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes. *Pope.*
2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious. *Milt.*

SE'NSUALIST. *ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes; addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures. *Davies.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual.*] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *ad.* [from *ſenſual.*] In a ſenſual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *a.* [from *ſenſe.*] Tender; pathetick; full of paſſion: not in uſe. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend.*

SE'NTENCE. *ſ.* [*ſentence*, French.]
1. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal. *Atterbury.*
2. It is often ſpoken abſolutely of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom. *Milt.*
3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Broome.*
4. A ſhort paragraph; a period in writing. *Daniel.*

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*ſentencier*, French.]
1. To paſs the laſt judgment on any one. *Sh.*
2. To condemn; to doom to puniſhment. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſententious.*] Comprehenſion in a ſentence. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *a.* [*ſentencieux*, French.]
1. Abounding with ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick. *Craſhaw.*
2. Comprifing ſentences. *Grew.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* In ſhort ſentences; with ſtriking brevity. *Bacon.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſententious.*] Pithineſs of ſentence; brevity with ſtrength. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *ſ.* [commonly written *ſentry.*] One who is to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army. *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *a.* [*ſentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception. *Glanville.*

SE'NTIMENT. *ſ.* [*ſentiment*, French.]
1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.*
2. The ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things; a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition. *Dennis.*

SE'NTINEL. *ſ.* [*ſentinelle*, French; from *ſentio*, Latin.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe. *Davies.*

SE'NTRY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſentinel.*]
1. A watch; a ſentinel; one who watches in a garriſon or army. *Dryden.*
2. Guard; watch; the duty of a ſentinel. *Brown.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſeparable.* The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *a.* [*ſeparable*, French; *ſeparabilis*, Latin.]
1. Suſceptive of diſunion; diſcerptible. *Arb.*
2. Poſſible to be disjoined from ſomething. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeparable*] Capableneſs of being ſeparable. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*ſeparo*, Latin; *ſeparer*, French.]
1. To break; to divide into parts.
2. To diſunite; to disjoin. *Milton.*
3. To ſever from the reſt. *Boyle.*
4. To ſet apart; to ſegregate. *Acts.*
5. To withdraw. *Geneſis.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be diſunited. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Divided from the reſt; parted from another. *Burnet.*
2. Disjoined; withdrawn. *Milton.*
3. Secret; ſecluded. *Dryden.*
4. Diſunited from the body; diſengaged from corporal nature. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *ad.* Apart; ſingly; not in union; diſtinctly; particularly. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſeparatio*, Latin; *ſeparation*, French.]
1. The act of ſeparating; diſjunction. *Abb.*
2. The ſtate of being ſeparate; diſunion. *Bacon.*
3. The chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *ſ.* [*ſeparatiſte*, French; from *ſeparate.*] One who divides from the church; a ſchiſmatick; a feceder. *South.*

SEPARA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *a.* [from *ſeparate.*] Uſed in ſeparation. *Cheyne.*

SE'PILIBLE. *a.* [*ſepio*, Latin.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *ſ.* [*ſepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſepono*, Latin.] The act of ſetting apart; ſegregation.

SEPT. *ſ.* [*ſeptum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. *Davies.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*ſeptem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTE'MBER. *ſ.* [Latin.] The ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

SE'PTENARY. *a.* [*ſeptenarius*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſeven. *Watts.*

SE'PTENARY. *ſ.* The number ſeven. *Brown.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *a.* [*ſeptennis*, Latin.]
1. Laſting ſeven years.
2. Happening once in ſeven years. *Howel.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *ſ.* [French; *ſeptentrio*, Latin.] The north. *Shakſpeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *a.* [*ſeptentrionalis*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } Latin; *ſeptentrional*, French.] Northern. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſeptentrional.*] Northerlineſs.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *ad.* [from *ſeptentrional.*] Toward the north; northerly. *Brown.*

To **SEPTE'NTRIONATE.** *v. n.* [from *ſeptentrio*, Latin.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL. *a.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having power to promote or produce putreſaction. *Brown.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*ſeptem* and *lateris*, Latin.] Having ſeven ſides. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *a.* [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*ſeptuageſimus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy. *Brown.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *ſ.* [*ſeptuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *a.* [*ſeptuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *a.* [*ſepulchral*, French; *ſepulchralis*, Latin.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne.*

SE'PULCHRE. *ſ.* [*ſepulcre*, Fr. *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb. *Dryden.*

To **SE'PULCHRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *ſ.* [*ſepulture*, Fr. *ſepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſequacis*, Latin.]
1. Following; attendant. *Dryden.*
2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *ſequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughneſs. *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL. *ſ.* [*ſequelle*, Fr. *ſequela*, Lat.]
1. Concluſion; ſucceeding part. *South.*
2. Conſequence; event. *Milton.*
3. Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs. *Whitgift.*

SE'QUENCE. *ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Latin.]
1. Order of ſucceſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*

SE'QUENT. *a.* [*ſequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; ſucceeding. *Milton.*
2. Conſequential.

SE'QUENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SEQUE'STER.** *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, French; *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]
1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy. *Milton.*
2. To put aſide; to remove. *Bacon.*
3. To withdraw; to ſegregate. *Hooker.*
4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others.
5. To deprive of poſſeſſions. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *a.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*]
1. Subject to privation.
2. Capable of ſeparation. *Boyle.*

To **SEQUE'STRATE.** *v. a.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate. *Arbuthnot.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr.]
1. Separation; retirement. *South.*
2. Diſunion; disjunction. *Boyle.*
3. State of being ſet aſide. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion. *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. [from *ſequeſtrate.*] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions. *Taylor.*

SERA'GLIO. *ſ.* A houſe of women kept for debauchery. *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. *ſ.* [שראף] One of the orders of angels. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *a.* [*ſeraphique*, French;
SERA'PHICK. } from *ſeraph.*]
1. Angelick; angelical. *Taylor.*
2. Pure; refined from ſenſuality. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM. *ſ.* [plural of *ſeraph.*] Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton.*

SERE. *a.* [reapian, Sax. to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. *Milton.*

SERENA'DE. *ſ.* [*ſerenade*, Fr.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE. *a.* [*ſerein*, Fr. *ſerenus*, Lat.]
1. Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope.*
2. Unruffled; undiſturbed; even of temper; ſhowing a calm mind. *Milton.*

SERE'NE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening. *Ben. Jonſon.*

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, Fr. *ſereno*, Lat.]
1. To calm; to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. Improper. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY. *ad.* [from *ſerene.*]
1. Calmly; quietly. *Pope.*
2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*

SERE'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind: not in uſe. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *ſ.* [*ſerenité*, French.]
1. Calmneſs; mild temperature. *Bentley.*
2. Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance. *Temp.*
3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind. *Locke.*

SERGE. *ſ.* [*ſerge*, French.] A kind of woollen cloth. *Hale.*

SE'RGEANT. *ſ.* [*ſergent*, French.]
1. An officer whoſe buſineſs is to execute the commands of magiſtrates. *Acts.*
2. A petty officer in the army. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge. *Bacon.*
4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants; as, *ſergeant chirurgeon.*

SE'RGEANTRY. *ſ.* Grand *ſergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by ſervice, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear; or to blow a horn, when he ſeeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four ſeas, or elſe to do it himſelf. Petit *ſergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly ſome ſmall thing toward his wars; as a ſword, dagger, bow, knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch like. *Cowell.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*] The office of a ſergeant.

SE'RIES. *ſ.* [*ſeries*, Latin.]
1. Sequence; order. *Ward.*
2. Succeſſion; courſe. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *a.* [*ſerius*, Latin.]
1. Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour. *Young.*
2. Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shakſp.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravely; ſolemnly; in earneſt; without levity. *South.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravity; ſolemnity; earneſt attention. *Atterbury.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſermocinatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ſpeeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*ſermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a ſpeechmaker. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *ſ.* [*ſermon*, French; *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*ſermoner*, French.]
1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon. *Spenſer.*
2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to leſſon. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seſeli. ſ.* [*ſilex*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SERO'SITY. *ſ.* [*ſeroſité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *a.* [*ſeroſus*, Latin.]
1. Thin; watery.
2. Adapted to the ſerum. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT. *ſ.* [*ſerpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young; and the *ſnake*, that lays eggs. *Milton.*

SE'RPENTINE. *a.* [*ſerpentinus*, Latin.]
1. Reſembling a ſerpent. *Sidney.*
2. Winding like a ſerpent; anfractuous. *Sandys.*

SE'RPENTINE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPENTINE *Stone. ſ.* There were three ſpecies of this ſtone, all of the marble kind. The ancients tell us, that it was a remedy againſt the poiſon of ſerpents; but is now juſtly rejected. *Hill.*

SE'RPENT's *Tongue. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPET. *ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *ſerpigo*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo. *Wiſeman.*

SERPIGO. [Latin.] A kind of tetter. *Wiſeman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little place: not uſed. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *a.* [*ſerratus*, Lat.] Formed
SE'RRATED. } with jags or indentures like the edge of a ſaw. *Derham.*

SERRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

SE'RRATURE. *ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of ſaws. *Woodward.*

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, Fr.] To preſs cloſe; to drive hard together: not uſed. *Milton.*

SE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*ſervant*, French.]
1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Milton.*
2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſubject: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſervir*, Fr. *ſervio*, Lat.]
1. To work for. *Geneſis.*
2. To attend at command. *Milton.*
3. To obey ſervilely or meanly. *Denham.*
4. To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly. *Dry.*
5. To bring meat as a menial attendant. *Taylor.*
6. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to. *Mil.*
7. To ſupply with any thing. *Ezekiel.*
8. To obey in military actions.
9. To be ſufficient to. *Locke.*

10. To be of uſe to; to aſſiſt. *Taylor.*
11. To help by good offices. *Tate.*
12. To comply with. *Hooker.*
13. To ſatisfy; to content. *South.*
14. To ſtand inſtead of any thing to one. *Pope.*
15. *To* SERVE *himſelf of.* To make uſe of. A mere galliciſm. *Dryden.*
16. To requite: as, *he* ſerved *me ungratefully.*
17. [In divinity.] To worſhip the ſupreme Being. *Milton.*
18. *To* SERVE *a warrant.* To ſeize an offender, and carry to juſtice.
19. *To* SERVE *an office.* To diſcharge any onerous and publick duty.

To SERVE. *v. n.*
1. To be a ſervant, or ſlave. *Geneſis.*
2. To be in ſubjection. *Iſaiah.*
3. To attend; to wait. *Luke.*
4. To act in war. *Knolles.*
5. To produce the end deſired. *Sidney.*
6. To be ſufficient for a purpoſe. *Dryden.*
7. To ſuit; to be convenient. *Dryden.*
8. To conduce; to be of uſe. *Hebrews.*
9. To officiate or miniſter.

SE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*ſervice*, Fr. *ſervitium*, Latin.]
1. Menial office; low buſineſs done at the command of a maſter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Attendance of a ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Place; office of a ſervant. *Temple.*
4. Any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperiour. *Dryden.*
5. Attendance on any ſuperiour. *Bacon.*
6. Profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent. *Shak.*
7. Obedience; ſubmiſſion. *Tillotſon.*
8. Act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends. *Davies.*
9. Actual duty; office. *Rogers.*
10. Employment; buſineſs. *Swift.*
11. Military duty. *Wotton.*
12. A military achievement. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Purpoſe; uſe. *Spelman.*
14. Uſeful office; advantage conferred. *Pope.*
15. Favour. *Shakſpeare.*
16. Public office of devotion. *Hooker.*
17. Courſe; order of diſhes. *Hakewill.*
18. A tree and fruit. [*ſorbus*, Lat.] *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *a.* [*ſerviſſable*, old Fr.]
1. Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.*
2. Uſeful; beneficial. *Atterbury.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſerviceable.*]
1. Officiouſneſs; activity. *Sidney.*
2. Uſefulneſs; beneficialneſs. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE. *a.* [*ſervilis*, Latin.]
1. Slaviſh; dependant; mean. *Milton.*
2. Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*

SE'RVILELY. *ad.* [from *ſervile.*] Meanly; ſlaviſhly. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. } *ſ.* [from *ſervile.*]
SERVI'LITY. }
1. Slaviſhneſs; involuntary obedience. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Meanneſs; dependance; baſeneſs.
3. Submiſſion from fear. *Weſt.*
4. Slavery; the condition of a ſlave. *Shak.*

SE'RVING-MAN. *ſ.* [*ſerve* and *man.*] A menial ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'RVITOR. *ſ.* [*ſerviteur*, French.]
1. Servant; attendant. *Davies.*
2. One of the loweſt order in the univerſity. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE. *ſ.* [*ſervitus*, Latin.]
1. Slavery; ſtate of a ſlave; dependance. *South.*
2. Servants collectively. *Milton.*

SE'RUM. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The thin and watery part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.
2. The part of the blood which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *a.* [*ſeſquialter*, Lat.]
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } In geometry, is a ration, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9.

SE'SQUIPEDAL. } *a.* [*ſeſquipedalis*,
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } Latin.] Containing a foot and a half. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE. *a.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one. *Cheyne.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. *ſ.* [In mathematicks.] Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between 6 and 8.

SESS. *ſ.* [for *aſſeſs*, *ceſs*, or *cenſe*.] Rate; ceſs charged; tax. *Davies.*

SE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſeſſion*, French; *ſeſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſitting. *Brown.*
2. A ſtated aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators. *Milton.*
3. The ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs. *Stilling fleet.*
4. A meeting of juſtices: as, *the* ſeſſions *of the peace.*

SE'STERCE. *ſ.* [*ſeſtertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* halfpenny ſterling. *Addiſon.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterit *I ſet*; part. paſſ. *I am ſet.* [ꝩettan, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dutch.]
1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put. *John.*
2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture. *Hooker.*
3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably. *Garth.*
4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule. *Addiſon.*
5. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Prior.*
6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes. *Donne.*
7. To plant, not ſow. *Bacon.*
8. To interſperſe or variegate with any thing. *Dryden.*
9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate. *Herbert.*
10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts. *Milton.*
11. To predetermine; to ſettle. *Hooker.*
12. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix. *Bacon.*
13. To appoint to an office; to aſſign to a poſt. *Addiſon.*

14. To exhibit; to display. *Bacon.*
15. To propose to choice. *Tillotson.*
16. To value; to estimate; to rate. *Locke.*
17. To stake at play. *Prior.*
18. To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shak.*
19. To fix in metal. *Dryden.*
20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. *Addison.*
21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect. *Psalms.*
22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done. *Dryden.*
23. To fix the eyes. *Jeremiah.*
24. To offer for a price. *Ecclus.*
25. To place in order; to frame. *Knolles.*
26. To station; to place. *Dryden.*
27. To oppose. *Shakspeare.*
28. To bring to a fine edge: as, *to* set *a razor.*
29. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, *a dog* sets *birds.*
30. *To* SET *about.* To apply to. *Locke.*
31. *To* SET *against.* To place in a state of enmity or opposition. *Duppa.*
32. *To* SET *against.* To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Burnet.*
33. *To* SET *apart.* To neglect for a season. *Knolles.*
34. *To* SET *aside.* To omit for the present. *Tillotson.*
35. *To* SET *aside.* To reject. *Woodward.*
36. *To* SET *aside.* To abrogate; to annul. *Addison.*
37. *To* SET *by.* To regard; to esteem. 1 *Sam.*
38. *To* SET *by.* To reject or omit for the present. *Bacon.*
39. *To* SET *down.* To explain, or relate in writing. *Clarendon.*
40. *To* SET *down.* To register or note in any book; to put to writing. *Shakspeare.*
41. *To* SET *down.* To fix on a resolve. *Knolles.*
42. *To* SET *down.* To fix; to establish *Hooker.*
43. *To* SET *forth.* To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shakspeare.*
44. *To* SET *forth.* To raise; to send out on expeditions. *Knolles.*
45. *To* SET *forth.* To display; to explain; to represent. *Dryden.*
46. *To* SET *forth.* To arrange; to place in order. *Shakspeare.*
47. *To* SET *forth.* To show; to exhibit. *Br.*
48. *To* SET *forward.* To advance; to promote. *Job.*
49. *To* SET *in.* To put in a way to begin. *Collier.*
50. *To* SET *off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Walker.*
51. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Clarendon.*
52. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To attack; to assault. *Taylor.*
53. *To* SET *on.* To employ as in a task. *Sb.*
54. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney.*
55. *To* SET *out.* To assign; to allot. *Spenser.*
56. *To* SET *out.* To publish. *Swift.*
57. *To* SET *out.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke.*
58. *To* SET *out.* To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden.*
59. *To* SET *out.* To raise; to equip. *Addison.*
60. *To* SET *out.* To show; to display; to recommend. *Atterbury.*
61. *To* SET *out.* To show; to prove. *Att.*
62. *To* SET *up.* To erect; to establish newly. *Atterbury.*
63. *To* SET *up.* To enable to commence a new business. *Pope.*
64. *To* SET *up.* To build; to erect. *Pope.*
65. *To* SET *up.* To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling.*
66. *To* SET *up.* To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Locke.*
67. *To* SET *up.* To place in view. *Addison.*
68. *To* SET *up.* To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake.*
69. *To* SET *up.* To raise by the voice. *Dry.*
70. *To* SET *up.* To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet.*
71. *To* SET *up.* To raise to a sufficient fortune; to *set up* a trader. *L'Estrange.*

To SET. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Brown.*
2. To be fixed hard. *Bacon.*
3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night. 1 *Kings.*
4. To fit musick to words. *Shakspeare.*
5. To become not fluid; to concrete. *Boyle.*
6. To begin a journey. *Shakspeare.*
7. To put one's self into any state or posture of removal. *Dryden.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not sow.
10. It is commonly used in conversation for *fit.* *Shakspeare.*
11. To apply one's self. *Hammond.*
12. *To* SET *about.* To fall to; to begin. *Cala.*
13. *To* SET *in.* To become settled in a particular state. *Addison.*
14. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterprise. *Locke.*
15. *To* SET *on.* To make an attack. *Shak.*
16. *To* SET *out.* To have beginning. *Brown.*
17. *To* SET *out.* To begin a journey, or course. *Hammond.*
18. *To* SET *out.* To begin the world. *Swift.*
19. *To* SET *to.* To apply himself to. *G. of T.*
20. *To* SET *up.* To begin a trade openly. *Swift.*
21. *To* SET *up.* To begin a scheme of life. *Arbuthnot.*
22. *To* SET *up.* To profess publickly. *Dryd.*

SET. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule. *Rogers.*

SET. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other. *Broome.*

2. Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. The fall of the ſun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A wager at dice. *Dryden.*
5. A game. *Shakſpeare.*

SETA'CEOUS. *a.* [*ſeta*, Latin.] Briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs. *Derham.*

SE'TON. *ſ.* [*ſeton*, French; from *ſeta*, Lat.] A *ſeton* is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

SETTE'E. *ſ.* A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſet*]
1. One who ſets. *Addiſon.*
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen.
3. A man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered. *South.*

SE'TTERWORTH *ſ.* An herb; a ſpecies of hellebore.

SE'TTING *Dog.* *ſ.* [*ſetting* and *dog.*] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman. *Addiſon.*

SE'TTLE. *ſ.* [ꝥetl, Saxon.] A ſeat; a bench; ſomething to ſit on. *Ezekiel.*

To **SE'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance. *Ezekiel.*
2. To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place. *Milton.*
4. To eſtabliſh; to confirm. *Prior.*
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addiſon.*
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.*
7. To fix; not to ſuffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or deſultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.*
8. To make cloſe or compact. *Mortimer.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal ſanctions. *Addiſon.*
10. To fix inſeparably. *Boyle.*
11. To affect, ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom. *Davies.*
12. To compoſe; to put into a ſtate of calmneſs. *Duppa.*

To **SE'TTLE.** *v. n.*
1. To ſubſide; to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there. *Brown.*
2. To loſe motion or fermentation; to depoſit feces at the bottom. *Addiſon.*
3. To fix one's ſelf; to eſtabliſh a reſidence. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To chooſe a method of life; to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed ſo as not to change. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and deſultory for a methodical life.
7. To take any laſting ſtate. *Burnet.*
8. To reſt; to repoſe. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.*
11. To contract. *Mortimer.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſettle.*] The ſtate of being ſettled; confirmed ſtate. *K. Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſettle.*]
1. The act of ſettling; the ſtate of being ſettled.
2. The act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction. *Dryden.*
3. A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift.*
4. Subſidence; dregs. *Mortimer.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE'TWAL. *ſ.* [*valeriana.*] An herb.

SE'VEN. *a.* [ſeoꝩon, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than ſix.

SE'VENFOLD. *a.* [*ſeven* and *fold.*] Repeated ſeven times; having ſeven doubles. *Donne.*

SE'VENFOLD. *ad.* Seven times. *Geneſis.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſeven* and *night.*]
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following. *Sidney.*
2. We uſe ſtill the word *ſevennight* or *ſe'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

SE'VENSCORE. *a.* [*ſeven* and *ſcore.*] Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *a.* [ſeoꝩontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *a* [ſeoꝩonteoꝺa, Saxon.] The ſeventh after the tenth.

SE'VENTH. *a.* [ſeoꝩonꝺa, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth. *Dryden.*
2. Containing one part in ſeven. *Shakſp.*

SE'VENTHLY. *ad.* [from *ſeventh.*] In the ſeventh place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *a.* [from *ſeventy.*] The tenth, ſeven times repeated; the ordinal of ſeventy.

SE'VENTY. *a.* [hanꝺſeoꝩontiȝ, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

To **SE'VER.** *v. a* [*ſevrer*, Fr. *ſeparo*, Lat.]
1. To part by violence from the reſt. *Granv.*
2. To divide; to part; to force aſunder. *Shak.*
3. To ſeparate; to ſegregate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden.*
4. To ſeparate by chymical operation.
5. To divide by diſtinctions. *Bacon.*
6. To disjoin; to diſunite. *Boyle.*
7. To keep diſtinct; to keep apart. *Shakſp.*

To **SE'VER.** *v. n.*
1. To make a ſeparation; to make a partition. *King Charles.*
2. To ſuffer disjunction. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'VERAL. *a.* [from *ſever.*]
1. Different; diſtinct from one another. *Davies.*
2. Divers; many. *Addiſon.*
3. Particular; ſingle. *Dryden.*
4. Diſtinct; appropriate. *Milton.*

SE'VERAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A ſtate of ſeparation, or partition. *Tuſſer.*
2. Each particular ſingly taken. *Hammond.*
3. Any incloſed or ſeparate place. *Hooker.*
4. Incloſed ground. *Bacon.*

SE'VERALLY. *ad.* [from *ſeveral.*] Diſtinctly; particularly; ſeparately. *Newton.*

SE'VERALTY. *ſ.* [from *ſeveral.*] State of ſeparation from the reſt. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE. *ſ.* [from *ſever.*] Separation; partition. *Carew.*

SEVE'RE. *a.* [*ſevere*, Fr. *ſeverus*, Lat.]
1. Sharp; apt to puniſh; cenſorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Taylor.*
2. Rigid; auſtere; moroſe; harſh. *Milton.*
3. Cruel; inexorable. *Wiſdom.*
4. Regulated by rigid rules; ſtrict. *Milton.*
5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; ſober; ſedate. *Waller.*
6. Not lax; not airy; cloſe; ſtrictly methodical; rigidly exact. *More.*
7. Painful; afflictive. *Milton.*
8. Cloſe; conciſe; not luxuriant. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſevere.*]
1. Painfully; afflictively. *Swift.*
2. Ferociouſly; horridly. *Dryden.*
3. Strictly; rigorouſly. *Savage.*

SEVE'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſeveritas*, Latin.]
1. Cruel treatment; ſharpneſs of puniſhment. *Bacon.*
2. Hardneſs; power of diſtreſſing. *Hale.*
3. Strictneſs; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.*
4. Rigour; auſterity; harſhneſs; want of mildneſs; want of indulgence.

SEVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſevoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aſide.

To SEW. for *ſue.* To follow. *Spenſer.*

To SEW. *v. n.* [*ſuo*, Latin.] To join any thing by the uſe of the needle. *Eccles.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. *Mark.*

To SEW *up.* To incloſe in any thing ſewed. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SE'WER. *ſ.* [*aſſeour*, old French.]
1. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt. *Milton.*
2. [from *iſſue*, *iſſuer.*] A paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to *ſhore.* *Bacon.*
3. He that uſes a needle.

SEX. *ſ.* [*ſexe*, French; *ſexus*, Latin.]
1. The property by which any animal is male or female. *Milton.*
2. Womankind, by way of emphaſis. *Dryd.*

SE'XAGENARY. *a.* [*ſexagenarius*, Latin.] Aged ſixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. ſ. [Lat.] The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *ſexageſimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by ſixties.

SEXA'NGLED. } *a.* [from *ſex* and *angulus*,
SEXA'NGULAR. } Latin.] Having ſix corners or angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SEXA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *ſexangular.*] With ſix angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *a.* [*ſex* and *annus*, Lat.] Laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.

SE'XTAIN. *ſ.* [from *ſextans*, *ſex*, Latin.] A ſtanza of ſix lines.

SE'XTANT. *ſ.* [*ſextant*, French.] The ſixth part of a circle.

SE'XTARY. *ſ.* A pint and a half.

SE'XTARY. } *ſ.* The ſame as *ſacriſty.*
SE'XTRY. }

SE'XTILE. *a.* [*ſextilis*, Lat.] Is ſuch a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when at ſixty degrees diſtance or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another. *Milton.*

SE'XTON. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan.*] An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves. *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſexton.*] The office of a ſexton. *Swift.*

SE'XTUPLE. *a.* [*ſextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; ſix times told. *Brown.*

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks.

SHA'BBILY. *ad.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; deſpicably.

SHA'BBINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanneſs; paltrineſs. *Addiſon.*

SHA'BBY. *a.* Mean; paltry. *Swift.*

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [*ſhaecklen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES. *ſ.* wanting the ſingular. [ꝛeacul, Saxon; *ſchaeckles*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for priſoners. *South.*

SHAD. *ſ.* [*clupea.*] A kind of fiſh.

SHADE. *ſ.* [ꝛcaꝺu, Saxon; *ſchade*, Dutch.]
1. The cloud of opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton.*
2. Darkneſs; obſcurity. *Roſcommon.*
3. Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun. *Milton.*
4. An obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood, by which the light is excluded. *Milton.*
5. Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat; umbrage. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Protection; ſhelter.
7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.*
8. A variation of colour; gradation of light. *Locke.*
9. The figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the ſhadow. *Pope.*
10. The ſoul ſeparated from the body; ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch. A ſpirit; a ghoſt; manes. *Tickel.*

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To overſpread with opacity. *Milton.*
2. To cover from the light or heat; to overſpread. *Dryden.*
3. To ſhelter; to hide. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To protect; to cover; to ſcreen. *Milton.*
5. To mark with different gradations of colours. *Milton.*
6. To paint in obſcure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhady.*] The ſtate of being ſhady; umbrageouſneſs.

SHA'DOW. *ſ.* [ꝩeaꝺu, Sax. *ſchaduwe*, Dutch.]
1. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Opacity; darkneſs; ſhade. *Addiſon.*
3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Shak.*
4. Obſcure place. *Dryden.*
5. Dark part of a picture. *Peacham.*
6. Any thing perceptible only to the ſight; a ghoſt; a ſpirit, or ſhade. *Shakſpeare.*
7. An imperfect and faint repreſentation: oppoſed to *ſubſtance*. *Raleigh.*
8. Inſeparable companion. *Milton.*
9. Type; myſtical repreſentation. *Milton.*
10. Protection; ſhelter; favour. *Pſalms.*

To **SHA'DOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with opacity. *Ezekiel.*
2. To cloud; to darken. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*
4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to ſcreen. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To protect; to ſcreen from danger; to ſhroud. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Addiſon.*
7. To paint in obſcure colours. *Dryden.*
8. To repreſent imperfectly. *Milton.*
9. To repreſent typically. *Hooker.*

SHA'DOWY. *a.* [from *ſhadow.*]
1. Full of ſhade; gloomy. *Fenton.*
2. Not brightly luminous. *Milton.*
3. Faintly repreſentative; typical. *Milton.*
4. Unſubſtantial; unreal. *Addiſon.*
5. Dark; opake. *Milton.*

SHA'DY. *a.* [from *ſhade.*]
1. Full of ſhade; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.*
2. Secure from the glare of light, or ſultrineſs of heat. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *ſ.* [ꝩceaꝼt, Saxon.]
1. An arrow; a miſſive weapon. *Waller.*
2. [*ſchaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing ſtraight; the ſpire of a church. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *ſ* [ꝩceaga, Saxon.]
1. Rough woolly hair. *Grew.*
2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *ſ.* A ſea bird. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED. **SHA'GGY.** *a.* [from *ſhag.*]
1. Rugged; hairy. *Dryden.*
2. Rough; rugged. *Milton.*

SHA'GREEN. *ſ.* [*chagrin*, French.] The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To **SHA'GREEN.** *v. a.* [*chagriner*, French.] To irritate; to provoke.

To **SHAIL.** *v. n.* To walk ſidewiſe. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **SHAKE.** *v. a.* preterit *ſhook*; part. paſſ. *ſhaken* or *ſhook.* [ꝩceacan, Sax. *ſchecken*, Dut.]
1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make to totter or tremble. *Roſcom.*
3. To throw down by a violent motion. *Tatler.*
4. To throw away; to drive off. *Shakſp.*
5. To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterb.*
6. To drive from reſolution, to depreſs; to make afraid. *Shakſpeare.*
7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſometimes ſignifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of.* *Shakſpeare.*
8. *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himſelf of; to free from; to diveſt of. *Stilling fleet.*

To **SHAKE.** *v. n.*
1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
2. To totter. *Milton.*
3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body ſtill. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmneſs. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Concuſſion ſuffered. *Herbert.*
2. Impulſe; moving power. *Addiſon.*
3. Vibratory motion. *Addiſon.*
4. Motion given and received. *Addiſon.*

SHA'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſhake.*] The perſon or thing that ſhakes. *Pope.*

SHALE. *ſ.* [corrupted for *ſhell.*] A huſk; the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants. *Shakſpeare.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [ꝩceal, Sax.] It has no tenſes but *ſhall* future, and *ſhould* imperfect.

SHALLO'ON. *ſ.* A ſlight woollen ſtuff. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *ſ.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A ſmall boat. *Raleigh.*

SHA'LLOW. *a.*
1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great diſtance from the ſurface or edge. *Bacon.*
2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; empty; trifling; futile; filly. *Addiſon.*
3. Not deep of ſound. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *ſ.* A ſhelf; a ſand; a flat; a ſhoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Bentley.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *a.* [*ſhallow* and *brain.*] Fooliſh; futile; trifling; empty. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *ad.* [from *ſhallow.*]
1. With no great depth. *Carew.*
2. Simply; fooliſhly. *Shakſpeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhallow.*]
1. Want of depth.
2. Want of thought; want of underſtanding; futility; fillineſs; emptineſs. *Herbert.*

SHALM. ſ. [German.] A kind of muſical pipe. *Knolles.*

SHALT. The ſecond perſon of *ſhall.*

To **SHAM.** *v. n.* [*ſhommi*, Welſh, to cheat.]
1. To trick; to cheat; to fool by a fraud; to delude with falſe pretences. *Prior.*
2. To obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHAM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; deluſion; falſe pretence; impoſture. *Locke.*

SHAM, *a.* Falſe; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *ſ.* The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat; a butchery. *Shakſpeare.*

SHA'MBLING. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith.*

SHAME. *ſ.* [ȝceam, Sax. *ſchaemte*, Dutch.]
1. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt. *Locke.*
2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy. *South.*
3. Reproach; infliction; ſhame. *Eccluſ.*

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame. *Sh.*
2. To diſgrace. *Spenſer.*

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be aſhamed. *Raleigh.*

SHA'MEFACED. *a.* [*ſhame* and *face.*] Modeſt; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance. *Addiſon.*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *ſhamefaced.*] Modeſtly; baſhfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhamefaced.*] Modeſty; baſhfulneſs; timidity. *Dryden.*

SHA'MEFUL. *a.* [*ſhame* and *full.*]
1. Diſgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Milton.*
2. Full of indignity or indecency; raiſing ſhame in another. *Spenſer.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *ad.*
1. Diſgracefully; ignominiouſly; infamouſly; reproachfully. *South.*
2. With indignity; with indecency; ſo as ought to cauſe ſhame. *Spenſer.*

SHA'MELESS. *a.* [from *ſhame.*] Wanting ſhame; wanting modeſty; impudent; frontleſs; immodeſt; audacious. *South.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *ad.* Impudently; audaciouſly; without ſhame. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhameleſs.*] Impudence; want of ſhame; immodeſty.

SHA'MMER. *ſ.* [from *ſham.*] A cheat; an impoſtor.

SHA'MOIS. *ſ.* [*chamois*, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat. *Shakſpeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *ſ.* The Iriſh name for three-leaved graſs. *Spenſer.*

SHANK. *ſ.* [ȝceanca, Sax. *ſchenckel*, Dut.]
1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.
2. The bone of the leg. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The long part of any inſtrument. *Moxon.*

SHA'NKED. *a.* [from *ſhank.*] Having a ſhank.

SHA'NKER. *ſ.* [*chancre*, French.] A venereal excreſcence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preterit *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* and *ſhapen* [ȝcyppan, Saxon; *ſcheppen*, Dutch.]
1. To form; to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions. *Harvey.*
2. To mould; to caſt; to regulate; to adjuſt. *Prior.*
3. To image; to conceive. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To make; to create. *Pſalms.*

SHAPE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Form; external appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Make of the trunk of the body. *Addiſon.*
3. Being, as moulded into form. *Milton.*
4. Idea; pattern. *Milton.*

SHA'PELESS. *a.* [from *ſhape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions. *Donne.*

SHA'PELINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *a.* [from *ſhape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHA'PESMITH. *ſ.* [*ſhape* and *ſmith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form. *Garth.*

SHARD. *ſ.* [*ſchaerde*, Friſick.]
1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel. *Shak.*
2. [*chard.*] A plant. *Dryden*
3. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a frith or ſtrait. *Fairy Queen.*
4. A ſort of fiſh.

SHA'RDBORN. *a.* [*ſhard* and *born.*] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots. *Shak.*

SHA'RDED. *a.* [from *ſhard.*] Inhabiting ſhards. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* [ȝceapan, ȝcyppan, Saxon.]
1. To divide; to part among many. *Swift.*
2. To partake with others. *Spenſer.*
3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer. *Dryden.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend. *Dryden.*

SHARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Part; allotment; dividend. *Temple.*
2. A part of the whole. *Brown.*
3. [ȝceap, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground. *Dryden.*

SHA'REBONE. *ſ.* [*ſhare* and *bone.*] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſhare.*]
1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel.*

SHARK. *ſ.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]
1. A voracious ſea fiſh. *Thomſon.*
2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks. *South.*
3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or ſlily. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHARK. *v. n.*
1. To play the petty thief. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To cheat; to trick. *South.*

SHARP. *a.* [ȝceapp, Saxon; *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]
1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt. *Moxon.*
2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe. *More.*
3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney.*
4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing. *Davies.*
5. Sour without aſtringency; ſour, but not auſtere; acid. *Dryden.*
6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat. *Bacon.*
7. Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick. *South.*
8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt. *Sh.*
10. Painful; afflictive. *Tillotſon.*
11. Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Dryden.*
12. Attentive; vigilant. *Swift.*
13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ray.*

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute. *Digby.*
15. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon.*
16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*

SHARP. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A ſharp or acute ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A pointed weapon; ſmall ſword; rapier.

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun] To make keen. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* To play thieviſh tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp.*]
1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *Add.*
2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Aſcham.*
3. To make quicker of ſenſe. *Milton.*
4. To make eager or hungry. *Tillotſon.*
5. To make fierce or angry. *Job.*
6. To make biting, ſarcaſtick, or ſevere. *Smith.*
7. To make leſs flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.*
8. To make ſour.

SHA'RPER. *ſ.* [from *ſharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a raſcal. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY. *ad.* [from *ſharp.*]
1. With keenneſs; with good edge or point.
2. Severely; rigorouſly; roughly. *Spenſer.*
3. Keenly; acutely; vigorouſly. *Ben Jonſ.*
4. Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward.*
5. With quickneſs. *Bacon.*
6. Judiciouſly; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſharp.*]
1. Keenneſs of edge or point. *Dryden.*
2. Not obtuſeneſs. *Wotton.*
3. Sourneſs without auſtereneſs. *Watts.*
4. Severity of language; ſatirical ſarcaſm. *Sprat.*
5. Painfulneſs; afflictiveneſs. *South.*
6. Intellectual acuteneſs; ingenuity; wit. *Addiſon.*
7. Quickneſs of ſenſes. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. *a.* [*ſharp* and *ſet.*]
1. Hungry; ravenous. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. *Sidney.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *a.* [*ſharp* and *ſight.*] Having quick ſight. *Davies. Clarendon.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *a.* [*ſharp* and *viſage.*] Having a ſharp countenance. *Hale.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*ſchetteren*, Dutch.]
1. To break at once into many pieces; to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts. *Boyle.*
2. To diſſipate; to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *a.* [from *ſhatter*,
SHA'TTERPATED. } *brain*, and *pate.*] Inattentive; not conſiſtent.

SHA'TTERY. *a.* [from *ſhatter.*] Diſunited; not compact; eaſily falling into many parts; looſe of texture. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* pret. *ſhaved*; part. *ſhaved* or *ſhaven.* [ſceapan, Sax. *ſchaeven*, Dutch.]
1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles.*
2. To pare cloſe to the ſurface. *Milton.*
3. To ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching. *Milton.*
4. To cut in thin ſlices. *Bacon.*
5. To ſtrip; to oppreſs by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VELING. *ſ.* [from *ſhave.*] A man ſhaved; a friar, or religious. *Spenſer.*

SHA'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſhave.*]
1. A man that practiſes the art of ſhaving.
2. A man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt. *Swift.*
3. A robber; a plunderer. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *ſ.* [from *ſhave.*] A thin ſlice pared off from any body. *Mortimer.*

SHAW. *ſ.* [ſcua, Saxon; *ſchawe*, Dutch.] A thicket; a ſmall wood.

SHA'WFOWL. *ſ.* [*ſhaw* and *fowl.*] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

SHAWM. *ſ.* [from *ſchwame*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet. *Pſalms.*

SHE, *pronoun.* In oblique caſes *her.* [*ſi*, Gothick; ſeo, Saxon; *ſche*, old Engliſh.]
1. The female pronoun demonſtrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Don.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The female, not the male. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *ſ.* *ſheaves*, plural. [ſceaf, Saxon; *ſchoef*, Dutch.]
1. A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.*
2. Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To ſhell. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHEAR. *v. a.* pret. *ſhore* or *ſheared*; part. paſſ. *ſhorn.* [ſceapan, ſcypen, Sax. It is frequently written *ſheer*, but improperly.]
1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon.*
2. To cut by interception. *Grew.*

To SHEAR. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To make an indirect courſe.

SHEAR. } *ſ.* [from the verb.]
SHEARS. }
1. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The denomination of the age of ſheep. *Mortimer.*
3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *ſhears.*
4. Wings, in *Spenſer.*

SHEARD. *ſ.* [ſceapd, Saxon.] A fragment. Now commonly written *ſhard.* *Iſaiah.*

SHEA'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſhear.*] One that clips with ſhears; particularly one that fleeces ſheep. *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *ſ.* [*ſhear* and *man.*] He that ſhears. *Shakſpeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *ſ.* A fowl. *Ainſworth.*

SHEATH. *ſ.* [ſcæðe, Sax.] The caſe of any thing; the ſcabbard of a weapon. *Addiſon.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE. }

1. To encloſe in a ſheath or ſcabbard; to encloſe in any caſe. *Boyle.*
2. [In philoſophy.] To obtund any acrid particles. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To fit with a ſheath. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED. *a.* [*ſheath* and *wing.*] Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *a.* [from *ſheath.*] Forming a ſheath. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *ſ.* Gilded leather. *Spenſer.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ſceðan, Saxon.]
1. To effuſe; to pour out; to ſpill. *Davies.*
2. To ſcatter; to let fall. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortim.*

SHED. *ſ.*
1. A ſlight temporary covering. *Sandys.*
2. In compoſition, effuſion; as, blood-*ſhed.*

SHE'DDER. *ſ.* [from *ſhed.*] A ſpiller; one who ſheds. *Ezekiel.*

SHEEN. } *a.* Bright; glittering; ſhowy:
SHEE'NY. } not in uſe. *Fairfax.*

SHEEN. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Brightneſs; ſplendour: not uſed. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *ſ.* plural likewiſe *ſheep.* [ſceap, Sax. plural ſceep; *ſchaep*, Dutch.]
1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its uſefulneſs and innocence. *Locke.*
2. A fooliſh ſilly fellow. *Ainſworth.*

To SHEE'PBITE. *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite.*] To uſe petty theſts. *Shakſpeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *ſ.* [from *ſheepbite.*] A petty thief. *Tuſſer.*

SHEE'PCOT. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little encloſure for ſheep. *Milton.*

SHEE'PFOLD. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where ſheep are encloſed. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook faſtened to a pole, by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *a.* [from *ſheep.*] Baſhful; overmodeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *ſ.* Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] A feeder of ſheep. *Bacon.*

SHEEP'S EYE. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes. *Dryden.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *ſheer.*] The time of ſheering ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn. *South.*

SHEE'PWALK. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep. *Milton.*

SHEER. *a.* [ſcýn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* See SHEAR. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off. v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

SHEERS. *ſ.* See SHEARS.

SHEET. *ſ.* [ſceat, Saxon.]
1. A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts.*
2. The linen of a bed. *Dryden.*
3. [*ecboten*, Dutch.] *Sheets* in a ſhip are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails to hale or round off the clew of the ſails; but in topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard-arms.
4. As much paper as is made in any one body. *Newton.*
5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book.
6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*
7. *Sheets*, in the plural, is taken for a book. *Waterland.*

SHEET-ANCHOR. *ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip, is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when an extraordinary ſtiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with ſheets.
2. To enfold in a ſheet.
3. To cover as with a ſheet. *Shakſpeare.*

SHE'KEL. *ſ.* [שקל] An ancient Jewiſh coin equal to four Attick drams, in value about 2s. 6d. ſterling. *Cowley.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *ſ.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE. *ſ.* A bird that preys upon fiſhes.

SHELF. *ſ.* [ſcýlf, Saxon; *ſcelf*, Dutch.]
1. A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it. *Swift.*
2. A ſand bank in the ſea; a rock under ſhallow water. *Boyle.*
3. The plural is analogically *ſhelves*; *Dryden* has *ſhelfs*, probably by negligence.

SHE'LFY. *a.* [from *ſhelf.*] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous ſhallows. *Dryden.*

SHELL. *ſ.* [ſcýll, ſceall, Saxon; *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Dutch.]
1. The hard covering of any thing; the external cruſt. *Locke.*
2. The covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The covering of kernels. *Donne.*
5. The covering of an egg. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The outer part of a houſe. *Addiſon.*
7. It is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry. *Dryden.*
8. The ſuperficial part. *Ayliffe.*

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell; to ſtrip of the ſhell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*
1. To fall off as broken ſhells. *Wiſeman.*
2. To caſt the ſhell.

SHE'LLDUCK. *ſ.* A kind of wild duck. *Mor.*

SHE'LLFISH. *ſ.* [*ſhell* and *fiſh.*] Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering; either teſtaceous, as oyſters; or cruſtaceous, as lobſters. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY. *a.* [from *ſhell.*]
1. Abounding with ſhells. *Prior.*
2. Conſiſting of ſhells. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER. *ſ.* [ſcyld, a ſhield, Saxon.]
1. A cover from any external injury or violence. *Dryden.*
2. A protector; a defender; one that gives ſecurity. *Pſalms.*
3. The ſtate of being covered; protection; ſecurity. *Denham.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover from external violence. *Milton.*
2. To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.*
3. To betake to cover. *Atterbury.*
4. To cover from notice. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*
1. To take ſhelter. *Milton.*
2. To give ſhelter. *Thomſon.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *a.* [from *ſhelter.*] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*

SHE'LVING. *a.* [from *ſhelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakſpeare.*

SHE'LVY. *a.* [from *ſhelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſhent*, [ſcendan, Saxon; *ſchenden*, Dutch.]
1. To ruin; to ſpoil; to miſchief. *Dryden.*
2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To overpower; to cruſh. *Spenſer.*

SHE'PHERD. *ſ.* [ſceap, ſheep, and hyno, a keeper, Saxon; ſceapahyno.]
1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture. *Sh.*
2. A ſwain; a rural lover. *Raleigh.*
3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhepherd.*] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs. *Dryden.*

SHE'PHERDS *Needle. ſ.* [*ſcandix*, Latin.] Venus' comb. An herb.

SHE'PHERDS *Purſe*, or *Pouch. ſ.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

SHE'PHERDS *Rod. ſ.* Teaſel. A plant.

SHE'PHERDDISH. *a.* [from *ſhepherd.*] Reſembling a ſhepherd; ſuiting a ſhepherd; paſtoral; ruſtick: not in uſe. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *ſ.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar.

SHERD. *ſ.* [ſceapd, Saxon.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *ſ.* [ſcyrgerefa, Saxon, from ſcyre, a ſhire, and gerefa, a ſteward.] An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*

SHE'RIFFALTY. SHE'RIFFDOM. SHE'RIFFSHIP. SHE'RIFFWICK. *ſ.* [from *ſheriff.*] The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS. SHE'RRIS *Sack.* SHE'RRY. *ſ.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain.*] A kind of Spaniſh wine. *Shakſpeare.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *ſ.* [from ſceadan, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *ſ.* [ſcyld, Saxon.]
1. A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Defence; protection.
3. One that gives protection or ſecurity. *Dry.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a ſhield.
2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure. *Smith.*
3. To keep off; to defend againſt. *Spenſer.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [*ſkipta*, Runick, to change.]
1. To change place. *Woodward.*
2. To change; to give place to other things. *Locke.*
3. To change clothes, particularly the linen. *Young.*
4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty. *Daniel.*
5. To practiſe indirect methods. *Raleigh.*
6. To take ſome method for ſafety. *L'Eſtr.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*
1. To change; to alter. *Swift.*
2. To tranſfer from place to place. *Tuſſer.*
3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way. *Bacon.*
4. To change in poſition. *Raleigh.*
5. To change, as clothes. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To dreſs in freſh clothes. *Shakſpeare.*
7. *To* SHIFT *off.* To defer; to put away by ſome expedient. *Rogers.*

SHIFT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means. *More.*
2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt reſource. *Bacon.*
3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem. *Denham.*
4. Evaſion; eluſory practice. *South.*
5. A woman's under linen.

SHI'FTER. *ſ.* [from *ſhift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Milton.*

SHI'FTLESS. *a.* [from *ſhift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derham.*

SHI'LLING. *ſ.* [ſcylling, Saxon and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating. *Congreve.*

SHI'LY. *ad.* [from *ſhy.*] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *ſ.* [ſcina, Saxon; *ſchien*, German.] The forepart of the leg. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterit *I ſhone, I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I ſhined, I have ſhined.* [ſcinan, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]
1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gliſten; to gleam. *Denham.*
2. To be without clouds. *Bacon.*
3. To be gloſſy. *Locke.*
4. To be gay; to be ſplendid. *Spenſer.*
5. To be beautiful. *Pope.*
6. To be eminent or conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*
7. To be propitious. *Numbers.*
8. To give light real or figurative. *Milton.*

SHINE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Fair weather. *Locke.*
2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhy.*] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *ſ.* [*ſchindel*, German.] A thin board to cover houſes. *Mortimer.*

SHI'NGLES. *ſ.* Wants the ſingular. [*cingulum*, Latin.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NY. *a.* [from *ſhine.*] Bright; ſplendid; luminous. *Dryden.*

SHIP. *ſ.* [ſcip, ſcyp, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip*.

SHIP. *ſ.* [ſcip, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

To **SHIP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ſhip. *Knolles.*
2. To tranſport in a ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

SHI'PBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *board.*]

1. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes: *a ſhipboard*, *on ſhipboard*, in a ſhip. *Dryden.*
2. The plank of a ſhip. *Ezekiel.*

SHI'PBOY. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *boy.*] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

SHI'PMAN. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *man.*] Sailor; ſeaman. *Shakſpeare.*

SHI'PMASTER. *ſ.* Maſter of the ſhip. *Jonas.*

SHI'PPING. *ſ.* [from *ſhip.*]

1. Veſſels of navigation; fleet. *Raleigh.*
2. Paſſage in a ſhip. *John.*

SHI'PWRECK. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wreck.*]

1. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip. *Dryden.*
3. Deſtruction; miſcarriage. 1 *Tim.*

To **SHI'PWRECK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior.*
3. To throw by loſs of the veſſel. *Shakſ.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wright.*] A builder of ſhips. *Shakſpeare.*

SHIRE. *ſ.* [ſcipan, from ſcipian, to divide, Saxon.] A diviſion of the kingdom; a county; ſo much of the kingdom as is under one ſheriff. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *ſ.* [*ſhiert*, Daniſh; ſcyrte, ſcyrtic, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man. *Dryden.*

To **SHIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a ſhirt. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *a.* [from *ſhirt.*] Wanting a ſhirt. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH. } *ſ.* A ſort of precious wood,
SHI'TTIM. } of which *Moſes* made the greateſt part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, ſmooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *ſ.* A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *ſ.* [*ſchive*, Dutch.]

1. A ſlice of bread. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A thick ſplinter, or lamina, cut off from the main ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. n.* [*ſchawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to ſhudder, as with cold or fear. *Cleaveland.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. n.* [from *ſhive.*] To fall at once into many parts or ſhives. *Woodw.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to ſhatter. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Sb.*

SHI'VERY. *a.* [from *ſhiver.*] Looſe of coherence; incompact; eaſily falling into many fragments. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *ſ.* [ſcole, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a multitude; a throng. *Waller.*
2. A ſhallow; a ſand-bank. *Abbot.*

To **SHOAL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng. *Chapman.*
2. To be ſhallow; to grow ſhallow. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *a.* Shallow; obſtructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhoally.*] Shallowneſs; frequency of ſhallow places.

SHOA'LY. *a.* [from *ſhoal.*] Full of ſhoals; full of ſhallow places. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *ſ.* [*choc*, French; *ſchocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impreſſion of violence; violent concourſe. *Milton.*
2. Concuſſion; external violence. *Hale.*
3. The conflict of enemies. *Milton.*
4. Offence; impreſſion of diſguſt. *Young.*
5. [*ſchocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of ſheaves of corn. *Sandys.*
6. [from *ſhag.*] A rough dog.

To **SHOCK.** *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhake by violence.
2. To meet force with force; to encounter. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To offend; to diſguſt. *Dryden.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. n.*

1. To meet with hoſtile violence. *Pope.*
2. To be offenſive. *Addiſon.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of ſheaves. *Tuſſer.*

SHOD, for *ſhoed*, the preterit and participle paſſive of *to ſhoe*. *Tuſſer.*

SHOE. *ſ.* plural *ſhoes*, anciently *ſhoon.* [ſceo, ſcoe, Saxon; *ſchoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot. *Boyle.*

To **SHOE.** *v. a.* preterit *I ſhod*; participle paſſive *ſhod.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a ſhoe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*

SHO'EBOY. *ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans ſhoes. *Swift.*

SHO'EING-HORN. *ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *horn.*]

1. A horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow ſhoe.
2. Any thing by which a tranſaction is facilitated: in contempt. *Spectator.*

SHO'EMAKER. *ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes. *Watts.*

SHO'ETYE. *ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *tye.*] The riband with which women tie ſhoes. *Hudibras.*

SHOG *ſ.* [from *ſhock.*] Violent concuſſion. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To ſhake; to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterit of *ſhine.*

SHOOK. The preterit, and in poetry participle paſſive, of *ſhake.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterit *I ſhot;* participle *ſhot* or *ſhotten.* [ſceotan, Saxon.]

1. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence. *Milton.*
2. To diſcharge as from a bow or gun. *Shak.*
3. To let off. *Abbot.*
4. To ſtrike with any thing ſhot. *Exodus.*
5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable. *Mark.*
6. To emit; to dart or thruſt forth. *Addiſon.*
7. To puſh ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
8. To puſh forward. *Pſalms.*
9. To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term. *Moxon.*
10. To paſs through with ſwiftneſs. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ſhooting, or emitting a miſſile weapon. *Temple.*
2. To germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth. *Cleaveland.*
3. To form itſelf into any ſhape, by emiſſions from a radical particle. *Burnet.*
4. To be emitted. *Watts.*
5. To protuberate; to jet out. *Abbot.*
6. To paſs an arrow. *Addiſon.*
7. To become any thing ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
8. To move ſwiftly along. *Dryden.*
9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance. *Bacon.*
2. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike, with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [*ſcheuten*, Dutch.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock. *Evelyn.*

SHOO'TER. *ſ.* [from *ſhoot.*] One that ſhoots; an archer; a gunner. *Herbert.*

SHOP. *ſ.* [ſceop, Saxon, a magazine.]

1. A place where any thing is ſold. *Shakſ.*
2. A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon.*

SHO'PBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſhop* and *board.*] Bench or table on which any work is done. *South.*

SHO'PBOOK. *ſ.* [*ſhop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHO'PKEEPER. *ſ.* [*ſhop* and *keep.*] A trader who ſells in a ſhop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholeſale. *Addiſon.*

SHO'PMAN. *ſ.* [*ſhop* and *man.*] A petty trader. *Dryden.*

SHORE. The preterit of *ſhear.*

SHORE. *ſ.* [ſcore, Saxon.]

1. The coaſt of the ſea. *Milton.*
2. The bank of a river. *Spenſer.*
3. A drain: properly *ſewer.*
4. [*ſchooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The ſupport of a building; a buttreſs. *Wotton.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*ſchooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to ſupport. *Watts.*
2. To ſet on ſhore: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SHO'RELESS. *a.* [from *ſhore.*] Having no coaſt. *Boyle.*

SHORN. The participle paſſive of *ſhear.*

SHORT. *a.* [ſceort, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough. *Pope.*
2. Not long in ſpace or extent. *Dryden.*
3. Not long in time or duration. *Dryden.*
4. Repeated by quick iterations. *Smith.*
5. Not adequate; not equal. *Addiſon.*
6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point. *Locke.*
7. Not far diſtant in time. *Clarendon.*
8. Scanty; wanting. *Hayward.*
9. Not fetching a compaſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. Not going ſo far as was intended. *Dryd.*
11. Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.*
12. Narrow; contracted. *Burnet.*
13. Brittle; friable. *Walton.*
14. Not bending. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account. *Shakſpeare.*

SHORT. *ad.* Not long. *Dryden.*

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace. *Hooker.*
2. To contract; to abbreviate. *Suckling.*
3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To lop. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND. *ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *live.*] Not living or laſting long. *Addiſon.*

SHO'RTLY. *ad.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little time. *Calamy.*
2. In a few words; briefly. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace. *Bacon.*
2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Want of reach; want of capacity. *Bacon.*
4. Deficience; imperfection. *Glanville.*

SHO'RTRIBS. *ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ribs.*] The baſtard ribs; the ribs below the ſternum. *Wiſem.*

SHORTSI'GHTED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far. *Newton.*
2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far. *Denham.*

SHORTSI'GHTEDNESS. *ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
2. Defect of intellectual ſight. *Addiſon.*

SHORTWA'ISTED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt.*] Having a ſhort body. *Dryden.*

SHORTWI'NDED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations. *May.*

SHORTWI'NGED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *wing.*] Having ſhort wings. *Dryden.*

SHO'RY. *a.* [from *ſhore.*] Lying near the coaſt. *Burnet.*

SHOT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſhoot*.

SHOT. *ſ.* [*ſchot*, Dutch.]
1. The act of ſhooting. *Sidney.*
2. The miſſile weapon emitted by any inſtrument. *Dryden.*
3. The flight of a miſſile weapon. *Geneſis.*
4. [*ſcot*, Fr.] A ſum charged; a reckoning. *Dryden.*

SHOTE. *ſ.* [ſceota, Saxon.] A fiſh. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE. *a.* [*ſhot* and *free*.]
1. Clear of the reckoning. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not to be hurt by ſhot.
3. Unpuniſhed.

SHO'TTEN. *a.* [from *ſhoot*.] Having ejected the ſpawn. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [ſcufan, Saxon.]
1. To puſh by main ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
3. To puſh; to ruſh againſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*
1. To puſh forward before one. *Swift.*
2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving; a puſh. *Swift.*

SHO'VEL. *ſ.* [ſcopl, Sax. *ſchoeffel*, Dutch.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges. *Glanv.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw or heap with a ſhovel. *Shak.*
2. To gather in great quantities. *Denham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſhovel* and *board*.] A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, or *Shovelard. ſ.* [from *ſhovel*.] A bird; the ſpoonbill. *Grew.*

SHOUGH. *ſ.* [for *ſhock*.] A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog; a ſhock. *Shakſpeare.*

SHOULD. [*ſcude*, Dutch; ſceoldan, Saxon.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.

SHO'ULDER. *ſ.* [ſculdne, Saxon.]
1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals. *Addiſon.*
3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*
4. The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength, or the act of ſupporting. *Shakſ.*
5. A riſing part; a prominence. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puſh with inſolence and violence. *Spenſer.*
2. To put upon the ſhoulder. *Glanville.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERBLADE. *ſ.* The ſcapula; the plate bone to which the arm is connected. *Job.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap*.] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily. *Shakſpeare.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *a.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot*.] Strained in the ſhoulder. *Shakſpeare.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip*.] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation. *Waller.*

SHOUT. *ſ.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation. *Dryden.*

SHO'UTER. *ſ.* He who ſhouts. *Dryden.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhowed* and *ſhown*; part. paſſ. *ſhown*. [ſceapian, Saxon; *ſhowen*, Dutch. It is frequently written *ſhew*, but is always pronounced *ſhow*.]
1. To exhibit to view. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To afford to the eye or notice. *Milton.*
3. To make to ſee. *Milton.*
4. To make to perceive. *Milton.*
5. To make to know. *Milton.*
6. To give proof of; to prove. *Dryden.*
7. To publiſh; to make publick. *Peter.*
8. To inform; to teach. *Job.*
9. To make known. *Milton.*
10. To point the way; to conduct. *Swift.*
11. To offer; to afford. *Deut.*
12. To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*
13. To diſcover; to point out. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*
1. To appear; to look. *Dryden.*
2. To have appearance; to ſeem. *Shakſ.*

SHOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money. *Addiſon.*
2. Superficial appearance. *Milton.*
3. Oſtentatious diſplay. *Granville.*
4. Object attracting notice. *Addiſon.*
5. Publick appearance. *Milton.*
6. Semblance; likeneſs. *Milton.*
7. Speciouſneſs; plauſibility. *Whitgift.*
8. External appearance. *Sidney.*
9. Exhibition to view. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle. *Bacon.*
11. Phantom; not reality. *Dryden.*
12. Repreſentative action. *Addiſon.*

SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread. ſ.* [*ſhow* and *bread*.] Among the Jews, loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, repreſenting the twelve tribes of Iſrael. They ſerved them up hot, and took away the ſtale ones, which could not be eaten but by the prieſt alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt. *Calmet.*

SHO'WER. *ſ.* [*ſcheure*, Dutch.]
1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*
2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.*
3. Any very liberal diſtribution. *Shakſ.*

To SHO'WER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.*
2. To pour down. *Milton.*
3. To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERY. *a.* [from *ſhower*.] Rainy. *Bacon.*

SHO'WISH. *a.* [from *ſhow*.]
1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*
2. Oſtentatious.

SHOWN. [pret. and part. paſſ. of *To ſhow.*] Exhibited. *Milton.*

SHO'WY. *a.* [from *ſhow.*] Oſtentatious. *Add.*

SHRANK. The preterit of *ſhrink.*

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *ſhred.* [ſcɲeaban, Sax.] To cut into ſmall pieces. *Hooker.*

SHRED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall piece cut off. *Bacon.*
2. A fragment. *Swift.*

SHREW. *ſ.* [*ſcbreyen*, Germ. to clamour.] A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakſpeare.*

SHREWD. *a.* [contracted from *ſhrewed.*]
1. Having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious; troubleſome; miſchievous. *Shakſ.*
2. Maliciouſly ſly; cunning. *Tillotſon.*
3. Bad; ill-betokening. *South.*
4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; miſchievous. *South.*

SHRE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *ſhrewd.*]
1. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively. *Wotton.*
2. Vexatiouſly. *South.*
3. With good gueſs. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhrewd.*]
1. Sly cunning; archneſs. *Swift.*
2. Miſchievouſneſs; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *a.* [from *ſhrew.*] Having the qualities of a ſhrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shakſpeare.*

SHRE'WISHLY. *ad.* Petulantly; peeviſhly; clamorouſly; frowardly. *Shakſpeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhrewiſh.*] The qualities of a ſhrew; frowardneſs; petulance; clamorouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE. *ſ.* [ſcɲeapa, Saxon.] A mouſe of which the bite is falſely ſuppoſed venemous, its teeth being equally harmleſs with thoſe of any other mouſe.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*ſkrieger*, Daniſh.] To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour; to ſcream. *Dryden.*

SHRIEK. *ſ.* [*ſkrieg*, Daniſh.] An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour. *Dryden.*

SHRIFT. *ſ.* [ſcɲiꝛt, Saxon.] Confeſſion made to a prieſt: out of uſe. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, for *ſhricked.* *Spenſer.*

SHRILL. *a.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with ſharp and quick vibrations of ſound. *Fenton.*

SHRI'LLY. *ad.* [from *ſhrill.*] With a ſhrill poiſe.

SHRI'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhrill.*] The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP. *ſ.* [*ſchrumpe*, a wrinkle, German.]
1. A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh. *Carew.*
2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shakſp.*

SHRINE. *ſ.* [ſcɲin, Saxon; *ſcrinium*, Latin.] A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſhrunk* or *ſhrank*; participle *ſhrunken.* [ſcɲincan, Saxon.]
1. To contract itſelf into leſs room; to ſhrivel; to be drawn together by ſome internal power. *Bacon.*
2. To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*
3. To expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging or contracting the body. *Shakſ.*
4. To fall back as from danger. *South.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrank*, or *ſhrunked.* To make to ſhrink. *Shakſpeare.*

SHRINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Corrugation; contraction into leſs compaſs. *Woodward.*
2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour. *Daniel.*

SHRI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *ſhrink.*] He who ſhrinks.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [ſcɲiꝛan, Sax.] To hear at confeſſion: not in uſe. *Cleaveland.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itſelf into wrinkles. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. n.* To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſhrive.*] A confeſſor: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SHROUD. *ſ.* [ſcɲuꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A ſhelter; a cover. *Milton.*
2. The dreſs of the dead; a windingſheet. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The ſail ropes. *Pope.*

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhelter; to cover from danger as an agent. *Knolles.*
2. To ſhelter as the thing covering. *Raleigh.*
3. To dreſs for the grave. *Donne.*
4. To clothe; to dreſs.
5. To cover or conceal. *Addiſon.*
6. To defend; to protect. *Waller.*

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE. } *ſ.* [from *ſhrove* the
SHRO'VETUESDAY. } preterit of *ſhrive.*] The time of confeſſion; the day before Aſh-wedneſday or Lent. *Tuſſer.*

SHRUB. *ſ.* [ſcɲubbe, Saxon.]
1. A buſh; a ſmall tree. *Locke.*
2. Spirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY. *a.* [from *ſhrub.*]
1. Reſembling a ſhrub. *Mortimer.*
2. Full of ſhrubs; buſhy. *Milton.*

SHRUFF. *ſ.* Droſs; the refuſe of metal tried by the fire.

To SHRUG. *v. n.* [*ſchricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To expreſs horrour or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders, or whole body. *Swift.*

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion. *Cleaveland.*

SHRUNK. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſhrink.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. paſſive of *ſhrink.*

To SHU'DDER. *v. a.* [*ſchuddren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with averſion. *Dryd.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ſyꝛeling, Saxon, a buſtle, a tumult.]
1. To throw into diſorder; to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another. *Blackmore.*

2. To change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other. *Bacon.*
3. To remove, or introduce, with ſome artificial or fraudulent tumult. *Dryden.*
4. *To* SHUFFLE *off.* To get rid of. *Locke.*
5. *To* SHUFFLE *up.* To form tumultuouſly or fraudulently. *Howel.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practiſe frauds; to evade fair queſtions. *South.*
3. To ſtruggle; to ſhift. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shakſ.*

SHU'FFLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other. *Bentley.*
2. A trick; an artifice. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *ſ.* [*ſhuffle* and *cap.*] A play at which money is ſh ken in a hat. *Arbuth.*

SHU'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *ſhuffle.*] He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſhuffle.*] With an irregular gait. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [ꝑcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to eſcape; to eſchew. *Waller.*

SHU'NLESS. *a.* [from *ſhun.*] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterit *I ſhut*; part. paſſ. *ſhut.* [ſcyttan, Saxon; *ſchutten*, Dutch.]
1. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to make not open. *Milton.*
2. To encloſe; to confine. *Galatians.*
3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton.*
4. To exclude. *Dryden.*
5. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deut.*
6. *To* SHUT *out.* To exclude; to deny admiſſion to. *Locke.*
7. *To* SHUT *up.* To cloſe; to make impervious; to make impaſſable. *Raleigh.*
8. *To* SHUT *up.* To confine; to encloſe; to impriſon. *Arbuthnot.*
9. *To* SHUT *up.* To conclude. *Knolles.*

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be cloſed; to cloſe itſelf: as, *flowers open in the day, and* ſhut *at night.*

SHUT. *part. adj.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Eſtr.*

SHUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloſe; act of ſhutting. *Dryden.*
2. Small door or cover. *Wilkins.*

SHU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſhut.*]
1. One that ſhuts.
2. A cover; a door. *Dryden.*

SHU'TTLE. *ſ.* [*ſchietſpoele*, Dutch; *ſkutul*, Iſlandick.] The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads. *Sandys.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *ſ.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenſer.*

SHY. *a.* [*ſchowe*, Dutch; *ſchifo*, Italian.]
1. Reſerved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Cautious; wary; chary. *Hudibras.*
3. Keeping at a diſtance; unwilling to approach. *Norris.*
4. Suſpicious; jealous; unwilling to ſuffer near acquaintance. *Southern.*

SI'BILANT. *a.* [*ſibilans*, Latin.] Hiſſing. *Holder.*

SIBILA'TION. *a.* [from *ſibilo*, Latin.] A hiſſing ſound. *Bacon.*

SI'CAMORE. *ſ.* [*ſicamorus*, Latin.] A tree. *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*ſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſiccate.*] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *a.* [*ſiccus* and *fico*, Latin] Cauſing dryneſs.

SI'CCITY. *ſ.* [*ſiccité*, Fr. *ſiccitas*, Lat.] Dryneſs; aridity; want of moiſture. *Wiſeman.*

SICE. *ſ.* [*ſix*, French.] The number ſix at dice. *Dryden.*

SICE. *ad.* Such. See SUCH. *Spenſer.*

SICK. *a.* [ꝑeoc, Saxon; *ſieck*, Dutch.]
1. Afflicted with diſeaſe. *Cleaveland.*
2. Diſordered in the organs of digeſtion; ill in the ſtomach.
3. Corrupted. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Diſguſted. *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſicken; to take a diſeaſe: not in uſe. *Shakſ.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *ſick.*]
1. To make ſick; to diſeaſe. *Prior.*
2. To weaken; to impair. *Shakſpeare.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow ſick; to fall into diſeaſe. *Bacon.*
2. To be ſatiated; to be filled to diſguſt. *Shakſp.*
3. To be diſguſted, or diſordered, with abhorrence. *Dryden.*
4. To grow weak; to decay; to languiſh. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *a.* [*ſicer*, Welſh; *ſeker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKER. *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKLE. *ſ.* [ꝑicol, Saxon; *ſickel*, Dutch; from *ſecale*, or *ſicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *South.*

SI'CKLEMAN. } *ſ.* [from *ſickle.*] A reaper.
SI'CKLER. } *Shakſpeare. Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſickly.*] Diſpoſition to ſickneſs; habitual diſeaſe. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *ſick.*] Not in health. *Shak.*

SI'CKLY. *a.* [from *ſick.*]
1. Not healthy; not ſound; not well; ſomewhat diſordered. *Dryden.*
2. Faint; weak; languid. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diſeaſed; to taint with the hue of diſeaſe: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſick.*]
1. State of being diſeaſed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Diſeaſe; malady. *Watts.*
3. Diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE. *ſ.* [ꝑiꝺe, Saxon; *ſijde*, Dutch.]
1. The part of animals fortified by the ribs. *Thomſon.*
2. Any part of any body oppoſed to any other part. *Wilkins.*
3. The right or left. *Dryden.*
4. Margin; edge; verge. *Roſcommon.*

3. Any thing of local reſpect. *Milton.*
6. Party; intereſt; faction; ſect. *Sprat.*
7. Any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another. *Tillotſon.*
8. It is uſed to note conſanguinity: as, *he is couſin by his father's* ſide.

SIDE. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Lateral. *Exodus.*
2. Oblique; indirect. *Hooker.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To lean on one ſide. *Bacon.*
2. To take a party; to engage in a faction. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſide* and *board.*] The ſide table on which conveniences are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table. *Dryden.*

SI'DEBOX. *ſ.* [*ſide* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre. *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Derham.*

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *ſide.*]
1. To go with the body the narroweſt way. *Swift.*
2. To lie on the ſide. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *a.* [*ſide* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Locke.*

SI'DELONG. *ad.*
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in purſuit; not in oppoſition. *Dryden.*
2. On the ſide. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER. *ſ.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *a.* [from *ſidus*, Latin.] Starry; aſtral. *Milton.*

SI'DERATED. *a.* [from *ſideratus*, Lat.] Blaſted; planet-ſtruck. *Brown.*

SIDERA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſideration*, Fr. *ſideratio*, Latin.] A ſudden mortification; a blaſt; a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe. *Ray.*

SI'DESADDLE. *ſ.* [*ſide* and *ſaddle.*] A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

SI'DESMAN *ſ.* [*ſide* and *man.*] An aſſiſtant to the church-warden. *Ayliffe.*

SI'DEWAYS. } *ad.* [from *ſide* and *way*, or
SI'DEWISE. } *wiſe.*] Laterally; on one ſide. *Newton.*

SIEGE. *ſ.* [*ſiege*, French.]
1. The act of beſetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*
2. Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
3. Seat; throne: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
4. Place; claſs; rank: obſolete. *Shakſp.*
5. Stool. *Brown.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*ſieger*, French.] To beſiege: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SIEVE. *ſ.* [from *ſift.*] Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran, or fine powder from coarſe; a boulter; a ſearce. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ſiftan, Saxon; *ſiften*, Dutch.]
1. To ſeparate by a ſieve. *Wotton.*
2. To ſeparate; to part. *Dryden.*
3. To examine; to try. *Hooker.*

SI'FTER. *ſ.* [from *ſift.*] He who ſifts.

SIG was uſed by the Saxons for victory; as *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preſerver. *Gibſon.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [ſican, ſicettan, Sax. *ſuchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Dryden.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*

SIGH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emiſſion of breath which has been long retained, as in ſadneſs. *Taylor.*

SIGHT. *ſ.* [ȝeſihꝺe, Sax. *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dutch.]
1. Perception by the eye; the ſenſe of ſeeing. *Bacon.*
2. Open view; a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye. *Dryden.*
3. Act of ſeeing or beholding; view. *Locke.*
4. Notice; knowledge. *Wake.*
5. Eye; inſtrument of ſeeing. *Dryden.*
6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye; as, *the* ſights *of a quadrant.* *Shakſpeare.*
7. Spectacle; ſhow; thing to be ſeen. *Pope.*

SI'GHTED. *a.* [from *ſight.*] Seeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition: as *quickſighted*, *ſhortſighted.*

SI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſight* and *full.*] Perſpicuity; clearneſs of ſight. *Sidney.*

SI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *ſight.*]
1. Wanting ſight; blind. *Pope.*
2. Not ſightly; offenſive to the eye; unpleaſing to look at. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *ſight.*] Pleaſing to the eye; ſtriking to the view. *Addiſon.*

SI'GIL. *ſ.* [*ſigillum*, Latin.] Seal. *Dryden.*

SIGN. *ſ.* [*ſigne*, French; *ſignum*, Latin.]
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown. *Holder.*
2. A wonder; a miracle. *Milton.*
3. A picture, or token, hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within. *Donne.*
4. A monument; a memorial. *Numbers.*
5. A conſtellation in the zodiack. *Dryden.*
6. Note or token given without words. *Luke.*
7. Mark of diſtinction; cognizance. *Milt.*
8. Typical repreſentation; ſymbol. *Brerew.*
9. A ſubſcription of one's name; as, *a* ſign *manual.*

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Latin.]
1. To mark. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*ſigner*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or ſeal. *Dryden.*
3. To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically. *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL. *ſ.* [*ſignal*, French.] Notice given by a ſign; a ſign that gives notice. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *a.* [*ſignal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*

SIGNA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſignal.*] Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable. *Glanv.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſignaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *ad.* [from *ſignal.*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſigno*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *ſ.* [*ſignature*, French.]
1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing; a ſtamp; a mark. *Watts.*
2. A mark upon any matter, particularly

upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out. *More.*
3. Proof drawn from marks. *Rogers.*
4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI'GNATURIST. *ſ.* [from *ſignature.*] One who holds the doctrine of ſignatures. *Brown.*

SI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *ſign.*] One that ſigns.

SI'GNET. *ſ.* [*ſignette*, Fr.] A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal manual of a king. *Dryden.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſignify.*]
SIGNI'FICANCY. }
1. Power of ſignifying; meaning. *Stilling.*
2. Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind. *Swift.*
3. Importance; moment; conſequence. *Add.*

SIGNI'FICANT. *a.* [*ſignificant*, Fr. *ſignificans*, Latin.]
1. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Betokening; ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething. *Raleigh.*
2. Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; forcible to impreſs the intended meaning. *Hooker.*
4. Important; momentous.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.* [from *ſignificant.*] With force of expreſſion. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſignification*, Fr. *ſignificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making known by ſigns. *South.*
2. Meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *a.* [*ſignificatif*, Fr.]
1. Betokening by an external ſign. *Brerew.*
2. Forcible; ſtrongly expreſſive. *Camden.*

SIGNI'FICATORY. *ſ.* [from *ſignify.*] That which ſignifies or betokens. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*ſignifier*, French; *ſignifico*, Latin.]
1. To declare by ſome token or ſign. *Dryd.*
2. To mean; to expreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor.*
4. To make known; to declare. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To expreſs meaning with force. *Ben Jonſon.*

SI'GNIORY. *ſ.* [*ſeignoria*, Italian.] Lordſhip; dominion. *Daniel.*

SI'GNPOST. *ſ.* [*ſign* and *poſt.*] That upon which a ſign hangs. *Ben Jonſon.*

SI'KER. *a.* and *ad.* The old word for *ſure*, or *ſurely*. See SICKER. *Spenſer.*

SI'KERNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſiker.*] Sureneſs; ſafety.

SI'LENCE. *ſ.* [*ſilence*, Fr. *ſilentium*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of holding peace; forbearance of ſpeech. *Milton.*
2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Sh.*
3. Secrecy.
4. Stillneſs; not noiſe. *Pope.*
5. Not mention; oblivion. *Milton.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech. *Shakſpeare.*

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to ſpeak. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſtill. *Waller.*

SI'LENT. *a.* [*ſilens*, Latin.]
1. Not ſpeaking; mute. *Pſalms.*
2. Not talkative; not loquacious. *Broome.*
3. Still; having no noiſe. *Milton.*
4. Wanting efficacy. *Raleigh.*
5. Not mentioning. *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *ad.* [from *ſilent.*]
1. Without ſpeech. *Dryden.*
2. Without noiſe. *Dryden.*
3. Without mention. *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*; it ſhould be therefore written *cilicious.*] Made of hair. *Brown.*

SILI'CULOSE. *a.* [*ſilicula*, Lat.] Huſky; full of huſks.

SILI'GINOSE. *a.* [*ſiliginoſus*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat.

SI'LIQUA. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A carat, of which ſix make a ſcruple.
2. The ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind.

SI'LIQUOSE. } *a.* [from *ſiliqua*, Lat.] Having a pod, or capſula. *Arbuth.*
SI'LIQUOUS. }

SILK. *ſ.* [ꝛeolc, Saxon.]
1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtuff made of the worms thread. *Sh.*

SI'LKEN. *a.* [from *ſilk.*]
1. Made of ſilk. *Milton.*
2. Soft; tender. *Dryden.*
3. Dreſſed in ſilk. *Shakſpeare.*

SILKME'RCER. *ſ.* [*ſilk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in ſilk.

SILKWEA'VER. *ſ.* [*ſilk* and *weaver.*] One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs. *Dryden.*

SI'LKWORM. *ſ.* [*ſilk* and *worm.*] The worm that ſpins ſilk. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *a.* [from *ſilk.*]
1. Made of ſilk.
2. Soft; pliant. *Shakſpeare.*

SILL. *ſ.* [ꝛyl, Saxon; *ſulle*, Dutch.] The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *ſ.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar. *Wotton.*

SI'LLILY. *ad.* [from *ſilly.*] In a ſilly manner; ſimply; fooliſhly. *Dryden.*

SI'LLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſilly.*] Simplicity; weakneſs; harmleſs folly. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'LLY. *a.* [*ſelig*, German. *Skinner.*]
1. Harmleſs; innocent; inoffenſive; plain; artleſs.
2. Weak; helpleſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Fooliſh; witleſs. *Watts.*

SI'LLYHOW. *ſ.* [ꝛelıȝ, happy, and heoꝛꝛ, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. *Brown.*

SILT. *ſ.* Mud; ſlime. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *a.* [from *ſilva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER. *ſ.* [ꝛeolꝛep, Saxon; *ſilver*, Dutch.]
1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendour. *Pope.*
3. Money made of ſilver.

SI'LVER. *a.*

3. Made of ſilver. *Geneſis.*
2. White like ſilver. *Spenſer.*
3. Having a pale luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Soft of voice. *Spenſer.*

To SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver. *Shakſ.*
2. To adorn with mild luſtre. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *ſ.* [*ſilver* and *beat.*] One that foliates ſilver. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING. *ſ.* A ſilver coin. *Iſaiah.*

SI'LVERLY. *ad.* [from *ſilver.*] With the appearance of ſilver. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *ſ.* [*ſilver* and *ſmith.*] One that works in ſilver. *Acts.*

SI'LVERTHISTLE. *ſ.* [*acanthium vulgare.*] A plant.

SI'LVERWEED. *ſ.* [*argentina.*] A plant.

SI'LVERTREE. *ſ.* [*conocarpodendron.*] A plant. *Milton.*

SI'LVERY. *a.* [from *ſilver.*] Beſprinkled with ſilver. *Woodward.*

SI'MAR. *ſ.* [*ſimarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe. *Dryden.*

SI'MILAR. } *a.* [*ſimilaire*, Fr. from *ſimilis*,
SI'MILARY. } Latin.]
1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform. *Boyle.*
Reſembling; having reſemblance. *Hale.*

SIMILA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ſimilar.*] Likeneſs; uniformity. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *ſ.* [*ſimile*, Latin.] A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized. *Shakſpeare.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *ſ.* [*ſimilitudo*, Latin.]
1. Likeneſs; reſemblance. *South.*
2. Compariſon; ſimile. *Wotton.*

SI'MITAR. *ſ.* [See CIMETER.] A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To SI'MMER. *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hiſſing. *Boyle.*

SI'MNEL. *ſ.* [*ſimnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of ſweet bread or cake.

SIMO'NIACK. *ſ.* [*ſimoniaque*, Fr. *ſimoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or ſells preferment in the church. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACAL. *a.* [from *ſimoniack.*] Guilty of buying or ſelling eccleſiaſtical preferment. *Spectator.*

SI'MONY. *ſ.* [*ſimonie*, French; *ſimonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or ſelling church preferments. *Garth.*

To SI'MPER. *v. n.* [from ȝymbelan, Saxon, to keep holiday. *Skinner.*] To ſmile; generally to ſmile fooliſhly. *Sidney.*

SI'MPER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a fooliſh ſmile. *Pope.*

SI'MPLE. *a.* [*ſimplex*, Latin; *ſimple*, Fr.]
1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs. *Hooker.*
2. Uncompounded; unmingled; ſingle; only one; plain; not complicated. *Watts.*
3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning. *Proverbs.*

SI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*ſimple*, Fr.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb. *Temple.*

To SI'MPLE. *v. n.* To gather ſimples. *Garth.*

SI'MPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] The quality of being ſimple. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER. *ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſimpliſt; an herbaliſt.

SI'MPLESS. *ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, Fr.] Simplicity; ſillineſs; folly: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SI'MPLETON. *ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*ſimplicitas*, Latin.]
1. Plainneſs; artleſneſs; not ſubtilty; not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.*
2. Plainneſs; not abſtruſeneſs. *Hammond.*
3. Plainneſs; not finery. *Dryden.*
4. Singleneſs; not compoſition; ſtate of being uncompounded. *Brown.*
5. Weakneſs; ſillineſs. *Hooker.*

SI'MPLIST. *ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] One ſkilled in ſimples. *Brown.*

SI'MPLY. *ad.* [from *ſimple.*]
1. Without art; without ſubtilty; plainly; artleſsly. *Milton.*
2. Of itſelf; without addition. *Hooker.*
3. Merely; ſolely. *Hooker.*
4. Fooliſhly; ſillily.

SI'MULAR. *ſ.* [from *ſimulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits. *Shakſpeare.*

SIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſimulatio*, Latin.] That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not. *Bacon.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſimultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; exiſting at the ſame time. *Glanville.*

SIN. *ſ.* [ȳn, Saxon.]
1. An act againſt the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Pſalms.*
2. To offend againſt right. *Shakſpeare.*

SINCE. *ad.* [formed by contraction from *ſithence*, or *ſith thence*, from ȝiðe, Saxon.]
1. Becauſe that. *Locke.*
2. From the time that. *Pope.*
3. Ago; before this. *Sidney.*

SINCE. *prepoſition.* After; reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent. *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE. *a.* [*ſincerus*, Lat. *ſincere*, French.]
1. Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.*
2. Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury.*
3. Honeſt; undiſſembling; uncorrupt. *Law.*

SINCE'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſincere.*] Honeſtly; without hypocriſy. *Watts.*

SINCE'RENESS. } *ſ.* [*ſincerité*, French;
SINCE'RITY. } from *ſincere.*]
1. Honeſty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers.*
3. Freedom from hypocriſy. *Pope.*

SI'NDON. ſ. [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon.*

SINE. *ſ.* [*ſinus*, Lat.] A right *ſine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

SI'NECURE. *ſ.* [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *ſ.* [ȝenpe, Saxon; *ſenewen*, Dutch.]
1. A tendon; the ligaments by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*
2. Whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs; as, *money is the* ſinews *of war.* *Dryden.*
3. Muſcle or nerve. *Davies.*

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by ſinews: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'NEWED. *a.* [from *ſinew.*]
1. Furniſhed with ſinews. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *a.* [*ſinew* and *ſhrunk.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *ſinewſhrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and ſo fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *a.* [from *ſinew.*]
1. Conſiſting of a ſinew; nervous. *Donne.*
2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Sh.*

SI'NFUL. *a.* [*ſin* and *full.*]
1. Alien from God; not holy; unſanctified. *Milton.*
2. Wicked; not obſervant of religion; contrary to religion. *South.*

SI'NFULLY. *ad.* Wickedly; not piouſly; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs. *Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* pret. *I ſang* or *ſung*; part. paſſ. *ſung.* [ȝinȝan, Saxon; *ſingia*, Iſlandick; *ſingben*, Dutch.]
1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically. *Dryden.*
2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately. *Bac.*
3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe. *Pope.*
4. To tell in poetry. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*
1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*
2. To celebrate; to give praiſes to, in verſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To utter melodiouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ȝæncan, Saxon; *ſengben*, Dutch.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſing.*] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

SI'NGINGMASTER. *ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter.*] One who teaches to ſing. *Addiſon.*

SI'NGLE. *a.* [*ſingulis*, Latin.]
1. One; not double; not more than one.
2. Particular; individual. *Pope.*
3. Not compounded. *Watts.*
4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant. *Denham.*
5. Unmarried. *Dryden.*
6. Not complicated. *Bacon.*
7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe. *Matthew.*
8. That in which one is oppoſed to one; as, ſingle *combat.* *Dryden.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To chooſe out from among others. *Milt.*
2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw. *Hooker.*
3. To take alone. *Hooker.*
4. To ſeparate. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſingle.*]
1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the ſtate of being only one.
2. Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs. *Hooker.*

SI'NGLY. *ad.* [from *ſingle.*]
1. Individually; particularly. *Taylor.*
2. Only; by himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Without partners or aſſociates. *Pope.*
4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *a.* [*ſingulier*, French; *ſingularis*, Latin.]
1. Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural. *Locke.*
3. Particular; unexampled. *Denham.*
4. Having ſomething not common to others. *Tillotſon.*
5. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addiſon.*

SINGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſingularité*, French.]
1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others. *Raleigh.*
2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity; uncommon character or form. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hook.*
4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, French.] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *ſingular.*] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Lat.] A ſigh. *Sp.*

SI'NISTER. *a.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.]
1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Dryden.*
2. Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair. *South.*
3. Unlucky; inauſpicious. [*ſiniſtre*, Fr.] The accent on the ſecond ſyllable. *B. Jonſon.*

SI'NISTROUS. *a.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrongheaded. *Bentley.*

SI'NISTROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſiniſtrous.*]
1. With a tendency to the left. *Brown.*
2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *ſank*; part. *ſunk* or *ſunken.* [ȝencan, Saxon; *ſenken*, German.]
1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.*
2. To fall gradually. 2 *Kings.*
3. To enter or penetrate into any body. *Sam.*
4. To loſe height; to fall to a level. *Addiſ.*
5. To loſe or want prominence. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed. *Milt.*
7. To be received; to be impreſſed. *Locke.*
8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay. *Addiſ.*
9. To fall into reſt or indolence. *Addiſon.*
10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden.*

To SINK. *v. a.*
1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating. *Bacon.*
2. To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.*

3. To depreſs; to degrade. *Prior.*
4. To plunge into deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To make to fall. *Woodward.*
6. To bring low; to diminiſh in quantity. *Addiſon.*
7. To cruſh; to overbear; to depreſs. *Pope.*
8. To diminiſh; to degrade. *Rogers.*
9. To make to decline. *Rowe.*
10. To ſuppreſs; to conceal. *Swift.*

SINK. *ſ.* [ſinc, Saxon.]
1. A drain; a jakes. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any place where corruption is gathered. *Ben Jonſon.*

SI'NLESS. *a.* [from *ſin.*] Exempt from ſin. *Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſinleſs.*] Exemption from ſin. *Boyle.*

SI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *ſin.*]
1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good. *South.*
2. An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING. *ſ.* [*ſin* and *offering.*] An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin. *Exodus.*

SI'NOPER, or *Sinople. ſ.* A ſpecies of earth; ruddle. *Ainſworth.*

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*ſinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſinuate.*] A bending in and out. *Hale.*

SINUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſinuous.*] The quality of being ſinuous.

SI'NUOUS. *a.* [*ſinuux*, Fr. from *ſinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out. *Brown.*

SI'NUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A bay of the ſea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.*
2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [ꝩipan, Saxon; *ſippen*, Dutch.]
1. To drink by ſmall draughts. *Pope.*
2. To drink in ſmall quantities. *Milton.*
3. To drink out of. *Dryden.*

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a ſmall quantity. *Dry.*

SIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*

SI'PHON. *ſ.* [σίφων.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Tillotſon.*

SI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *ſip.*] One that ſips.

SI'PPET. *ſ.* [from *ſip.*] A ſmall ſop.

SIR. *ſ.* [*ſire*, French; *ſeignior*, Italian; *ſenor*, Spaniſh; *ſenior*, Latin.]
1. The word of reſpect in compellation. *Sh.*
2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*
3. It is ſometimes uſed for *man.* *Shakſpeare.*
4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addiſon.*

SIRE. *ſ.* [*ſire*, French; *ſenior*, Latin.]
1. A father. *Prior.*
2. It is uſed of beaſts: as, the horſe had a good *ſire.*
3. It is uſed in compoſition; as, grand*ſire.*

To SIRE. *v. a.* To beget; to produce. *Shak.*

SI'REN. *ſ.* [Latin.] A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them; any miſchievous enticer. *Shakſpeare.*

SIRI'ASIS. *ſ.* [σιρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun.

SI'RIUS. ſ. [Latin.] The dogſtar.

SIRO'CCO. *ſ.* [Italian.] The ſoutheaſt or Syrian wind. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *ſ.* [*ſir, ha! Minſhew.*] A compellation of reproach and inſult. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'ROP. } *ſ.* [Arabick.] The juice of vegeta-
SI'RUP. } bles boiled with ſugar. *Sidney.*

SI'RUPED. *a.* [from *ſirup.*] Sweet, like ſirup; bedewed with ſweets. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *a.* [from *ſirup.*] Reſembling ſirup. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *ſ.* [contracted from *aſſize.*] *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *ſ.* A bird; a greenfinch.

SI'STER. *ſ.* [ꝩreoꝩen, Saxon; *zuſter*, Dut.]
1. A woman born of the ſame parents; correllative to brother. *Job.*
2. Woman of the ſame faith; a chriſtian; one of the ſame nature; human being. *James.*
3. A female of the ſame kind. *Shakſpeare.*
4. One of the ſame kind; one of the ſame condition. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in Law. ſ.* A huſband or wife's ſiſter. *Ruth.*

SI'STERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *ſiſter.*]
1. The office or duty of a ſiſter. *Daniel.*
2. A ſet of ſiſters.
3. A number of women of the ſame order. *Addiſon.*

SI'STERLY. *a.* [from *ſiſter.*] Like a ſiſter; becoming a ſiſter. *Shakſpeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterit *I ſat.* [*ſitan*, Gothick; ꝩittan, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dutch.]
1. To reſt upon the buttocks. *May.*
2. To perch. *Bourd.*
3. To be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs. *Milton.*
4. To be in a local poſition. *Milton.*
5. To reſt as a weight or burden. *Taylor.*
6. To ſettle; to abide. *Milton.*
7. To brood; to incubate. *Bacon.*
8. To be adjuſted; to be with reſpect to fitneſs or unfitneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.*
10. To be in any ſituation or condition. *Sw.*
11. To be convened, as an aſſembly.
12. To be placed at the table. *Luke.*
13. To exerciſe authority. *Milton.*
14. To be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member. 1 *Mac.*
15. *To* SIT *down.* To begin a ſiege. *Clar.*
16. *To* SIT *down.* To reſt; to ceaſe as ſatisfied. *Rogers.*
17. *To* SIT *down.* To ſettle; to fix abode. *Spenſer.*
18. *To* SIT *out.* To be without engagement or employment. *Sanderſon.*
19. *To* SIT *up.* To riſe from lying to ſitting. *Luke.*
20. *To* SIT *up.* To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SIT. *v. a.*
1. To keep the ſeat upon. *Prior.*
2. To place on a ſeat. *Bacon.*

SITE. *ſ.* [*ſitus*, Latin.] Situation; local poſition. *Bentley.*

SI'TFEAST. *ſ.* [*ſit* and *faſt*.] A hard knob growing under the ſaddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

SITH. *ad.* [ꝛiðe, Saxon.] Since; ſeeing that: obſolete. *Hooker.*

SITHE. *ſ.* [ꝛiðe, Saxon.] The inſtrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacham.*

SITHE. *ſ.* Time: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SI'THENCE. *ad.* [now contracted to *ſince*.] Since; in latter times. *Spenſer.*

SI'THNESS. *ad.* Since. *Spenſer.*

SI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſit*.]

1. One that ſits. *Bacon.*
2. A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*

SI'TTING. *ſ.* [from *ſit*.]

1. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat.
2. The act of reſting on a ſeat. *Pſalms.*
3. A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter. *Dryden.*
4. A meeting of an aſſembly. *Bacon.*
5. A courſe of ſtudy unintermitted. *Locke.*
6. A time for which one ſits, as at play, or work, or a viſit. *Dryden.*
7. Incubation. *Addiſon.*

SI'TUATE. *part. a.* [from *ſitus*, Latin.]

1. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe. *Bacon.*
2. Placed; conſiſting. *Milton.*

SITUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſituate*.]

1. Local reſpect; poſition. *Addiſon.*
2. Condition; ſtate. *Rogers.*

SIX. *a.* [*ſix*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.

SIX *and ſeven*. *ſ.* To be at *ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion. *Sh.*

SI'XPENCE. *ſ.* [*ſix* and *pence*.] A coin; half a ſhilling. *Pope.*

SIXSCO'RE. *a.* [*ſix* and *ſcore*.] Six times twenty. *Sandys.*

SIXTEE'N. *a.* [ꝛixtýne, Saxon.] Six and ten.

SI'XTEENTH. *a.* [ꝛixteoða, Saxon.] The ſixth after the tenth.

SIXTH. *a.* [ꝛixta, Saxon.] The firſt after the fifth; the ordinal of ſix.

SIXTH. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſixth part. *Cheyne.*

SI'XTHLY. *ad.* [from *ſix*.] In the ſixth place. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH. *a.* [ꝛixtigoða, Saxon.] The tenth ſix times repeated.

SI'XTY. *a.* [ꝛixtiȝ, Saxon.] Six times ten.

SIZE. *ſ.* [from *aſſiſe*, French.]

1. Bulk; quantity of ſuperficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*
2. A ſettled quantity. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*
4. [*ſiſa*, Italian.] Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize. *Dryden.*
2. To ſettle; to fix. *Bacon.*
3. To cover with glutinous matter; to beſmear with ſize.

SI'ZED. *a.* [from *ſize*.] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'ZEABLE. *a.* [from *ſize*.] Reaſonably bulky; of juſt proportion to others. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZER or *Servitor*. *ſ.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities. *Corbet.*

SI'ZERS. *ſ.* See SOISSARS. *Tuſſer.*

SI'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſizy*.] Glutinouſneſs; viſcoſity. *Floyer.*

SI'ZY. *a.* [from *ſize*.] Viſcous; glutinous. *Arbuthnot.*

SKA'DDLE. *ſ.* [ꝛceaðniꝛꝛe, Saxon.] Hurt; damage.

SKA'DDONS. *ſ.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAI'NSMATE. *ſ.* A meſſmate. *Shakſpeare.*

SKATE. *ſ.* [ꝛceaðða, Saxon.]

1. A flat ſea fiſh.
2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice. *Thomſon.*

SKE'AN. ſ. [Iriſh and Erſe.] A ſhort ſword; a knife. *Bacon.*

SKEG. *ſ.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *ſ. Skeggers* are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea, and never thrive to any bigneſs. *Wotton.*

SKEIN. *ſ.* [*eſcaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound and doubled. *Ben Jonſon.*

SKE'LETON. *ſ.* [σκελετὸς, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation. *Quincy.*
2. The compages of the principal parts. *Hale.*

SKE'LLUM. *ſ.* [*ſkelm*, German.] A villain; a ſcoundrel. *Skinner.*

SKEP. *ſ.* [ꝛcephen, lower Saxon; to draw.] A ſort of baſket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tuſſer.*

SKE'PTICK. *ſ.* [σκεπτομαι; *ſceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing. *Pope.*

SKE'PTICAL. *a.* [from *ſkeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to univerſal doubt. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *ſ.* [*ſcepticiſme*, Fr. from *ſkeptick*.] Univerſal doubt; pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a firſt plan. *Addiſon.*

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline. *Watts.*
2. To plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion. *Dryden.*

SKE'WER. *ſ.* [*ſkere*, Daniſh.] A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form. *King.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF. *ſ.* [*eſquief*, French; *ſcapha*, Latin.] A ſmall light boat. *Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *a.* [*ſkill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with ſkill; poſſeſſing any art; dexterous; able. *Tatler.*

SKI'LFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſkilful*.] With ſkill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterouſly. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſkilful*.] Art; ability; dexterouſneſs. *Pſalms.*

SKILL. *ſ.* [*ſkill*, Iſlandick.]
1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readineſs in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulneſs. *Milton.*
2. Any particular art. *Hooker.*

To **SKILL.** *v. n.* [*ſkilia*, Iſlandick.]
1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at. *Whitgift.*
2. To differ; to make difference; to intereſt; to matter: not in uſe. *Hooker.*

SKI'LLED. *a.* [from *ſkill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton.*

SKI'LLESS. *a.* [from *ſkill.*] Wanting ſkill; artleſs: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SKI'LLET. *ſ.* [*eſcuellette*, French.] A ſmall kettle or boiler. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SKIM.** *v. a.* [properly to *ſcum.*]
1. To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface. *Prior.*
2. To take by ſkimming. *Addiſon.*
3. To bruſh the ſurface ſlightly; to paſs very near the ſurface. *Dryden.*
4. To cover ſuperficially. Improper: perhaps originally *ſkin.* *Dryden.*

To **SKIM.** *v. n.* To paſs lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE. *a.* Wandering; wild. *Shakſpeare.*

SKI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *ſkim.*] A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off. *Mort.*

SKIMMI'LK. *ſ.* [*ſkim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*

SKIN. *ſ.* [*ſkind*, Daniſh.]
1. The natural covering of the fleſh. It conſiſts of the *cuticle*, outward ſkin, or ſcarf-ſkin, which is thin and inſenſible; and the *cutis*, or inner ſkin, extremely ſenſible.
2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather. *Chapman.*
3. The body; the perſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **SKIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To flay; to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin. *Ellis.*
2. To cover with the ſkin. *Dryden.*
3. To cover ſuperficially. *Addiſon.*

SKI'NFLINT. *ſ.* [*ſkin* and *flint.*] A niggardly perſon.

SKINK. *ſ.* [ꝥcenc, Saxon.]
1. Drink; any thing potable.
2. Pottage. *Bacon.*

To **SKINK.** *v. n.* [ꝥcencan, Saxon.] To ſerve drink.

SKI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *ſkink.*] One that ſerves drink. *Dryden.*

SKI'NNED. *a.* [from *ſkin.*] Having ſkin. *Sharp.*

SKI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *ſkin.*] A dealer in ſkins, or pelts.

SKI'NNINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſkinny.*] The quality of being ſkinny.

SKI'NNY. *a.* [from *ſkin.*] Conſiſting only of ſkin; wanting fleſh. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SKIP.** *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Italian.]
1. To fetch quick bounds; to paſs by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Pope.*
2. *To* **SKIP** *over.* To paſs without notice. *Bacon.*

To **SKIP.** *v. a.* [*eſquiver*, French.] To miſs; to paſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SKIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound. *More.*

SKI'PJACK. *ſ.* [*ſkip* and *jack.*] An upſtart. *L'Eſtrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *ſ.* [*ſkip* and *kennel.*] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *ſ.* [*ſchipper*, Dutch.] A ſhipmaſter or ſhipboy. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *ſ.* [probably from *ſkiff.*] A ſmall boat: not uſed. *Spenſer.*

SKI'RMISH. *ſ.* [from *yr* and *carm*, Welſh, the ſhout of war; *eſcarmouche*, French.]
1. A ſlight fight; leſs than a ſet battle. *Philips.*
2. A conteſt; a contention. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SKI'RMISH.** *v. n.* [*eſcarmoucher*, Fr.] To fight looſely; to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle. *Atterb.*

SKI'RMISHER. *ſ.* [from *ſkirmiſh.*] He who ſkirmiſhes. *Ainſworth.*

To **SKIRRE.** *v. a.* [from ꝥcip, Saxon, pure, clean.] To ſcour; to ramble over in order to clear. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SKIRRE.** *v. n.* To ſcour; to ſcud; to run in haſte. *Shakſpeare.*

SKI'RRET. *ſ.* [*ſiſarum.*] A plant. *Miller.*

SKIRT. *ſ.* [*ſkiorte*, Swediſh.]
1. The looſe edge of a garment; that part which hangs looſe below the waiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The edge of any part of the dreſs. *Addiſ.*
3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Dryden.*

To **SKIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addiſon.*

SKI'TTISH. *a.* [*ſkye*, Daniſh; *ſcheu*, Dutch.]
1. Shy; eaſily frightened. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Wanton; volatile; haſty; precipitate. *Hudibras.*
3. Changeable; fickle. *Shakſpeare.*

SKI'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonneſs; fickleneſs.

SKONCE. *ſ.* See **SCONCE.** *Carew.*

SKREEN. *ſ.* [*eſcrein*, French.]
1. A riddle or coarſe ſieve. *Tuſſer.*
2. Any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off. *Prior.*
3. Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*

To **SKREEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To riddle; to ſift.
2. To ſhade from ſun or light, or weather.
3. To keep off light or weather. *Dryden.*
4. To ſhelter; to protect. *Spectator.*

SKUE. *a.* Oblique; ſidelong. *Bentley.*

To **SKULK.** *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*

SKULL. *ſ.* [*ſkiola*, Iſlandick.]
1. The bone that encloſes the head; it is made up of ſeveral pieces, which, being joined together, forms a conſiderable ca-

vity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigneſs of the brain. *Quincy.*

2. [ſceole, Saxon, a company.] A ſhoal. See SCULL. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP. *ſ.* A headpiece.

SKU'LLCAP. *ſ.* [*caſſida*, Latin.] A plant.

SKY. *ſ.* [*ſky*, Daniſh.]

1. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Roſcommon.*

2. The heavens. *Davies.*

3. The weather; the climate. *Shakſpeare.*

SKY'EY. *a.* [from *ſky*.] Ethereal. *Shakſpeare.*

SKY'COLOUR. *ſ.* [*ſky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the ſky. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *a.* [*ſky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the ſky. *Addiſon.*

SKY'DYED. *a.* [*ſky* and *die*.] Coloured like the ſky. *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *a.* [from *ſky*.] Enveloped by the ſkies. *Thomſon.*

SKY'ISH. *a.* [from *ſky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the ſky. *Shakſpeare.*

SKY'LARK. *ſ.* [*ſky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and ſings. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *ſ.* [*ſky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies. *Addiſon.*

SLAB. *ſ.*

1. A puddle. *Ainſworth.*

2. A plane of ſtone; as, *a marble* ſlab.

SLAB. *a.* Thick; viſcous; glutinous. *Shakſp.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*ſlabben*, *ſlabberen*, Dut.]

1. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To ſhed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.* [*ſlaver* is the word uſed.]

1. To ſmear with ſpittle. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To ſhed; to ſpill. *Tuſſer.*

SLA'BBERER. *ſ.* [from *ſlabber*.] He who ſlabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY. *a.*

1. Thick; viſcous: not uſed. *Wiſeman.*

2. Wet; floody: in low language. *Gay.*

SLACK. *a.* [ſlaec, Sax. *ſlaken*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not tenſe; not hard drawn; looſe. *Arb.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding faſt. *Milton.*

3. Remiſs; not diligent; not eager. *Hooker.*

4. Not violent; not rapid. *Dryden.*

5. Not intenſe. *Mortimer.*

To SLACK. } *To* SLA'CKEN. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be remiſs; to neglect. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To loſe the power of cohefion. *Moxon.*

3. To abate. *Milton.*

4. To languiſh; to fail; to flag. *Ainſworth.*

To SLACK. } *To* SLA'CKEN. } *v. a.*

1. To looſen; to make leſs tight. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit. *Davies.*

3. To eaſe; to mitigate. *Spenſer.*

4. To remit for want of eagerneſs. *Milton.*

5. To cauſe to be remitted; to make to abate. *Hammond.*

6. To relieve; to unbind. *Denham.*

7. To withhold; to uſe leſs liberally. *Shakſ.*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohefion. *Mortimer.*

9. To neglect. *Daniel.*

10. To repreſs; to make leſs quick or forcible. *Addiſon.*

SLACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Small coal; coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLA'CKLY. *ad.* [from *ſlack*.]

1. Looſely; not tightly; not cloſely.

2. Negligently; remiſsly. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlack*.]

1. Looſeneſs; not tightneſs.

2. Negligence; inattention; remiſſneſs. *Sh.*

3. Want of tendency; tardineſs. *Sharp.*

4. Weakneſs; not force; not intenſeneſs. *Brerewood.*

SLAG. *ſ.* The droſs or recrement of metal. *Boyle.*

SLAIE. *ſ.* A weaver's reed. *Ainſworth.*

SLAIN. The participle paſſive of *ſlay*.

To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *ſlack*, *Skinner*; from *ſlock*, Iſlandick, to quench, *Lye*.] To quench; to extinguiſh. *Craſhaw.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [from *ſlack*.]

1. To grow leſs tenſe; to be relaxed. *Davies.*

2. To go out; to be extinguiſhed. *Brown.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*ſchlagen*, Dutch.] To ſlaughter; to cruſh.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*eſclaundrie*, French.] To cenſure falſely; to belie. *Whitgift.*

SLA'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Falſe invective. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. Diſgrace; reproach. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Diſreputation; ill name. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *ſlander*.] One who belies another; one who lays falſe imputations on another. *Taylor.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *ſlander*.]

1. Uttering reproachful falſehoods. *Shakſp.*

2. Containing reproachful falſehoods; calumnious. *South.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſlanderous*.] Calumniouſly; with falſe reproach. *Daniel.*

SLANG. The preterit of *ſling*.

SLANK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SLANT. } SLA'NTING. } *a.* [from *ſlanghe*, a ſerpent, Dutch. *Skinner*.] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular. *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. } SLA'NTWISE. } *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly; ſlope. *Tuſſer.*

SLAP. *ſ.* [*ſchlap*, Germ.] A blow. *Thomſon.*

SLAP. *ad.* [from the noun.] With a ſudden and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with a ſlap. *Prior.*

SLA'PDASH. *interj.* [from *ſlap* and *daſh*.] All at once. *Prior.*

To SLASH. *v. a.* [*ſlaſa*, to ſtrike, Iſlandick.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.

2. To laſh. *Slaſh* is improper. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To ſtrike at random with a ſword; to lay about him. *Pope.*

SLASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloth. *Shakſpeare.*

SLATCH. *ſ.* [a ſea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe.

SLATE. *ſ.* [from *ſlit*: *ſlate* is in ſome countries a crack; or from *eſclate*, a tile, French.] A gray ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon. *Grew.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *ſ.* [from *ſlate.*] One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *ſ.* [*ſlaetti*, Swediſh.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryden.*

SLA'TY. *a.* [from *ſlate.*] Having the nature of ſlate. *Woodward.*

SLAVE. *ſ.* [*eſclave*, French.]
1. One mancipated to a maſter; not a freeman; a dependant. *Addiſon.*
2. One that has loſt the power of reſiſtance. *Wilkins.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *ſ.* [*ſaliva*, Lat. *ſlæfa*, Iſland.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel. *Pope.*

To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be ſmeared with ſpittle. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To emit ſpittle. *Sidney.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To ſmear with drivel. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *ſ.* [*ſlabbaerd*, Dutch; from *ſlaver.*] One who cannot hold his ſpittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *ſlave.*] Servitude; the condition of a ſlave; the offices of a ſlave. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [onſlaugt, Saxon.] Maſſacre; deſtruction by the ſword. *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſſacre; to ſlay; to kill with the ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *houſe.*] Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *man.*] One employed in killing. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *a.* [from *ſlaughter.*] Deſtructive; murderous. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'VISH. *a.* [from *ſlave.*] Servile; mean; baſe; dependant. *Milton.*

SLA'VISHLY. *ad.* Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlaviſh.*] Servility; meanneſs.

To SLAY. *v. a.* pret. *ſlew*; part. paſſ. *ſlain.* [*ſlaban*, Gothick; ſlean, Saxon; *ſlachten*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Prior.*

SLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *ſlay.*] Killer; murderer; deſtroyer. *Abbot.*

SLE'AZY. *a.* Weak; wanting ſubſtance.

SLED. *ſ.* [*ſlæd*, Daniſh; *ſledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *a.* [from *ſled.*] Mounted on a ſled. *Shakſpeare.*

SLEDGE. *ſ.* [ſleez, Sax. *ſleggia*, Iſlandick.]
1. A large heavy hammer. *Moxon.*
2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *ſled.* *Mortimer.*

SLEEK. *a.* [*ſleych*, Dutch.]
1. Smooth; nitid; gloſſy. *Drayton.*
2. Not rough; not harſh. *Milton.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To comb ſmooth and even. *Milton.*
2. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy. *Boyle.*

SLEE'KLY. *ad.* [from *ſleek.*] Smoothly; gloſſily. *Shakſpeare.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [ſleepan, Sax. *ſlaepen*, Dut.]
1. To take reſt by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers. *Craſhaw.*
2. To reſt; to be motionleſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To live thoughtleſsly. *Atterbury.*
4. To be dead: death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake. 1 *Theſſ.*
5. To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Shakſp.*
6. To be unnoticed, or unattended. *Shakſp.*

SLEEP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Repoſe; reſt; ſuſpenſion of the mental and corporal powers; ſlumber. *Locke.*

SLEE'PER. *ſ.* [from *ſleep.*]
1. One who ſleeps; one who is not awake. *Dryden.*
2. A lazy inactive drone. *Grew.*
3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.*
4. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'PILY. *ad.* [from *ſleepy.*]
1. Drowſily; with deſire to ſleep.
2. Dully; lazily. *Raleigh.*
3. Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſleepy.*] Drowſineſs; diſpoſition to ſleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PLESS. *a.* [from *ſleep.*] Wanting ſleep; always awake. *Milton.*

SLEE'PY. *a.* [from *ſleep.*]
1. Drowſy; diſpoſed to ſleep.
2. Not awake. *Dryden.*
3. Soporiferous; ſomniferous; cauſing ſleep. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *ſ.* [perhaps from the Daniſh, *ſlet.*] A kind of ſmooth ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles. *Dryden.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *a.* [from the noun.] Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE. *ſ.* [ſlif, Saxon.]
1. The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Spenſer.*
2. *Sleeve*, in ſome provinces, ſignifies a knot or ſkein of ſilk.
3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, ſignifies a cover; any thing ſpread over. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'VED. *a.* [from *ſleeve.*] Having ſleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *a.* [from *ſleeve.*]
1. Wanting ſleeves; having no ſleeves.
2. Wanting reaſonableneſs; wanting propriety; wanting ſolidity. *Hall.*

SLEIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſlag'd*, cunning, Iſlandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Swift.*

SLE'NDER. *a.* [*ſlinder*, Dutch.]
1. Thin; ſmall in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.*
2. Small in the waiſt; having a fine ſhape. *Dryden.*
3. Not bulky; ſlight; not ſtrong. *Pope.*
4. Small; inconſiderable; weak. *Tillotſon.*
5. Sparing; leſs than enough. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Not amply ſupplied. *Philips.*

SLE'NDERLY. *ad.* [from *ſlender*.]
1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly. *Hayward.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlender*.]
1. Thinneſs; ſmallneſs of circumference. *Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Slightneſs; weakneſs; inconſiderableneſs. *Whitgift.*
4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterit of *ſleep*.

SLEW. The preterit of *ſlay*.

To SLEY. *v. n.* To part or twiſt into threads. *Shakſpeare.*

To SLICE. *v. n.* [ſlitan, Saxon.]
1. To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.*
2. To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.*
3. To cut off in a broad piece. *Gay.*
4. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*

SLICE. *ſ.* [ſlite, Saxon.]
1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*
2. A broad piece. *Pope.*
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a ſpatula. *Hakewill.*

SLICK. *a.* [*ſlickt*, Dut.] See SLEEK. *Brown.*

SLID. The preterit of *ſlide*.

SLI'DDEN, The participle paſſive of *ſlide*.

To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*ſlidderen*, Dutch.] To ſlide with interruption. *Dryden.*

To SLIDE. *v. n.* preterit *ſlid*; participle paſſ. *ſlidden*. [ſlidan, ſlidente, Saxon.]
1. To paſs along ſmoothly; to ſlip; to glide. *Bacon.*
2. To move without change of the foot. *Milton.*
3. To paſs inadvertently. *Eccluſ.*
4. To paſs unnoticed. *Sidney.*
5. To paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad. *South.*
7. To paſs without difficulty or obſtruction. *Pope.*
8. To move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet. *Waller.*
9. To fall by errour. *Bacon.*
10. To be not firm. *Thomſon.*
11. To paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To paſs imperceptibly. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and eaſy paſſage. *Bacon.*
2. Flow; even courſe. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER. *ſ.* [from *ſlide*.] He who ſlides.

SLIGHT. *a.* [*ſlicht*, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthleſs; inconſiderable. *Dryd.*
2. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke.*
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. *Milton.*
4. Fooliſh; weak of mind. *Hudibras.*
5. Not ſtrong; thin; as, *a* ſlight *ſilk*.

SLIGHT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of ſcorn. *Clariſſa.*
2. Artifice; cunning practice: more properly *ſleight*. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to diſregard. *Locke.*
2. To throw careleſly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To overthrow; to demoliſh. *Junius.*
4. *To* SLIGHT *over*. To treat or perform careleſly. *Bacon.*

SLI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *ſlight*.] One who diſregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſlighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *ſlight*.]
1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.*
2. Scornfully; contemptuouſly. *Philips.*
3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*
4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlight*.]
1. Weakneſs; want of ſtrength.
2. Negligence; want of attention. *Dryden.*

SLI'LY. *ad.* [from *ſly*.] Cunningly; with cunning ſecrecy. *Dryden.*

SLIM. *ad.* Slender; thin of ſhape. *Addiſon.*

SLIME. *ſ.* [ſlam, Saxon; *ſlijm*, Dutch.] Viſcous mire; any glutinous ſubſtance. *Ral.*

SLI'MINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlimy*.] Viſcoſity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *a.* [from *ſlime*.]
1. Overſpread with ſlime. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Viſcous; glutinous. *Milton.*

SLI'NESS. *ſ.* [from *ſly*.] Deſigning artifice. *Addiſon.*

SLING. *ſ.* [ſlingan, Sax. *ſlingen*, Dutch.]
1. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap and two ſtrings; the ſtone is lodged in the ſtrap, and thrown by looſing one of the ſtrings. *Job.*
2. A throw; a ſtroke. *Milton.*
3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is ſuſtained.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw by a ſling.
2. To throw; to caſt. *Addiſon.*
3. To hang looſely by a ſtring. *Dryden.*
4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*

SLI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſling*.] One who ſlings or uſes the ſling. *Kings.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* preterit *ſlunk*. [ſlinzan, Sax. to creep.] To ſneak; to ſteal out of the way. *Milton.*

To SLINK. *v. n.* To caſt; to miſcarry of. A low word. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ſlipan, Sax. *ſlippen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſlide; not to tread firm. *South.*
2. To ſlide; to glide. *Sidney.*
3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiſeman.*
4. To ſneak; to ſlink. *Spenſer.*

5. To glide; to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.*
6. To fall into fault or errour. *Ecclus.*
7. To creep by overſight. *Pope.*
8. To eſcape; to fall away out of the memory. *Hooker.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*
1. To convey ſecretly. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To looſe by negligence. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
4. To eſcape from; to leave ſlily. *Shakſp.*
5. To let looſe. *Dryden.*
6. To let a dog looſe. *Dryden.*
7. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.*
8. To paſs over negligently. *Atterbury.*

SLIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſlipping; falſe ſtep.
2. Errour; miſtake; fault. *Wotton.*
3. A twig torn from the main ſtock. *Ray.*
4. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held. *Bramhall.*
5. An eſcape; a deſertion. *Hudibras.*
6. A long narrow piece. *Addiſon.*

SLI'PBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſlip* and *board.*] A board ſliding in grooves. *Gulliver.*

SLI'PKNOT. *ſ.* [*ſlip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot eaſily untied. *Moxon.*

SLI'PPER or *Slipſhoe. ſ.* [from *ſlip.*] A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily. *Raleigh.*

SLI'PPERILY. *ad.* [from *ſlippery.*] In a ſlippery manner.

SLI'PPERINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlippery.*]
1. State or quality of being ſlippery; ſmoothneſs; glibneſs. *Sharp.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLI'PPERY. *a.* [ſlipun, Saxon; *ſliperig*, Swediſh.]
1. Smooth; glib. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.*
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden.*
4. Not ſtanding firm. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inſtable. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Not certain in its effects. *L'Eſtrange.*
7. Not chaſte. *Shakſpeare.*

SLI'PPY. *a.* [from *ſlip.*] Slippery; eaſily ſliding. A barbarous word. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD. *a.* [*ſlip* and *ſhod.*] Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP. *ſ.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *ſlop.*

SLISH. *ſ.* A low word formed by reduplicating *ſlaſh.* *Shakſpeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſlit* and *ſlitted.* [ſlitan, Saxon.] To cut longwiſe. *Brown.*

SLIT. *ſ.* [ſlit, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [ſlitan, Saxon.] To
To SLI'VER. } ſplit; to divide longwiſe; to tear off longwiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SLI'VER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakſpeare.*

SLOATS. *ſ.* Of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER. *ſ.* [*glavoerio*, Welſh.] Slaver.

To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*ſlock*, to quench, Swediſh and Scottiſh.] To ſlake; to quench.

SLOE. *ſ.* [ſla, Sax.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a ſmall wild plum. *Blackmore.*

SLOOP. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhip.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *ſlop*] To drink groſsly and greedily.

SLOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *Dryden.*

SLOP. *ſ.* [ſlop, Saxon; *ſloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowſers; open breeches. *Shakſp.*

SLOPE. *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*

SLOPE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Pope.*

To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*

SLO'PENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularly. *Wotton.*

SLO'PEWISE. *a.* [*ſlope* and *wiſe.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY. ad. [from *ſloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*

SLO'PPY. *a.* [from *ſlop.*] Miry and wet.

To SLOT. *v. a.* [*ſlughen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike or claſh hard.

SLOT. *ſ.* [*ſlod*, Iſlandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *ſ.* [ſlæþ, ſleþ, Saxon.]
1. Slowneſs; tardineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; idleneſs. *Milton.*
3. An animal of ſo ſlow a motion, that he will be three or four days at leaſt in climbing up and coming down a tree. *Grew.*

SLO'THFUL. *a.* [*ſloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; ſluggiſh; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs.*

SLO'THFULLY. *ad.* With ſloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *ſ.* Idleneſs; lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; inactivity. *Hooker.*

SLOUCH. *ſ.* [*ſloff*, Daniſh, ſtupid.]
1. A downcaſt look; a depreſſion of the head. *Swift.*
2. A man who looks heavy and clowniſh. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLO'VEN. *ſ.* [*ſloef*, Dutch; *yſlyven*, Welſh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs; a man dirtily dreſſed. *Herbert.*

SLO'VENLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *a.* [from *ſloven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *ad.* [from *ſloven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *ſ.* [from *ſloven.*] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SLOUGH. *ſ.* [ſlog, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward.*
2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation. *Grew.*
3. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore. *Wiſeman.*

SLO'UGHY. *a.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLOW. *a.* [ſlap, ſleap, Sax. *ſleeuw*, Friſick.]

1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke.*
2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time. *Milton.*
3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Add.*
4. Dull; inactive; tardy; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*
5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.*
6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW, in compoſition, is an adverb; *ſlowly*: as, *ſlow*-paced.

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procraſtinate: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SLOWLY. *ad.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope.*
2. Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time. *Dryden.*
3. Not haſtily; not raſhly.
4. Not promptly; not readily.
5. Tardily; ſluggiſhly. *Addiſon.*

SLO'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Smallneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs. *Watts.*
2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.*
4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.
5. Deliberation; cool delay.
6. Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

SLO'WWORM. *ſ.* [ſlapyꝛm, Saxon.] The blindworm; a large viper, not mortal, ſcarcely venomous. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lubber.*]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.*
2. To ſtain; to daub. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To cover coarſely or careleſly. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *ſ.* A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *ſ.* Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *ſ.* [*ſlung*, Daniſh, and *ſlock*, Dutch, ſignify a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A hinderance; an obſtruction. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.
4. [ſlecg, a hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly. *Spenſer.*

SLU'GGARD. *ſ.* [from *ſlug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard.*] To make idle; to make droniſh. *Shakſp.*

SLU'GGISH. *a.* [from *ſlug.*] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful; idle; ſlow. *Waller.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *ad.* Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *ſ.* Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *ſ.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſcluſe*, French; *ſcluſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton.*

SLU'ICY. *a.* [from *ſluice.*] Falling in ſtreams, as from a ſluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [ſlumepan, Sax. *ſluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound ſleep. *Milton.*
2. To ſleep; to repoſe: *ſleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded. *Job.*
3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs. *Young.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to ſleep.
2. To ſtupify; to ſtun. *Spenſer.*

SLU'MBER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Light ſleep; ſleep not profound. *Pope.*
2. Sleep; repoſe. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS. } *a.* [from *ſlumber.*]
SLU'MBERY. }

1. Inviting to ſleep; ſoporiferous; cauſing ſleep. *Pope.*
2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shakſpeare.*

SLUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſling.*

SLUNK. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſlink.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*ſlooring*, Dutch, naſty; *ſloore*, a ſlut.]

1. To ſully; to ſoil; to contaminate.
2. To paſs lightly; to balk; to miſs. *Dryd.*
3. To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*

SLUR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace. *South.*

SLUT. *ſ.* [*ſlodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman. *King.*
2. A word of ſlight contempt to a woman. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'TTERY. *ſ.* [from *ſlut.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut. *Drayton.*

SLU'TTISH. *a.* [from *ſlut.*] Naſty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanlineſs. *Raleigh.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *ad.* In a ſluttiſh manner; naſtily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *ſ.* The qualities or practice of a ſlut; naſtineſs; dirtineſs. *Ray.*

SLY. *a.* [ſlið, Saxon, ſlippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *ſlægur*, Iſlandick.] Meanly artful; ſecretly inſidious. *Fairfax.*

To SMACK. *v. n.* [ꝼmæckan, Saxon; *ſmaeken*, Dutch.]
1. To have a taſte; to be tinctured with any particular taſte.
2. To have a tincture or quality infuſed. *Sh.*
3. To make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte. *Gay.*
4. To kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips, ſo as to be heard when they ſeparate. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*
1. To kiſs. *Donne.*
2. To make to emit any quick ſmart noiſe.

SMACK. *ſ.* [*ſmaeck*, Dutch.]
1. Taſte; ſavour.
2. Tincture; quality from ſomething mixed. *Spenſer.*
3. A pleaſing taſte. *Tuſſer.*
4. A ſmall quantity; a taſte. *Dryden.*
5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte.
6. A loud kiſs. *Donne.*
7. [ꝼnacca Saxon.] A ſmall ſhip.

SMALL. *a.* [ꝼmall, Saxon; *ſmal*, Dutch.]
1. Little in quantity; not great. *Dryden.*
2. Slender; exile; minute. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Little in degree. *Acts.*
4. Little in importance; petty. *Geneſis.*
5. Little in the principal quality; not ſtrong; weak; as, *ſmall* beer, *Swift.*

SMALL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The ſmall or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*

SMA'LLAGE. *ſ.* A plant. It is a ſpecies of parſley. *Miller.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *ſ.* [*ſmall* and *coal.*] Little wood coals uſed to light fires. *Spectator.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *ſ.* [*ſmall* and *craft.*] A little veſſel below the denomination of a ſhip. *Dryden.*

SMA'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmall.*]
1. Littleneſs; not greatneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Littleneſs; want of bulk; minuteneſs; exility. *Bacon.*
3. Want of ſtrength; weakneſs.

SMALLPO'X. *ſ.* [*ſmall* and *pox.*] An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity; *variolæ. Wiſeman.*

SMA'LLY. *ad.* [from *ſmall.*] In a little quantity; with minuteneſs; in a little or low degree. *Aſcham.*

SMALT. *ſ.* A beautiful blue ſubſtance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fuſed with three parts common ſalt, and one part potaſh. *Hill.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *a.* [*ſmaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; reſembling emerald.

SMART. *ſ.* [ꝼmeopta, Saxon; *ſmert*, Dutch; *ſmarta*, Swediſh.]
1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.*
2. Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ꝼmeopꝛan, Saxon; *ſmerten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel quick lively pain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To feel pain of body or mind. *Pope.*

SMART. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Pungent; ſharp; cauſing ſmart. *Shakſp.*
2. Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.*
3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.*
4. Acute; witty. *Tillotſon.*
5. Briſk; vivacious; lively. *Addiſon.*

SMART. *ſ.* A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *ſmart.*] After a ſmart manner; ſharply; briſkly; vigorouſly; wittily. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmart.*]
1. The quality of being ſmart; quickneſs; vigour. *Boyle.*
2. Livelineſs; briſkneſs; wittineſs. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſmack.*]
1. Taſte; tincture; twang. *Holder.*
2. A bird.

To SMA'TTER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſmack* or *taſte.*]
1. To have a ſlight taſte; to have a ſlight, ſuperficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.*
2. To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Superficial or ſlight knowledge. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *ſmatter.*] One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [ꝼmeꝛan, Saxon; *ſmeeren*, Dutch.]
1. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive; to beſmear. *Milton.*
2. To ſoil; to contaminate. *Shakſpeare.*

SMEA'RY. *a.* [from *ſmear.*] Dauby; adheſive. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *ſ.* A ſeafowl.

To SMEETH or *Smutch. v. n.* [ꝼmiðe, Sax.] To ſmoke; to blacken with ſmoke.

SME'GMATICK. *a.* [σμηγμα.] Soapy; deterſive.

To SMELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſmelt.* [from *ſmoel*, warm, Dutch; becauſe ſmells are increaſed by heat. *Skinner.*]
1. To perceive by the noſe. *Collier.*
2. To find out by mental ſagacity. *L'Eſtr.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*
1. To ſtrike the noſtrils. *Bacon.*
2. To have any particular ſcent. *Brown.*
3. To have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To practiſe the act of ſmelling. *Addiſon.*
5. To exerciſe ſagacity. *Shakſpeare.*

SMELL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Power of ſmelling; the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ. *Davies.*
2. Scent; the power of affecting the noſe. *Bac.*

SME'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſmell.*] He who ſmells.

SME'LLFEAST. *ſ.* [*ſmell* and *feaſt.*] A paraſite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Eſtr.*

SMELT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſmell.*

SMELT. *ſ.* [ꝼmelt, Sax.] A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*ſmelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*

SME'LTER. *ſ.* [from *ſmelt.*] One who melts ore. *Woodward.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [ꝼmeꝛcian,] To ſmile wantonly. *Swift.*

SME'RKY or *Smerk*. *a.* Nice; ſmart; jaunty. *Spenſer.*

SME'RLIN. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SMI'CKET. *ſ.* The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT, for *ſmite*. *Spenſer.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*ſmuylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleaſure; to expreſs gladneſs by the countenance. *Tatler.*
2. To expreſs ſlight contempt by the look. *Camden.*
3. To look gay or joyous. *Milton.*
4. To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milton.*

SMILE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight contraction of the face; a look of pleaſure or kindneſs: oppoſed to *frown*. *Wotton.*

SMI'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſmiling*.] With a look of pleaſure.

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk*, or *murcky*.] To cloud; to duſk; to ſoil. *Shakſpeare.*

To SMIRK. *v. a.* To look affectedly ſoft or kind. *Young.*

SMIT. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*.

To SMITE. *v. a.* pret. *ſmote*; part. paſſ. *ſmit*, *ſmitten*, [ꝑmitan, Saxon; *ſmijten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike; to reach with a blow. *Ezekiel.*
2. To kill; to deſtroy. *Samuel.*
3. To afflict; to chaſten. *Wake.*
4. To blaſt. *Exodus.*
5. To affect with any paſſion. *Milton.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To ſtrike; to collide. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *ſ.* He who ſmites. *Iſaiah.*

SMI'TH *ſ.* [ꝑmiꝺ, Saxon; *ſmeth*, German.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Tate.*
2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryd.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *ſ.* [ꝑmiꝺcꝛæꝼt, Sax.] The art of a ſmith. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMI'THING. *ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] An art manual, by which an irregular lump of iron is wrought into an intended ſhape. *Moxon.*

SMI'THY. *ſ.* [ꝑmiꝺꝺe, Saxon.] The ſhop of a ſmith. *Dryden.*

SMI'TTEN. [part. paſſ. of *ſmite*.] Struck; killed; affected with paſſion. *Ecclus.*

SMOCK. *ſ.* [ꝑmoc, Saxon.] The under garment of a woman; a ſhift *Sanays.*

SMOCKFA'CED. *a.* [*ſmock* and *face*.] Pale-faced; maidenly. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *ſ.* [ꝑmocc, Saxon; *ſmook*, Dutch.] The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation, from any thing burning. *Cowley.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat. *Milt.*
2. To burn; to be kindled. *Deut.*
3. To move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle. *Dryden.*
4. To ſmell or hunt out. *Hudibras.*
5. To uſe tobacco.
6. To ſuffer; to be puniſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.*

1. To ſcent by ſmoke; to medicate by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſmell out; to find out. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſneer; to ridicule to the face. *Cong.*

To SMOKE-DRY. *v. a.* [*ſmoke* and *dry*.] To dry by ſmoke. *Mortimer.*

SMO'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſmoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke.
2. One that uſes tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *a.* [from *ſmoke*.] Having no ſmoke. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *a.* [from *ſmoke*.]

1. Emitting ſmoke; fumid. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having the appearance or nature of ſmoke. *Harvey.*
3. Noiſome with ſmoke. *Milton.*

SMOOTH. *a.* [ꝑmeꝺ, ꝑmoeꝺ, Sax. *ſmwyth*, Welſh.]

1. Even on the ſurface; not rough; level; having no aſperities. *Milton.*
2. Evenly ſpread; gloſſy. *Pope.*
3. Equal in pace; without ſtarts or obſtruction. *Milton.*
4. Gently flowing. *Milton.*
5. Voluble; not harſh; ſoft. *Gay.*
6. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the ſurface. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To work into a ſoft uniform maſs. *Ray.*
3. To make eaſy; to rid from obſtructions. *Pope.*
4. To make flowing; to free from harſhneſs. *Milton.*
5. To palliate; to ſoften. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To calm; to mollify. *Milton.*
7. To eaſe. *Dryden.*
8. To flatter; to ſoften with bland iſhments. *Shakſpeare.*

To SMO'OTHEN. *v. a.* [a bad word for *ſmooth*.] To make even and ſmooth. *Mox.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *a.* [*ſmooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a ſoft air. *Shakſp.*

SMO'OTHLY. *ad.* [from *ſmooth*.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.
1. With even glide. *Pope.*
3. Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily. *Hooker.*
4. With ſoft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmooth*.]

1. Evenneſs on the ſurface; freedom from aſperity. *Bacon.*
2. Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate. *Philips.*
3. Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers. *Dryd.*
4. Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech. *Shak.*

SMOTE. The preterit of *ſmite*.

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ꝑmoþan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air. *Sidney.*
2. To ſuppreſs. *Hooker.*

SMO'THER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion: not uſed. *Bacon.*
2. Smoke; thick duſt. *Collier.*

To SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmoke without vent. *Bacon.*
2. To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe. *Collier.*

SMO'ULDERING. } [ꝑmoþan, Sax. to ſmo-
SMO'ULDRY. } ther; *ſmoel*, Dut. hot.]
Burning and ſmoking without vent. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *a.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs; *ſmucken*, to dreſs, Dutch.] Nice; ſpruce; dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs. *Spectator.*

To SMU'GGLE. *v. a.* [*ſmockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *ſmuggler.*] A wretch who imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *ad.* [from *ſmug.*] Neatly; ſprucely. *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmug.*] Spruceneſs; neatneſs without elegance.

SMUT. *ſ.* [ꝛmitta, Saxon; *ſmette*, Dutch.]
1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal.
2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.*
3. Obſcenity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal. *Add.*
2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather muſt. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To black with ſmoke. *Ben Jonſon.*

SMU'TTILY. *ad.* [from *ſmutty.*]
1. Blackly; ſmokily.
2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*]
1. Soil from ſmoke. *Temple.*
2. Obſceneneſs.

SMU'TTY. *a.* [from *ſmut.*]
1. Black with ſmoke or coal. *Swift.*
2. Tainted with mildew. *Locke.*
3. Obſcene; not modeſt. *Collier.*

SNACK. *ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*

SNA'COT. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SNA'FFLE. *ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.

SNAG. *ſ.* [etymology not known.]
1. A jag or ſharp protuberance. *Spenſer.*
2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt; a tooth, in contempt. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. } *a.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags;
SNA'GGY. } full of ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points. *More.*

SNAIL. *ſ.* [ꝛnæȝl, Saxon; *ſnegel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs. *Donne.*
2. A name given to a drone, from the ſlow motion of a ſnail. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'IL-CLAVER or *Snail-trefoil.* *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SNAKE. *ſ.* [ꝛnaca, Saxon; *ſnake*, Dutch.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from the viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'KEROOT. *ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED or *Biſtort.* *ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Lat.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *ſ.* The ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtraight tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt; it has no remarkable ſmell, but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. The Indians deem it a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded ſerpent. *Hill.*

SNA'KY. *a.* [from *ſnake.*]
1. Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake. *Milton.*
2. Having ſerpents. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [the ſame with *knap.*]
1. To break at once; to break ſhort. *Digby.*
2. To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, or ſharp ſound. *Pope.*
3. To bite. *Wiſeman.*
4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly. *Sw.*
5. To treat with ſharp language. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*
1. To break ſhort; to fall aſunder. *Donne.*
2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SNAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
2. A greedy fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A quick eager bite. *Carew.*
4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON. *ſ.*
1. A plant.
2. A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNA'PPER. *ſ.* One who ſnaps. *Shakſ.*

SNA'PPISH. *a.* [from *ſnap.*]
1. Eager to bite. *Spectator.*
2. Peeviſh; ſharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *ad.* Peeviſhly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

SNA'PSACK. *ſ.* [*ſnapſack*, Swediſh.] A ſoldier's bag: more uſually *knapſack.*

SNARE. *ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swediſh and Iſlandick; *ſnare*, Daniſh; *ſnoor*, Dutch.]
1. Anything ſet to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a nooſe. *Milton.*
2. Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled. *Taylor.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a nooſe. *Milton.*

To SNARL *v. a.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch.]
1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarraſs. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *ſ.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *a.* [from *ſnare.*] Entangling; inſidious. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſeize any thing haſtily. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly. *Clarend.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite or catch eagerly at ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*

SNATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A haſty catch.
2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action. *Tuſſer.*
3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown.*
4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit. *Wilkins.*
5. A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'TCHER. *ſ.* One that ſnatches or takes any thing in haſte. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſnatching*.] Haſtily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [ſnican, Sax. *ſnige*, Dan.]
1. To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen. *Watts.*
2. To behave with meanneſs and ſervility; to crouch; to truckle. *Pope.*

SNE'AKER. *ſ.* A ſmall veſſel of drink. *Spect.*

SNE'AKING. *participial a.* [from *ſneak*.]
1. Servile; mean; low. *Rowe.*
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parſimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſneaking*.]
1. Meanly; ſervilely. *Herbert.*
2. In a covetous manner.

SNEA'KINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſneaking*.]
1. Niggardlineſs.
2. Meanneſs; pitifulneſs.

SNE'AKUP. *ſ.* [from *ſneak*.] A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel. *Shakſpeare.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.*
1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip. *Shakſpeare.*

SNEAP. *ſ.* A reprimand; a check. *Shakſ.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [properly to *ſnib*.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenſer.*

To SNEER. *v. n.*
1. To ſhow contempt by looks.
2. To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions. *Pope.*
3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*
4. To ſhow awkward mirth. *Taylor.*

SNEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.*
2. An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn. *Watts.*

SNE'ERER. *ſ.* He that ſneers.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieſan, Saxon; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the noſe. *Wiſeman.*

SNEEZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe. *Brown.*

SNEE'ZEWORT. *ſ.* [*ptarmica*.] A plant.

SNET. *ſ.* [among hunters.] The fat of a deer.

SNEW. The old preterit of *To ſnow*.

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*ſnibbe*, Daniſh.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenſer.*

SNICK *and ſnee. ſ.* A combat with knives. *Wiſeman.*

To SNI'CKER or *Snigger. v. n.* To laugh ſlily, wantonly, or contemptuouſly; to laugh in one's ſleeve.

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*ſniſſa*, Swediſh.] To draw breath audibly up the noſe. *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n. Sniggling* is thus performed: take a ſtrong ſmall hook, tied to a ſtring about a yard long; and then into the hole where an eel may hide himſelf, with a ſhort ſtick put your bait leiſurely; if within the ſight of it, the eel will bite; pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*ſnippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with ſciſſors. *Arbuthnot.*

SNIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſingle cut with ſciſſors. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A ſmall ſhred. *Wiſeman.*
3. A ſhare; a ſnack. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNIPE. *ſ.* [*ſneppe*, German; ſnite, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer.*
2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shakſpeare.*

SNI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *ſnip*.] One that ſnips.

SNI'PPET. *ſ.* [from *ſnip*.] A ſmall part; a ſhare. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *ſ.* Tart dialogue. *Pope.*

SNITE. *ſ* [ſnita, Saxon.] A ſnipe. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v. a.* [ſnytan, Saxon.] To blow the noſe. *Grew.*

SNI'VEL. *ſ.* [*ſnevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the noſe.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run at the noſe.
2. To cry as children. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *ſnivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dut.] To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep. *Stilling fleet.*

SNORE. *ſ.* [ſnopa, Saxon.] Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe. *Shakſp.*

SNO'RER. *ſ.* He that ſnores.

To SNORT. *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the noſe as a high-mettled horſe. *Jeremiah.*

SNOT. *ſ.* [ſnote, Saxon; *ſnot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the noſe. *Swift.*

SNO'TTY. *a.* [from *ſnot*.] Full of ſnot.

SNOUT. *ſ.* [*ſnuyt*, Dutch.]
1. The noſe of a beaſt. *Dryden.*
2. The noſe of a man, in contempt. *Swift.*
3. The noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED. *a.* Having a ſnout. *Grew.*

SNOW. *ſ.* [ſnap, Saxon; *ſnee*, Dutch.] The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ſnapan, Saxon; *ſneuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in ſnow. *Brown.*

To SNOW. *v. a.* To ſcatter like ſnow. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *ſ.* [*ſnow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated ſnow. *Hayward.*

SNO'WBROTH. *ſ.* [*ſnow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor. *Shakſpeare.*

SNO'WDROP. *ſ.* [*narciſſoleucoium*, Latin.] An early flower. *Boyle.*

SNO'W-WHITE. *a.* [*ſnow* and *white*.] White as ſnow. *Dryden.*

SNO'WY. *a.* [from *ſnow*.]
1. White like ſnow. *Rowe.*
2. Abounding with ſnow. *Milton.*

SNUB. *ſ.* [from *ſnebbe*, Dutch, a noſe, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a ſnag; a knot in wood. *Spenſer.*

To SNUB. *v. a.* [rather *To ſnib.*]
1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip. *Ray.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.] To ſob with convulſion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Daniſh.] To lie idle, cloſe, or ſnug. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *ſ.* [*ſnuf*, Dutch, ſnot.]
1. Snot: not uſed in this ſenſe.
2. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle. *Donne.*
3. A candle almoſt burnt out. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addiſon.*
5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſnifting; perverſe reſentment. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw in with the breath. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſcent. *Tickel.*
3. To crop the candle. *Taylor.*

To SNUFF. *v. n.*
1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe. *Dryden.*
2. To ſniſt in contempt. *Malachi.*

SNU'FFBOX. *ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box.*] The box in which ſnuff is carried. *Pope.*

SNU'FFERS. *ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*ſnuffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breathe hard through the noſe. *Dryden.*

SNU'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *ſnuffle.*] He that ſpeaks through the noſe.

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe; to ſnudge. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNUG. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloſe; free from any inconvenience, yet not ſplendid. *Prior.*
2. Cloſe; out of notice. *Swift.*
3. Silly or inſidiouſly cloſe. *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſnug.*] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

SO. *ad.* [ꝑpa, Saxon; *ſoo*, Dutch.]
1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. *Pope.*
2. To ſuch a degree. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. In ſuch a manner. *Addiſon.*
4. In the ſame manner. *Milton.*
5. Thus; in this manner. *Bentley.*
6. Therefore; for this reaſon; in conſequence of this. *Hammond.*
7. On theſe terms. *Rowe.*
8. Provided that; on condition that. *Atterb.*
9. Thus it is; this is the ſtate. *Dryden.*
10. At this point; at this time. *Shakſ.*
11. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well. *Ben Jonſon.*
12. It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or abſurd compariſon. *Arbuthnot.*
13. A word of aſſumption; thus be it. *Shak.*
14. A form of petition. *Shakſpeare.*
15. So *much as.* However much. *Pope.*
16. So *ſo.* An exclamation after ſomething done or known. *Shakſpeare.*
17. So *ſo.* Indifferently; not much amiſs nor well. *Felton.*
18. So *then.* Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [ꝑocian, Saxon.]
1. To lie ſteeped in moiſture. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To enter by degrees into pores *Bacon.*
3. To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. *Locke.*

To SOAK. *v. a.*
1. To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench. *Mortimer.*
2. To draw in through the pores. *Dryden.*
3. To drain; to exhauſt. *Bacon.*

SO'AKER. *ſ.* [from *ſoak.*]
1. He that macerates in any moiſture.
2. A great drinker.

SOAP. *ſ.* [ꝑape, Sax. *ſapo*, Latin.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance. *Newton.*

SOAPBOI'LER. *ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſoap. *Addiſon.*

SOA'PWORT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of campion. *Mil.*

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*ſorare*, Italian.]
1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without viſible action of the wings. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Addiſon.*
3. To riſe high. *Milton.*

SOAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [ꝑeob, complaining, Saxon.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion. *Fairfax.*

SOB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow. *Swift.*

To SOB. *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word. *Mort.*

SO'BER. *a.* [*ſobrius*, Latin; *ſobre*, French.]
1. Temperate; particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Taylor.*
2. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker.*
3. Not mad; right in the underſtanding. *Dryden.*
4. Regularly; calm; free from inordinate paſſion. *Abbot.*
5. Serious; ſolemn; grave. *Shakſpeare.*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *ad.* [from *ſober.*]
1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madneſs.
3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.*
4. Coolly; calmly. *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſober.*]
1. Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer.*
2. Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm; coolneſs. *Dryden.*

SOBRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*ſobrieté*, Fr. *ſobrius*, Lat.]
1. Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs. *Taylor.*

2. Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liquor.
3. General temperance. *Hooker.*
4. Freedom from inordinate paſſion. *Rogers.*
5. Calmneſs; coolneſs. *Dryden.*
6. Seriouſneſs; gravity. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *ſ.* [*ſoc.* Fr. a ploughſhare; *ſoccagium*, barbarous Lat.] A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandry ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee. All ſervices due for land being knight's ſervice, or *ſoccage*; ſo that whatever is not knight's ſervice, is *ſoccage*. *Cowell.*

SO'CCAGER. *ſ.* [from *ſoccage.*] A tenant by ſoccage.

SO'CIABLE. *a.* [*ſociable*, Fr. *ſociabilis*, Lat.]
1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.*
2. Ready to unite in a general intereſt. *Ad.*
3. Friendly; familiar; converſable. *Milton.*
4. Inclined to company. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſociable.*]
1. Inclination to company and converſe. *More.*
2. Freedom of converſation; good fellowſhip. *Hayward.*

SO'CIABLY. *ad.* [from *ſociable.*] Converſably, as a companion. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL. *a.* [*ſocialis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to general or public intereſt; relating to ſociety. *Locke.*
2. Eaſy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable. *Pope.*
2. Conſiſting in union or converſe with another. *Milton.*

SO'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſocial.*[The quality of being ſocial.

SOCI'ETY. *ſ.* [*ſocieté*, Fr. *ſocietas*, Latin.]
1. Union of many in one general intereſt.
2. Numbers united in one intereſt; community. *Tillotſon.*
3. Company; converſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Partnerſhip; union on equal terms. *Dr.*

SOCK. *ſ.* [*ſocus*, Lat. ȝocc, Sax. *ſocke*, Dut.]
1. Something put between the foot and ſhoe. *Bacon.*
2. The ſhoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy. *Milton.*

SO'CKET. *ſ.* [*ſouchette*, French.]
1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candleſtick. *Collier.*
2. The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden.*
3. Any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted. *Bacon.*

SO'CKETCHISEL. *ſ.* A ſtronger ſort of chiſel. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE. *ſ.* [with architects.] A flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN or *Soccager. ſ.* [ȝocaȝman, Sax.] A ſort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage. *Cowell.*

SO'COME. *ſ.* A cuſtom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *ſ.* [*ſoed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterit of *ſeethe.*

SODA'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowſhip; a fraternity. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN. [participle paſſive of *ſeethe.*] Boiled; ſeethed. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French; *ſouderen*, Dutch.] To cement with ſome metallick matter. See SOLDER. *Iſaiah.*

SO'DER. *ſ.* Metallick cement. *Collier.*

SOE. *ſ.* A large wooden veſſel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl. *More.*

SO'EVER. *ad.* [*ſo* and *ever.*] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whoſoever; whatſoever; howſoever.*

SO'FA. *ſ.* [I believe an eaſtern word.] A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets. *Guard.*

SOFT. *a.* [ȝoft, Saxon; *ſaft*, Dutch.
1. Not hard. *Bacon.*
2. Not rugged; not rough. *Matthew.*
3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Mil.*
4. Facile; flexible; not reſolute. *K. Char.*
5. Tender; timorous. *Pope.*
6. Mild; gentle; kind; not ſevere. *Milt.*
7. Meek; civil; complaiſant. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Placid; ſtill; eaſy. *Pope.*
9. Effeminate; vitiouſly nice. *Davies.*
10. Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton.*
11. Weak; ſimple. *Glanville.*
12. Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Dryden.*
13. Smooth; flowing. *Pope.*
14. Not forcible; not violent. *Milton.*
15. Mild; not glaring. *Brown.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; ſtop; not ſo faſt. *Suckl.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſoft.*]
1. To make ſoft; to make leſs hard. *Bacon.*
2. To intenerate; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to mollify. *Addiſon.*
3. To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate. *Pope.*
4. To make leſs harſh, or vehement. *Dryden.*
5. To make leſs glaring.
6. To made tender; to enervate.

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs hard. *Bacon.*
2. To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'FTLY. *ad.* [from *ſoft.*]
1. Without hardneſs.
2. Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon.*
3. Not loudly. *Dryden.*
4. Gently; placidly. *Dryden.*
5. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]
1. That which makes ſoft.
2. One who palliates. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]
1. The quality of being ſoft; quality contrary to hardneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Mildneſs; kindneſs. *Watts.*
3. Civility; gentleneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy. *Taylor.*
5. Timorouſneſs; puſillanimity. *Grew.*
6. Quality contrary to harſhneſs. *Bacon.*
7. Facility; gentleneſs; candour; eaſineſs to be affected. *Hooker.*
8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence. *Harte.*
9. Mildneſs; meekneſs. *Waller.*

SOHO'. *interj.* A form of calling from a diſtant place.

***To* SOIL**. *v. a.* [ʒylian, Sax. *ſouiller*, French.]
1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to ſtain; to ſully. *Bacon.*
2. To dung; to manure. *South.*

SOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Dirt; ſpot; pollution; foulneſs. *Shak.*
2. Ground; earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon.*
3. Land; country. *Milton.*
4. Dung; compoſt. *Mortimer.*

SOI'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſoil*.] Stain; foulneſs. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *ſ.* [from *ſoil*.] Stain; pollution. *Shakſpeare.*

***To* SO'JOURN**. *v. n.* [*ſejourner*, French.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation. *Donne.*

SO'JOURN. *ſ.* [*ſejour*, French; from the verb.] A temporary reſidence; a caſual and no ſettled habitation. *Milton.*

SO'JOURNER. *ſ.* [from *ſojourn*.] A temporary dweller. *Milton.*

***To* SO'LACE**. *v. a.* [*ſolacier*, old French; *ſolazzare*, Italian; *ſolatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe. *Milton.*

***To* SO'LACE**. *v. n.* To take comfort. *Shak.*

SO'LACE. *ſ.* [*ſolatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleaſure; recreation. *Milton.*

SOLA'NDER. *ſ.* [*ſoulandres*, French.] A diſeaſe in horſes.

SO'LAR. } *a.* [*ſolaire*, Fr. *ſolaris*, Lat.]
SO'LARY. }
1. Being of the ſun. *Boyle.*
2. Belonging to the ſun. *Brown.*
3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun. *Dryden.*
4. Meaſured by the ſun. *Holder.*

SOLD. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſell*.

SOLD. *ſ.* [*ſouldée*, old Fr.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. *Spenſer.*

SO'LDAN. *ſ.* [for *ſultan*.] The emperour of the Turks. *Milton.*

SO'LDANEL. *ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Lat.] A plant.

***To* SO'LDER**. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French; *ſoldare*, Italian; *ſolidare*, Latin.]
1. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton.*
2. To mend; to unite any thing broken. *Sh.*

SO'LDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *ſ.* [from *ſolder*.] One that ſolders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *ſ.* [*ſolidarius*, low Latin.]
1. A fighting man; a warriour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders. *Spenſer.*

SO'LDIERLIKE. } *a.* [*ſoldier* and *like*.] Mar-
SO'LDIERLY. } tial; warlike; military; becoming a ſoldier. *Clarendon.*

SO'LDIERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſoldier*.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a ſoldier; martial ſkill. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'LDIERY. *ſ.* [from *ſoldier*.]
1. Body of military men; ſoldiers collectively. *Swift.*
2. Soldierſhip; military ſervice. *Sidney.*

SOLE. *ſ.* [*ſolum*, Latin.]
1. The bottom of the foot. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The foot. *Spenſer.*
3. The bottom of the ſhoe. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The part of any thing that touches the ground. *Moxon.*
5. A kind of ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

***To* SOLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles; as, *to* ſole *a pair of ſhoes*. *Grew.*

SOLE. *a.* [*ſol*, old French; *ſolus*, Latin.]
1. Single; only. *Raleigh.*
2. [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM. *ſ.* [σολοικισμός.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. *Addiſon.*

SO'LELY. *ad.* [from *ſole*.] Singly; only. *Sh.*

SO'LEMN. *a.* [*ſolemnel*, Fr. *ſolemnis*, Lat.]
1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremonies. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Religiouſly grave; awful. *Milton.*
3. Formal; religiouſly regular. *Duty of M.*
4. Striking with ſeriouſneſs; ſober. *Spenſer.*
5. Grave; affectedly ſerious. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. } *ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, French;
SOLE'MNITY. } from *ſolemn*.]
1. Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Pope.*
2. Religious ceremony.
3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion. *Bacon.*
4. Manner of acting awfully ſerious. *Sidney.*
5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs. *Addiſon.*
6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtateline ſs; ſober dignity. *Wotton.*
7. Affected gravity. *Shakſpeare.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſolemnize*.] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration. *Bacon.*

***To* SO'LEMNIZE**. *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, Fr.]
1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. *Hooker.*
2. To perform religiouſly once a year. *Hook.*

SOLE'MNLY. *ad.* [from *ſolemn*.]
1. With annual religious ceremonies.
2. With formal gravity and ſtatelineſs; with affected gravity. *Dryden.*
3. With formal ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
4. With religious ſeriouſneſs. *Swift.*

***To* SOLI'CIT**. *v. a.* [*ſollicito*, Latin.]
1. To importune; to entreat. *Milton.*
2. To call to action; to ſummon; to awake; to excite. *Rogers.*
3. To implore; to aſk. *Sidney.*
4. To attempt; to try to obtain. *Pope.*
5. To diſturb; to diſquiet. *Milton.*

SOLICITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſolicit*.]
1. Importunity; act of importuning. *Milt.*
2. Invitation; excitement. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR. *ſ.* [from *ſolicit*.]
1. One who petitions for another. *Addiſon.*
2. One who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLI'CITOUS. *a.* [*ſolicitus*, Lat.] Anxious; careful; concerned. *Clarendon.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſolicitous.*] Anxiouſly; carefully. *Boyle.*

SOLI'CITUDE. *ſ.* [*ſolicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulneſs. *Tillotſon.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *ſ.* [feminine of *ſolicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *a.* [*ſolidus*, Latin; *ſolide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.*
2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; denſe. *Dryden.*
3. Having all the geometrical dimenſions. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Strong; firm. *Addiſon.*
5. Sound; not weakly. *Watts.*
6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *K. Charles.*
7. Not light; not ſuperficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *ſ.* [In phyſick.] The part containing the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLI'DITY. *ſ.* [*ſolidité*, Fr. *ſoliditas*, Lat.]

1. Fulneſs of matter; not hollowneſs.
2. Firmneſs; hardneſs; compactneſs; denſity; not fluidity. *Woodward.*
2. Truth; not fallaciouſneſs; intellectual ſtrength; certainty. *Prior.*

SO'LIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſolid.*]

1. Firmly; denſely; compactly.
2. Truly; on good ground. *Digby.*

SO'LIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſolid.*] Solidity; firmneſs; denſity. *Howel.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *a.* [*ſolidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Whole-hooſed. *Brown.*

SOLIFI'DIAN. *ſ.* [*ſolus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who ſuppoſes only faith, not works, neceſſary to juſtification. *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY. *ſ.* [*ſoliloque*, French; *ſolus* and *loquor*, Latin.] A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf. *Prior.*

SO'LIPEDE. *ſ.* [*ſolus* and *pedes*, Latin.] An animal whoſe feet are not cloven. *Brown.*

SOLITA'IRE. *ſ.* [*ſolitaire*, French.]

1. A recluſe; a hermit. *Pope.*
2. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY. *ad.* [from *ſolitary.*] In ſolitude; with lonelineſs; without company. *Hooker.*

SO'LITARINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſolitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *a.* [*ſolitaire*, Fr. *ſolitarius*, Lat.]

1. Living alone; not having company. *Mil.*
2. Retired; remote from company. *Shak.*
3. Gloomy; diſmal. *Job.*
4. Single. *Brown.*

SO'LITARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit. *Pope.*

SO'LITUDE. *ſ.* [*ſolitude*, Fr. *ſolitudo*, Lat.]

1. Lonely life; ſtate of being alone. *Bacon.*
2. Lonelineſs; remoteneſs from company. *Law.*
3. A lonely place; a deſert. *Pope.*

SO'LLAR. *ſ.* [*ſolarium*, low Latin.] A garret. *Tuſſer.*

SO'LO. ſ. [Italian.] A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SO'LOMON's *Leaf. ſ.* A plant.

SO'LOMON's *Seal. ſ.* A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *ſ.* [*ſolſtitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the ſun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longeſt in ſummer, or ſhorteſt in winter.
2. It is taken of itſelf commonly for the ſummer ſolſtice. *Brown.*

SOLSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from *ſolſtice.*]

1. Belonging to the ſolſtice. *Brown.*
2. Happening at the ſolſtice. *Philips.*

SO'LUBLE. *a.* [*ſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts. *Arbuth.*

SOLUBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſoluble.*] Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*ſolvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Milt.*

SO'LVENCY. *ſ.* [from *ſolvent.*] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *a.* [*ſolvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cauſe diſſolution. *Boyle.*
2. Able to pay debt contracted.

SO'LVIBLE. *a.* [from *ſolve.*] Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry. *Hale.*

SO'LUND-GOOSE. *ſ.* A fowl in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer; his wings alſo much longer. *Grew.*

SOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*ſolutio*, Latin.]

1. Diſruption; breach; disjunction; ſeparation. *Bacon.*
2. Matter diſſolved; that which contains any thing diſſolved. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Reſolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*

SO'LUTIVE. *a.* [from *ſolvo*, Latin.] Laxative; cauſing relaxation. *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *ſ.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing; as *gameſome.* [*ſaam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *a.* [ꝑom, ꝑum, Saxon.]

1. More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh.*
2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*
3. Certain perſons. *Some* is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; part. *Daniel.*
4. *Some* is oppoſed to *ſome*, or to *others. Spen.*
5. It is added to a number, to ſhow that the number is uncertain and conjectural. *Bacon.*
6. One; any, without determining which. *Milton.*

SO'MEBODY. *ſ.* [*ſome* and *body.*]

1. One; not nobody; a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined. *Bacon.*
2. A perſon of conſideration. *Acts.*

SO'MEDEAL. *ad.* [ꝑumdeal, Sax.] In ſome degree: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SO'MEHOW. *a.* [*ſome* and *how.*] One way or other; I know not how. *Cheyne.*

SO'MERSAULT. } *ſ.* [*ſommer*, a beam, and
SO'MERSET. } *ſault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a height, and turns over his head.

SO'METHING. *ſ.* [ꝛumðinȝ, Saxon.]
1. A thing exiſting, though it appears not what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*
2. More or leſs; not nothing. *Pope.*
3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.
4. Part. *Watts.*
5. Diſtance not great. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'METHING. *ad.* In ſome degree. *Temple.*

SO'METIME. *ad.* [*ſome* and *time.*]
1. Once; formerly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. At one time or other hereafter.

SO'METIMES. *ad.* [*ſome* and *times.*]
1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Taylor.*
2. At one time; oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *another time.* *Burnet.*

SO'MEWHAT. *ſ.* [*ſome* and *what.*]
1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Atterbury.*
2. More or leſs. *Grew.*
3. Part, greater or leſs. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHAT. *ad.* In ſome degree. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHERE. *ad.* [*ſome* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere. *Newton.*

SO'MEWHILE. *ſ.* [*ſome* and *while.*] Once; for a time: out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

SOMNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſomnifer*, Latin] Cauſing ſleep; procuring ſleep; ſoporiferous; dormitive. *Walton.*

SOMNI'FICK. *a.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cauſing ſleep.

SO'MNOLENCY. *ſ.* [*ſomnolentia*, Latin.] Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.

SON. *ſ.* [*ſunus*, Gothick; ꝛuna, Saxon; *ſohn*, German; *ſon*, Swediſh; *ſone*, Dutch]
1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother. *Shakſp.*
2. Deſcendant, however diſtant. *Iſaiah.*
3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Native of a country. *Pope.*
5. The ſecond perſon of the Trinity. *Matt.*
6. Product of any thing. *Brown.*
7. In ſcripture, *ſons* of pride, and *ſons* of light, denoting ſome quality.

SON-IN-LAW. *ſ.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*

SO'NSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſon.*] Filiation. *D. of Piety.*

SONA'TA. ſ. [Italian.] A tune. *Prior.*

SONG. *ſ.* [from ȝeſunȝen, Saxon.]
1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*
2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A poem; lay; ſtrain. *Dryden.*
4. Poetry; poeſy. *Pope.*
5. Notes of birds. *Dryden.*
6. *Old* SONG. A trifle. *More.*

SO'NGISH. *a.* [from *ſong.*] Containing ſongs; conſiſting of ſongs. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTER. *ſ.* [from *ſong.*] A ſinger. *Howel.*

SO'NGSTRESS. *ſ.* A female ſinger. *Thomſ.*

SONI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſonus* and *fero*, Latin.] Giving or bringing ſound. *Derham.*

SO'NNET. *ſ.* [*ſonnet*, Fr. *ſonnetto*, Italian.]
1. A ſhort poem conſiſting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjuſted by a particular rule.
2. A ſmall poem. *Shakſpeare.*

SONNETTEER. *ſ.* [*ſonnetier*, Fr. from *ſonnet.*] A ſmall poet, in contempt. *Pope.*

SONORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing ſound. *Watts.*

SONO'ROUS. *a.* [*ſonorus*, Latin.]
1. Loud ſounding; giving loud or ſhrill ſound. *Milton.*
2. High ſounding; magnificent of ſound. *Addiſon.*

SONO'ROUSLY. *ad.* With high ſound; with magnificence of ſound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſonorous.*]
1. The quality of giving ſound. *Boyle.*
2. Magnificence of ſound.

SOON. *ad.* [*ſuns*, Gothick; ꝛona, Saxon.]
1. Before long time be paſt; ſhortly after any time aſſigned or ſuppoſed. *Dryden.*
2. Early; before any time ſuppoſed: oppoſed to *late.* *Bacon.*
3. Readily; willingly. *Addiſon.*
4. SOON *as.* Immediately. *Exodus.*

SOO'NLY. *ad.* [from *ſoon.*] Quickly; ſpeedily. *More.*

SOO'PBERRY. *ſ.* [*ſapindus*, Lat.] A plant.

SOOT. *ſ.* [ꝛoꝛ, Saxon; *ſoot*, Iſlandick.] Condenſed or embodied ſmoke. *Howel.*

SOO'TED. *a.* [from *ſoot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot. *Mortimer.*

SOO'TERKIN. *ſ.* A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from fitting over their ſtoves. *Swift.*

SOOTH. *ſ.* [ꝛoð, Saxon.] Truth; reality: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

SOOTH. *a.* [ꝛoð, Sax.] Pleaſing; delightful. *Milton.*

To SOOTH. *v. a.* [ȝeꝛoðian, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to pleaſe with blandiſhments. *Addiſon.*
2. To calm; to ſoften; to mollify. *Dryden.*
3. To gratify; to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

SOO'THER. *ſ.* [from *ſooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandiſhments. *Shakſpeare.*

To SOOTHSA'Y. *v. n.* [*ſooth* and *ſay.*] To predict; to foretel. *Acts.*

SOOTHSA'YER. *ſ.* [from *ſoothſay.*] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognoſticator. *Shak.*

SOO'TINESS, *ſ.* [from *ſooty.*] The quality of being ſooty; fuliginouſneſs.

SOO'TY. *a.* [from *ſoot.*]
1. Breeding ſoot. *Milton.*
2. Conſiſting of ſoot; fuliginous. *Wilkins.*
3. Black; dark; duſky. *Milton.*

To SOO'TY. *v. n.* [from *ſoot.*] To make black with ſoot. *Chapman.*

SOP. *ſ.* [ꝛop, Saxon; *ſoppe*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing ſteeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To ſteep in liquor.

SOPE. *ſ.* See SOAP.

SOPH. *ſ.* [from *ſophiſta*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the univerſity. *Pope.*

SO'PHI. *ſ.* [Perſian.] The emperour of Perſia. *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM. *ſ.* [*ſophiſma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unſound ſubtilty. *Watts.*

SO'PHIST. *ſ.* [*ſophiſta*, Lat.] A profeſſor of philoſophy. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER. *ſ.* [*ſophiſte*, French.]
1. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle; an artful but inſidious logician. *Rogers.*
2. A profeſſor of philoſophy; a ſophiſt. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL, *a.* [*ſophiſtique*, Fr.] Fallaciouſly ſubtle; logically deceitful. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſophiſtical.*] With fallacious ſubtilty. *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious. *Boyle.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſophiſtication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineneſs. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

SO'PHISTRY. *ſ.* [from *ſophiſt.*]
1. Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.*
2. Logical exerciſe. *Felton.*

To SO'PORATE. *v. n.* [*ſoporo*, Latin.] To lay aſleep.

SOPORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſopor* and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; ſomniferous. *Bacon.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſoporiferous.*] The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*

SO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *ſop.*] One that ſteeps any thing in liquor.

SORB. *ſ.* [*ſorbum*, Latin.] The berry of the ſorb or ſervice-tree.

SO'RBILE. [from *ſorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or ſipped.

SORBI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſorbitio*, Latin.] The act of drinking or ſipping.

SO'RCERER. *ſ.* [*ſorcier*, Fr.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RCERESS. *ſ.* [female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs. *Bacon.*

SO'RCERY. *ſ.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft. *Tatler.*

SORD. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſward.*] Turf; graſſy ground. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RDES. *ſ.* [Lat.] Foulneſs; dregs. *Woodw.*

SO'RDET. } *ſ.* [*ſourdine*, French; *ſordina*,
SO'RDINE. } Italian.] A ſmall pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it ſound lower or ſhriller. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID. *a.* [*ſordidus*, Latin.]
1. Foul; groſs; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.*
2. [*ſordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; baſe. *South.*
3. Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*

SORDIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetouſly.

SO'RDIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſordid.*]
1. Meanneſs; baſeneſs. *Cowley.*
2. Naſtineſs; not neatneſs. *Ray.*

SORE. *ſ.* [from *ſaur*, French.] A buck in his fourth year. *Shakſpeare.*

SORE. *ſ.* [ꝛaꝛ, Saxon.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Shak.*

SORE. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Tender to the touch. *Locke.*
2. Tender in the mind; eaſily vexed. *Pope.*
3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.*
4. Criminal: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SORE. *ad.* With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayer.*

SO'REHON. } *ſ.* [Iriſh and Scottiſh.] A
SORN. } ſervile tenure, formerly in Scotland and Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters; ſo that, when a perſon obtrudes himſelf upon another for bed and board, he is ſaid to *ſorn.* *Macbean.*

SO'REL. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ſore.*] A buck in his third year. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſore.*]
1. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs. *Dryden.*
2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſore.*] Tenderneſs of a hurt. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *ſ.* [σωρίτης.] Properly a heap. An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE. *ſ.* [*ſoror* and *cædo.*] The murder of a ſiſter.

SO'RRAGE. *ſ.* The blades of green wheat or barley.

SO'RRANCE. *ſ.* [In farriery.] Any diſeaſe or ſore in horſes.

SO'RREL. *ſ.* [ꝛuꝛe, Saxon; *ſorel*, French.] A plant like the dock, but differs in having an acid taſte. *Miller.*

SO'RRILY. *ad.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanly; poorly; deſpicably; wretchedly; pitiably. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanneſs; wretchedneſs; pitiableneſs; deſpicableneſs.

SO'RROW. *ſ.* [*ſorg*, Daniſh.] Grief; pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs; mourning. *Milton.*

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [ꝛoꝛȝian, Saxon.] To grieve; to be ſad; to be dejected. *Milton.*

SO'RROWED. *a.* [from *ſorrow.*] Accompanied with ſorrow: out of uſe. *Shakſp.*

SO'RROWFUL. *a.* [*ſorrow* and *full.*]
1. Sad for ſomething paſt; mournful; grieving. *Tobit.*
2. Deeply ſerious: not in uſe. *Samuel.*
3. Expreſſing grief; accompanied with grief. *Job.*

SO'RRY. *a.* [ꝛaꝛiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Grieved for ſomething paſt. *Swift.*
2. [from *ſaur*, filth, Iſlandick.] Vile; worthleſs; vexatious. *Milton.*

SORT. *ſ.* [*ſorte*, French.]

3. A kind; a ſpecies. *Tillotſon.*
2. A manner; a form of being or acting. *Milton.*
3. A degree of any quality. *Dryden.*
4. A claſs, or order of perſons. *Atterbury.*
5. A company; a knot of people. *Shakſp.*
6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Shak.*
7. [*ſort*, Fr.] A lot: out of uſe. *Shakſ.*
8. A pair; a ſet; a ſuit.

To SORT. *v. a.* [*ſortiri*, Latin.]
1. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion. *Hooker.*
3. To conjoin; to put together in diſtribution. *Davies.*
4. To cull; to chooſe; to ſelect. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*
1. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies. *Woodward.*
2. To conſort; to join. *Bacon.*
3. To ſuit; to fit. *Pope.*
4. [*ſortir*, Fr.] To terminate; to iſſue. *Bac.*
5. To have ſucceſs. *Abbot.*
6. To fall out. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *ſort.*] Suitableneſs; agreement. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RTILEGE. *ſ.* [*ſortilege*, French.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſort.*]
1. The act of ſorting; diſtribution.
2. A parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To ſit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *ſ.* [ꝩot, Saxon; *ſot*, French.]
1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, ſtupid fellow; a dolt. *South.*
2. A wretch ſtupified by drinking. *Roſcom.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to infatuate. *Dry.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to ſtupidity.

SO'TTISH. *a.* [from *ſot.*]
1. Dull; ſtupid; ſenſeleſs; infatuate; doltiſh. *Hayward.*
2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Stupidly; dully; ſenſeleſsly. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſottiſh.*]
1. Dulneſs; ſtupidity; inſenſibility. *Bentley.*
2. Drunken ſtupidity. *South.*

SO'VEREIGN. *a.* [*ſouverain*, French.]
1. Supreme in power; having no ſuperiour. *Dryden.*
2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diſeaſes. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'VEREIGN. *ſ.* Supreme lord. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGNLY. *ad.* [from *ſovereign.*] Supremely; in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY. *ſ.* [*ſouveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; higheſt place; ſupreme power; higheſt degree of excellence. *Davies.*

SOUGH. *ſ.* [from *ſous*, Fr.] A ſubterraneous drain. *Ray.*

SOUGHT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſeek.*

SOUL. *ſ.* [ꝩapel, Saxon; *ſael*, Daniſh.]
1. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man. *Davies.*
2. Intellectual principle. *Locke.*
3. Vital principle. *Watts.*
4. Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Interiour power. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind. *Watts.*
7. Human being. *Addiſon.*
8. Active power. *Dryden.*
9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind. *Young.*
10. Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*

SOU'LED. *a.* [from *ſoul.*] Furniſhed with mind. *Dryden.*

SOU'LLESS. *a.* [from *ſoul.*] Mean; low; ſpiritleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SOU'LSHOT. *ſ.* [*ſoul* and *ſhot.*] Something paid for a ſoul's requiem among the Romaniſts. *Ayliffe.*

SOUND. *a.* [ꝩunꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diſeaſed; not hurt. *Dryden.*
2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox. *Hooker.*
3. Stout; ſtrong; luſty. *Abbot.*
4. Valid; not failing. *Spenſer.*
5. Faſt; hearty. *Milton.*

SOUND. *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt. *Spenſer.*

SOUND. *ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded. *Camden.*

SOUND. *ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth. *Hooker.*
2. To try; to examine. *Addiſon.*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the ſounding line. *Locke.*

SOUND. *ſ.* [*ſepia.*] The cuttle-fiſh. *Ainſw.*

SOUND. *ſ.* [*ſonus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear. *Bacon.*
2. Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning. *Locke.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*
1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe. *Milton.*
2. To exhibit by ſound, or likeneſs of ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To be conveyed in ſound. 1 *Theſſ.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on. *Sp.*
2. To betoken or direct by a ſound. *Waller.*
3. To celebrate by ſound. *Milton.*

SO'UNDBOARD. *ſ.* Board which propagates the ſound in organs. *Milton.*

SOU'NDING. *a.* [from *ſound.*] Sonorous; having a magnificent ſound. *Dryden.*

SO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from ſound.]
1. Healthily; heartily.
2. Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly. *Swift.*
3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon.*
4. Faſt; cloſely. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſound.*]
1. Health; heartineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Truth; reſtitude; incorrupt ſtate. *Law.*
3. Strength; ſolidity. *Hooker.*

SOUP. *ſ.* [*ſoupe*, French.] Strong decoction of fleſh for the table. *Swift.*

SOUR. *a.* [ſur, Saxon; *ſur*, Welſh.]
1. Acid; auſtere; pungent on the palate with aſtringency. *Dryden.*
2. Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh; moroſe; ſevere. *Brown.*
3. Afflictive; painful. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Expreſſing diſcontent. *Swift.*

SOUR. *ſ.* [from the adj.] Acid ſubſtance. *Sp.*

To SOUR. *v. a.*
1. To make acid. *Dryden.*
2. To make harſh, or unkindly. *Mortimer.*
3. To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing. *Dryden.*
4. To make diſcontented. *Shakſpeare.*

To SOUR. *v. n.*
1. To become acid. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To grow peeviſh or crabbed. *Addiſon.*

SOURCE. *ſ.* [*ſourſe*, French.]
1. Spring; fountain; head. *Addiſon.*
2. Original; firſt cauſe. *Milton.*
3. Firſt producer. *Waller.*

SO'URISH. *a.* [from *ſour.*] Somewhat ſour.

SO'URLY. *ad.* [from *ſour.*]
1. With acidity.
2. With acrimony. *Dryden.*

SO'URNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſour.*]
1. Acidity; auſtereneſs of taſte. *Denham.*
2. Aſperity; harſhneſs of temper. *Addiſon.*

SO'URSOP. *ſ.* Cuſtard-apple. *Miller.*

SOUS. *ſ.* [*ſol*, French.] A ſmall denomination of money.

SOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſout*, ſalt, Dutch.]
1. Pickle made of ſalt.
2. Any thing kept parboiled in ſalt pickle. *Tuſſer.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To parboil, or ſteep in pickle. *Pope.*
2. To throw into the water. *Shakſpeare.*

To SOUSE. *v. n.* [from *ſous*, or *deſſous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on his prey. *Dryden.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey. *Shakſp.*

SOUSE. *ad.* With ſudden violence. *Young.*

SO'UTERRAIN. *ſ.* [*ſouterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH. *ſ.* [ſuð, Saxon; *ſuyd*, Dutch.]
1. The part where the ſun is to us at noon: oppoſed to *north*. *Bacon.*
2. The ſouthern regions of the globe. *Milton.*
3. The wind that blows from the ſouth. *Sha.*

SOUTH. *a.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job.*

SOUTH. *ad.*
1. Toward the ſouth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. From the ſouth. *Bacon.*

SOUTHEA'ST. *ſ.* [*ſouth* and *eaſt.*] The point between the eaſt and ſouth. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHERLY. *a.* [from *ſouth.*]
1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the ſouth; not abſolutely ſouthern.
2. Lying toward the ſouth. *Graunt.*
3. Coming from about the ſouth. *Shakſp.*

SO'UTHERN. *a.* [ſuðerne, Sax. from *ſouth.*]
1. Belonging to the ſouth; meridional. *Dry.*
2. Lying toward the ſouth. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Coming from the ſouth. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD. *ſ.* [ſuðernpuðu, Sax.] A plant that agrees in moſt parts with the wormwood. *Miller.*

SO'UTHING. *a.* [from *ſouth.*] Going toward the ſouth. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHING. *ſ.* Tendency to the ſouth. *Dr.*

SO'UTHMOST. *a.* [from *ſouth.*] Furtheſt toward the ſouth. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY. *ſ.* [properly *ſoothſay.*] Prediction. *Spenſer.*

To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict. *Camden.*

SO'UTHWARD. *ad.* [from *ſouth.*] Toward the ſouth. *Thomſon.*

SO'UTHWARD. *ſ.* The ſouthern regions. *Ral.*

SOUTHWE'ST. *ſ.* [*ſouth* and *weſt.*] Point between the ſouth and weſt. *Bacon.*

SO'UVENANCE. ſ. [Fr.] Remembrance; memory: not uſed. *Spenſer.*

SOW. [ſuzu, Saxon; *ſoeg*, *ſouwe*, Dutch.]
1. A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dry.*
2. An oblong maſs of lead. *Ainſworth.*
3. An inſect; a millepede. *Ainſworth.*

SO'WBREAD. *ſ.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.

To SOW. *v. n.* [ſapan, Saxon; *ſayen*, Dutch.] To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt. *Pſalms.*

To SOW. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *ſown.*
1. To ſcatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by ſeed. *Bacon.*
2. To ſpread; to propagate. *Milton.*
3. To impregnate or ſtock with ſeed. *Iſaiah.*
4. To beſprinkle. *Milton.*

To SOW. *v. a.* [for *ſew.*] To join by needle-work. *Milton.*

To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE. *L'Eſtrange.*

SO'WER. *ſ.* [from *ſow.*]
1. He that ſprinkles the ſeed. *Matthew.*
2. A ſcatterer. *Hakewill.*
3. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *ſ.* Flummery, made of oatmeal ſomewhat ſoured. *Swift.*

To SOWL. *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shakſ.*

SOWN. The participle of *ſow.*

SOWTHI'STLE. *ſ.* A weed. *Bacon.*

SPAAD. *ſ.* A kind of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPACE. *ſ.* [*ſpatium*, Latin.]
1. Room; local extenſion. *Locke.*
2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet.*
3. Quantity of time. *Wilkins.*
4. A ſmall time; a while. *Spenſer.*

SPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſpatioſus*, Latin.] Wide; extenſive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley.*

SPA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Extenſively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpacious.*] Roomineſs; wide extenſion.

SPA'DDLE. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ſpade.*] A little ſpade. *Mortimer.*

SPA'DE. *ſ.* [ſpað, Saxon; *ſpade*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument of digging. *Brown.*
2. A deer three years old. *Ainſworth.*
3. A ſuit of cards.

SPA'DEBONE. *ſ.* [named from the form.] The ſhoulderblade. *Drayton.*

SPA'DICEOUS. *a.* [*ſpadiceus*, Lat.] Of a light red. *Brown.*

SPADI'LLE. *ſ.* [*ſpadille*, or *eſpadille*, Fr.] The ace of ſpades at ombre.

SPA'GYRICK. *a.* [*ſpagiricus*, L.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST. *ſ.* A chymiſt. *Boyle.*

SPAKE. The old preterit of *ſpeak.*

SPALL. *ſ.* [*eſpaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. *Fairfax.*

SPALT or *Spelt. ſ.* A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *ſ.* [ꝩpan, ꝩponne, Saxon; *ſpan*, Dut.]

1. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches. *Holder.*
2. Any ſhort duration. *Walker.*

To SPAN. *v. a.*

1. To meaſure by the hand extended. *Tickel.*
2. To meaſure. *Herbert.*

SPAN. The preterit of *ſpin.*

SPA'NCOUNTER. } *ſ.* [from *ſpan*, *coun-*
SPA'NFARTHING. } *ter*, and *farthing.*] A play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark. *Donne.*

SPA'NGLE. *ſ.* [*ſpange*, German, a locket.]

1. A ſmall plate or bois of ſhining metal.
2. Any little thing ſparkling and ſhining. *Glanville.*

To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies. *Don.*

SPA'NIEL. *ſ.* [*hiſpaniolus*, Latin.]

1. A dog uſed for ſport in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*
2. A low, mean, ſneaking fellow. *Shakſp.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the ſpaniel. *Shakſpeare.*

SPA'NISH *Broom. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NISH *Fly. ſ.* A venemous fly, which is uſed to raiſe bliſters.

SPA'NISH *Nut. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER. *ſ.* A ſmall coin. *Denham.*

SPA'NNER. *ſ.* The lock of a carabine. *Howel.*

SPAR. *ſ.*

1. Marcaſite. *Newton.*
2. A ſmall beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [ꝩpaꝩnan, Saxon; *ſperren*, German] To ſhut; to cloſe; to bar. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RABLE. *ſ.* [ꝩpaꝩnan, Saxon, to faſten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *ſ.* [In pharmacy.] A cere-cloth. *Wiſeman.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ꝩpaꝩnan, Saxon; *ſpaeren*, Dutch; *eſpargner*, French.]

1. To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to conſume. *Milton.*
2. To have unemployed; to ſave from any particular uſe. *Knolles.*
3. To do without; to loſe willingly. *B. Jon.*
4. To omit; to forbear. *Dryden.*
5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; to uſe with mercy. *Common Prayer.*
6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Roſcom.*
7. To forbear to inflict or impoſe. *Dryden.*

SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parſimonious. *Sh.*
2. To forbear; to be ſcrupulous. *Knolles.*
3. To uſe mercy; to forgive. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *a.*

1. Scanty; parſimonious; frugal. *Locke.*
2. Superfluous; unwanted. *Addiſon.*
3. Lean; wanting fleſh; macilent. *Milton.*

SPARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Parſimony; frugal uſe; huſbandry: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſpare.*] One who avoids expence. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *ſ.* [*ſpare and rib.*] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them ſpare or little fleſh; as, a *ſparerib* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſpargo*, Latin.] The act of ſprinkling.

SPA'RING. *a.* [from *ſpare.*]

1. Scarce; little. *Bacon.*
2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.*
3. Parſimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from ſparing.]

1. Not abundantly. *Bacon.*
2. Frugally; parſimoniouſly; not laviſhly. *Hayward.*
3. With abſtinence. *Atterbury.*
4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.*
5. Cautiouſly; tenderly. *Bacon.*

SPARK. *ſ.* [ꝩpeaꝩca, Saxon; *ſparke*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any thing ſhining. *Locke.*
3. Any thing vivid or active. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. *Prior.*
5. A lover.

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle: not uſed. *Sp.*

SPA'RKFUL. *a.* [*ſpark* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; airy: not uſed. *Camden.*

SPA'RKISH. *a.* [from *ſpark.*]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. *Walſh.*
2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *ſ.* [from *ſpark.*]

1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire. *Dryden.*
2. Any luminous particle. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit ſparks.
2. To iſſue in ſparks. *Milton.*
3. To ſhine; to glitter. *Watts.*
4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glaſs.

SPA'RKLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſparkling.*] With vivid and twinkling luſtre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſparkling.*] Vivid and twinkling luſtre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *ſ.* [ꝩpeaꝩꝩa, Sax.] A ſmall bird.

SPA'RROWHAWK or *Sparhawk. ſ.* [ꝩpeaꝩ-haꝩoc, Sax.] The female of the muſket hawk.

SPA'RROWGRASS. *ſ.* [corrupted from *aſparagus.*] *King.*

SPA'RRY. *a.* [from *ſpar.*] Conſiſting of ſpar. *Woodward.*

SPASM. *ſ.* [σπάσμα.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

SPASMO'DICK. *a.* [from *ſpaſm.*] Convulſive.

SPAT. The preterit of *ſpit.*

SPAT. *ſ.* The young of ſhellfiſh. *Woodward.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* [ſpat, ſpit, Saxon.]
1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive. *Addiſon.*
2. To throw out any thing offenſive. *Shakſ.*
3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth. *Milt.*

SPA'TTERDASHES. *ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TLING *Poppy. ſ.* White behen. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *ſ.* A ſpattle or ſlice, uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaſters or ſtirring medicines. *Quincy.*

SPA'VIN. *ſ.* [*eſpavent*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Italian.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſt, as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

SPAW. *ſ.* A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ſpæt̃lian, to ſpit, Sax.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *ſ.* [ſpatl, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.]
1. The eggs of fiſh or of frogs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any product or offſpring. *Tillotſon.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To generate; to bring forth. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*
1. To iſſue eggs as fiſh. *Brown.*
2. To iſſue; to proceed. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *ſpawn.*] The female fiſh. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Latin.] To caſtrate female animals. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* preterit *ſpake*, or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive *ſpoken.* [ſpecan, Saxon.]
1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words. *Holder.*
2. To harangue; to make a ſpeech. *Clarend.*
3. To talk for or againſt; to diſpute. *Shakſ.*
4. To diſcourſe; to make mention. *Tillot.*
5. To give ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
6. *To* SPEAK *with.* To addreſs; to converſe with. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*
1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judges.*
2. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To addreſs; to accoſt. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
4. To exhibit; to make known. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *a.* [from *ſpeak.*]
1. Poſſible to be ſpoken.
2. Having the power of ſpeech. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]
1. One that ſpeaks. *Watts.*
2. One that ſpeaks in any particular manner. *Prior.*
3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryden.*

SPEA'KING *Trumpet. ſ.* A ſtentorophonick inſtrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance. *Dryd.*

SPEAR. *ſ.* [ſpere, Saxon; *ſpere*, Dutch.]
1. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley.*
2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fiſh. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To ſhoot or ſprout: commonly written *ſpire.* *Mortimer.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs.*] Long ſtiff graſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SPEA'RMAN. *ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man.*] One who uſes a lance in fight. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *ſ.* A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *a.* [*ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpecialis*, Lat.]
1. Noting a ſort or ſpecies. *Watts.*
2. Particular; peculiar. *Atterbury.*
3. Appropriate; deſigned for a particular purpoſe. *Davies.*
4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Sprat.*
5. Chief in excellence. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecial.*]
1. Particularly; above others. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *ſ.* [*ſpecialité*, Fr. from
SPECIA'LITY. } *ſpecial.*] Particularity. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *ſ.* [*ſpecies*, Latin.]
1. A ſort; a ſubdiviſion of a general term. *Watts.*
2. Claſs of nature; ſingle order of beings. *Bentley.*
3. Appearance to the ſenſes; any viſible or ſenſible repreſentation. *Ray.*
4. Repreſentation to the mind. *Dryden.*
5. Show; viſible exhibition. *Bacon.*
6. Circulating money. *Arbuthnot.*
7. Simples that have place in a compound.

SPECI'FICAL. } *a.* [*ſpecifique*, French.]
SPECI'FICK. }
1. That makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is. *Newton.*
2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper. *Wiſeman.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecifick.*] In ſuch manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies; according to the nature of the ſpecies. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies* and *facio*, Latin.] To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſpecification*, Fr.]
1. Diſtinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts.*
2. Particular mention. *Ayliffe.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies*; *ſpecifier*, Fr.] To mention; to ſhow by ſome particular mark of diſtinction. *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *ſ.* [*ſpecimen*, Latin.] A ſample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the reſt may be known. *Addiſon.*

SPE'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Lat.]
1. Showy; pleaſing to the view. *Milton.*
2. Plauſible; ſuperficially; not ſolidly right; ſtriking at firſt view. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance. *Hammond.*

SPECK. *ſ.* [ſpecce, Saxon.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot. *Dryden.*

To **SPECK.** *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops. *Milton.*

SPE'CKLE. *ſ.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To **SPE'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots. *Milton.*

SPECKT or *Speight. ſ.* A woodpecker. *Ainſ.*

SPE'CTACLE. *ſ.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A ſhow; a gazing-ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any thing perceived by the ſight. *Sp.*
3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

SPE'CTACLED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles. *Shakſpeare.*

SPECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſpectatio*, Lat.] Regard; reſpect. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *ſ.* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*, Lat.] A looker-on; a beholder. *Shakſpeare.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſpectator.*] Act of beholding. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'CTRE. *ſ.* [*ſpectre*, Fr. *ſpectrum*, Lat.]

1. Apparition; appearance of perſons dead. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Something made preternaturally viſible.

SPE'CTRUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form. *Newton.*

SPE'CULAR. *a.* [*ſpecularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glaſs. *Donne.*
2. Aſſiſting ſight. Improper. *Philips.*

To **SPE'CULATE.** *v. n.* [*ſpeculer*, Fr. *ſpeculor*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*

To **SPE'CULATE.** *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Bro.*

SPECULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Examination by the eye; view.
2. Examiner; ſpy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.*
4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.*
5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice. *Temple.*
6. Power of ſight: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *a.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Given to ſpeculation; contemplative. *Hooker.*
2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſpeculative.*]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically.

SPECULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. One who forms theories. *More.*
2. [*ſpeculateur*, French.] An obſerver; a contemplator. *Brown.*
3. A ſpy; a watcher. *Broome.*

SPE'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ſpeculate.*] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glaſs. *Boyle.*

SPED. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſpeed.*

SPEECH. *ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by words, or vocal ſounds. *Watts.*
2. Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts. *Milton.*
3. Particular language as diſtinct from others. *Common Prayer.*
4. Any thing ſpoken. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Talk; mention. *Bacon.*
6. Oration; harangue. *Swift.*
7. Declaration of thoughts. *Milton.*

SPEE'CHLESS. *a.* [from *ſpeech.*]

1. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking; made mute or dumb. *Raleigh.*
2. Mute; dumb. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SPEED.** *v. n.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſped* and *ſpeeded.* [*ſpoeden*, Dutch.]

1. To make haſte; to move with celerity. *Philips.*
2. [ſpeðian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good ſucceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſucceed well or ill. *South.*
4. To have any condition, good or bad. *Waller.*

To **SPEED.** *v. n.*

1. To diſpatch in haſte; to ſend away quickly. *Fairfax.*
2. To haſten; to put into quick motion. *Sh.*
3. To furniſh in haſte.
4. To diſpatch; to deſtroy; to kill; to miſchief; to ruin. *Pope.*
5. To execute; to diſpatch. *Ayliffe.*
6. To aſſiſt; to help forward. *Dryden.*
7. To make proſperous. *St. Paul.*

SPEED. *ſ.* [*ſpoed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickneſs; celerity. *More.*
2. Haſte; hurry; diſpatch. *Decay of Piety.*
3. The courſe or pace of a horſe. *Shakſp.*
4. Succeſs; event. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'EDILY. *ad.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte; quickly. *Dryden.*

SPE'EDINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpeedy.*] The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *ſ.* [*veronica*, Latin.] A plant; fluellin. *Derham.*

SPE'EDY. *a.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch. *Dryden.*

SPELL. *ſ.* [ſpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. *Milton.*
2. A turn of work. *Carew.*

To **SPELL.** *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſpelled* or *ſpelt.* [*ſpellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters. *Dryden.*
2. To read by naming letters ſingly. *Shakſ.*
3. To charm. *Dryden.*

To **SPELL.** *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters. *Locke.*
2. To read. *Milton.*
3. To read unſkilfully. *South.*

To **SPELT.** *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. *Mort.*

SPE'LTER. *ſ.* A kind of ſemimetal. *Newton.*

To **SPEND.** *v. a.* [ſpendan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to waſte. *Milt.*

2. To beſtow, as expence; to expend, as coſt. *Iſaiah.*
3. To beſtow for any purpoſe. *Boyle.*
4. To effuſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſquander; to laviſh. *Wake.*
6. To paſs; to ſuffer to paſs away. *Job.*
7. To waſte; to wear out. *Burnet.*
8. To fatigue; to haraſs. *Addiſon.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*
1. To make expence. *South.*
2. To prove in the uſe: as, *pork fed with peaſe* ſpends *well.* *Temple.*
3. To be loſt or waſted: as, *life* ſpends *in trifles.* *Bacon.*
4. To be employed to any uſe. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *ſpend.*]
1. One who ſpends. *Taylor.*
2. A prodigal; a laviſher. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *ſ.* [*ſpend* and *thrift.*] A prodigal; a laviſher. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *a.* [*ſperabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *ſ.* [*ſperme*, French; *ſperma*, Latin.] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued. *Bacon.*

SPE'RMACETI. ſ. [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmaſity*; a kind of ſuet made by condenſing the oil of a whale's head. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*ſpermatique*, Fr.
SPERMA'TICK. } from *ſperm.*]
1. Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed. *More.*
2. Belonging to the ſperm. *Ray.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſperm.*] To yield ſeed. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *ſ.* [σπέρμα and κήλη.] A rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of ſeeds.

To SPERSE. *v. a* [*ſparſus*, Latin.] To diſperſe; to ſcatter: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ꝑpeꝑan, Sax. *ſpeuwen*, Dut.]
1. To vomit; to eject from the ſtomach. *Spenſer.*
2. To eject; to caſt forth. *Dryden.*
3. To eject with loathing. *Bacon.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to eaſe the ſtomach. *Ben Jonſon.*

SPE'WY. *a.* [from *ſpew.*] Wet; foggy. *Mort.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to ſuffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS. *ſ.* [σφάκελος.] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiſeman.*

SPHERE. *ſ.* [*ſphæra*, Latin.]
1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference. *Milton.*
2. Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem. *Dryd.*
3. A globe repreſenting the earth or ſky. *Dryden.*
4. Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.*
5. Province; compaſs of knowledge or action; employment. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in a ſphere. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To form into roundneſs. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *ſphere.*]
SPHE'RICK. }
1. Round; orbicular; globular. *Keil.*
2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets. *Shakſpeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *ad.* In form of a ſphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } *ſ.* [from *ſphere.*]
SPHE'RICITY. } Roundneſs; rotundity; globoſity. *Digby.*

SPHE'ROID. *ſ.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DICAL. *a.* [from *ſpheroid.*] Having the form of a ſpheroid. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE. *ſ.* [*ſphærula*, Latin.] A little globe. *Cheyne.*

SPHINX. *ſ.* [σφίγξ.] A famous monſter in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

SPI'AL. *ſ.* [*eſpial*, French.] A ſpy; a ſcout; a watcher: obſolete. *Fairfax.*

SPICE. *ſ.* [*ſpices*, French.]
1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces. *Temple.*
2. A ſmall quantity, as of ſpice to the thing ſeaſoned. *Brown.*

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſpice. *Donne.*

SPI'CER. *ſ.* [from *ſpice.*] One who deals in ſpice. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY. *ſ.* [*eſpiceries*, French.]
1. The commodity of ſpices. *Raleigh.*
2. A repoſitory of ſpices. *Addiſon.*

SPICK *and* SPAN. Quite new; now firſt uſed.

SPI'CKNEL or *Spignel. ſ.* [*meum.*] The herb maldmony or bearwort.

SPI'COSITY. *ſ.* [*ſpica*, Lat.] The quality of being ſpiked like ears of corn; fulneſs of ears.

SPI'CY. *a.* [from *ſpice.*]
1. Producing ſpice; abounding with aromaticks. *Dryden.*
2. Aromatick; having the qualities of ſpice. *Pope.*

SPI'DER. *ſ.* The animal that ſpins a web for flies. *Drayton.*

SPI'DERCATCHER. *ſ.* [*picus murarius*, Lat.] A bird.

SPI'DERWORT. *ſ.* [*ſphalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower. *Miller.*

SPI'GOT. *ſ.* [*ſpijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Sha.*

SPIKE. *ſ.* [*ſpica*, Latin.]
1. An ear of corn. *Denham.*
2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron ſharpened. *Addiſon.*

SPIKE. *ſ.* A ſmaller ſpecies of lavender. *Hill.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.*
1. To faſten with long nails. *Moxon.*
2. To ſet with ſpikes. *Wiſeman.*
3. To make ſharp at the end.

SPI'KENARD. *ſ.* [*ſpica nardi*, Latin.] A plant; and the oil or balſam produced from the plant. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *ſ.* [*ſpijlen*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL. *v. a.* [ꝩpillan, Sax. *ſpillen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding. *Daniel.*
2. To deſtroy; to miſchief. *Davies.*
3. To throw away. *Tickel.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*
1. To waſte; to be laviſh. *Sidney.*
2. To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fiſhing line. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *ſ.* [from *ſpill.*] Any thing poured out or waſted. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPIN. *v. a.* pret. *ſpun* or *ſpan*, part. *ſpun.* [ꝩpinnan, Saxon; *ſpinnen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw out into threads. *Exodus.*
2. To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter. *Dryden.*
3. To protract; to draw out. *Addiſon.*
4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediouſly. *Digby.*
5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN. *v. n.*
1. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning, or drawing threads. *More.*
2. To ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current. *Drayton.*
3. To move round as a ſpindle. *Milton.*

SPI'NACH, SPI'NAGE } *ſ.* [*ſpinachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPI'NAL. *a.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back-bone. *Philips.*

SPI'NDLE. *ſ.* [ꝩpindl, ꝩpindel, Saxon.]
1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. *Maine.*
2. A long ſlender ſtalk. *Mortimer.*
3. Any thing ſlender: whence *ſpindle ſhanks.* *Dryden.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk. *Bacon.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *a.* [*ſpindle* and *ſhank.*] Having ſmall legs. *Addiſon.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *ſ.* A plant; prickwood.

SPINE. *ſ.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] The back-bone. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *ſ.* A ſort of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPI'NET. *ſ.* [*eſpinette*, French.] A ſmall harpſichord; an inſtrument with keys. *Swift.*

SPI'NIFEROUS. *a.* [*ſpina* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *ſ.* A finch; a bird. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *ſpin.*]
1. One ſkilled in ſpinning. *Graunt.*
2. A garden ſpider with long jointed legs. *Shakſpeare.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel.* *ſ.* [from *ſpin.*] The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Gay.*

SPINO'SITY. *ſ.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Crabbedneſs; thorny or briary perplexity. *Glanv.*

SPI'NOUS. *a.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *ſ.* [from *ſpin.*]
1. A woman that ſpins. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *ſ.* [from *ſpinſter.*] The work of ſpinning.

SPI'NY. *a.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *ſ.* [*ſpiraculum*, L.] A breathing-hole; a vent; a ſmall aperture. *Woodw.*

SPI'RAL. *a.* [from *ſpira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved. *Blackmore.*

SPI'RALLY. *ad.* In a ſpiral form. *Ray.*

SPIRE. *ſ.* [*ſpira*, Latin.]
1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twiſt; a wreath. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a ſteeple. *Hale.*
3. The top or uppermoſt point. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhoot up pyramidically. *Mortimer.*
2. To breathe: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SPI'RIT. *ſ.* [*ſpiritus*, Latin.]
1. Breath; wind. *Bacon.*
2. An immaterial ſubſtance. *Davies.*
3. The ſoul of man. *Shakſpeare.*
4. An apparition. *Luke.*
5. Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind. *Tillotſon.*
6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Genius; vigour of mind. *Temple.*
8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual. *Cowley.*
9. Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body. *Clarendon.*
10. Sentiment; perception. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Eagerneſs; deſire. *South.*
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterpriſe. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Perſons diſtinguiſhed by qualities of the mind. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind. *Shakſpeare.*
15. Characteriſtical likeneſs; eſſential qualities. *Wotton.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined. *Shakſpeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy. *South.*
18. An inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation: as, brandy, rum. *Boyle.*
19. In the old poets, *ſpirit* was a monoſyllable, and often written *ſprite*, or, leſs properly, *ſpright.* *Spenſer.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.*
1. To animate or actuate as a ſpirit. *Milton.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice. *Brown.*

SPI'RITALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath. *Holder.*

SPI'RITED. *a.* [from *ſpirit.*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpirited.*] Diſpoſition or make of mind. *Addiſon.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpirit* and *full.*] Sprightlineſs; livelineſs. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS. *a.* [from *ſpirit.*] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depreſſed. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS. *a.* [from *ſpirit.*]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to ſpirit. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpiritous.*] Fineneſs and activity of parts. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *a.* [*ſpirituel*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*]

1. Diſtinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *South.*
3. Not groſs; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; eccleſiaſtical. *Swift.*

SPIRITUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſpiritual.*]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; eſſence diſtinct from matter. *Raleigh.*
2. Intellectual nature. *South.*
3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the ſoul; mental refinement. *South.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *ſ.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Eccleſiaſtical body: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſpiritualize.*] The act of ſpiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſpiritualiſer*, Fr.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Rogers.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor.*

SPI'RITUOUS. *a.* [*ſpirituеux*, Fr.]

1. Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. *Wotton.*

SPIRITUO'SITY. } *ſ.* [from *ſpirituous.*]
SPI'RITUOUSNESS. } The quality of being ſpirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*ſpritta*, Swediſh.] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Gay.*

SPIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.
2. Sudden effort.

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *ſpirt.*] To ſhoot ſcatteringly. *Derham.*

SPI'RY. *a.* [from *ſpire.*]

1. Pyramidal. *Pope.*
2. Wreathed; curled. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *a.* [*ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; firm; thick: not in uſe. *Brerewood.*

SPI'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; thickneſs. *Bacon.*

SPIT. *ſ.* [ſpitan, Saxon; *ſpit*, Dutch.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire. *Wilkins.*
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade. *Mortimer.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* preterit *ſpat*; participle paſſive *ſpit* or *ſpitted.* [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a ſpit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To thruſt through. *Dryden.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* [ſpætan, Sax. *ſpytter*, Daniſh.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth. *South.*

SPI'TTAL. *ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſpital.*] A charitable foundation.

To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. *King.*

SPITE. *ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney.*
2. SPITE *of* or *In* SPITE *of.* Notwithſtanding; in defiance of. *Rowe.*

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To miſchief; to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To fill with ſpite; to offend. *Temple.*

SPI'TEFUL. *a.* [*ſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*

SPI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly. *Waller.*

SPI'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Malice; malignity; deſire of vexing. *Keil.*

SPI'TTED. *a.* [from *ſpit.*] Shot out into length. *Bacon.*

SPI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſpit.*]

1. One who puts meat on a ſpit.
2. One who ſpits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainſworth.*

SPI'TTLE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſpital.*] A hoſpital. *Cleaveland.*

SPI'TTLE. *ſ.* [ſpætlian, Saxon.] Moiſture of the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

SPI'TVENOM. *ſ.* [*ſpit* and *venom.*] Poiſon ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *ſ.* [σπλάγχνα and λόγος.] A treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels.

To SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaſha*, Swediſh.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'SHY. *a.* [from *ſplaſh.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To SPLAY. *v. a.* To diſlocate or break a horſe's ſhoulder-bone.

SPLA'YFOOT. *a.* [*ſplay* and *foot.*] Having the foot turned inward. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH. *ſ.* [*ſplay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by deſign. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *ſ.* [*ſplen*, Latin.]

1. The milt. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. *Wiſeman.*
2. Anger; ſpite; ill humour. *Donne.*
3. A ſudden motion; a fit. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope.*
5. Immoderate merriment. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLE'ENED. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Deprived of the ſpleen. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'ENFUL. *a.* [*ſpleen* and *full.*] Angry; peeviſh; fretful; melancholy. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLE'ENLESS. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild: obſolete. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT. *ſ.* [*ſpleen* and *wort.*] A plant; miltwaſte. *Miller.*

SPLE'ENY. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Angry; peeviſh; humorous. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLE'NDENT. *a* [*ſplendens*, Latin.] Shining; gloſſy; having luſtre. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID. *a.* [*ſplendidus*, Latin.] Showy; magnificent; ſumptuous; pompous. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſplendid.*] Magnificently; ſumptuouſly; pompouſly. *Taylor.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *ſ.* [*ſplendor*, Latin.]
1. Luſtre; power of ſhining. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Magnificence; pomp. *South.*

SPLE'NETICK. *a.* [*ſplenetique*, French.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peeviſh. *Tatler.*

SPLE'NICK. *a.* [*ſplenique*, Fr. *ſplen*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpleen. *Harvey.*

SPLE'NISH. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Fretful; peeviſh. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Hot; hery; paſſionate: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLENT. *ſ.* A callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on the ſhank-bone of a horſe, and, when it grows big, ſpoils the ſhape of the leg. *Far. Dict.*

To SPLICE. *v. a.* [*ſpliſſen*, Dutch.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood, or other matter, uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet. *Wiſeman.*

To SPLINT. } *To* SPLI'NTER. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſecure by ſplints. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.]
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Dryden.*
2. A thin piece of wood. *Grew.*

To SPLI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be ſhivered.

To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſplit.* [*ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Dutch.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Cleaveland.*
2. To divide; to part. *Atterbury.*
3. To daſh and break on a rock. *Dryden.*
4. To divide; to break into diſcord. *South.*

To SPLIT. *v. n.*
1. To burſt in ſunder; to crack; to ſuffer diſruption. *Boyle.*
2. To burſt with laughter. *Pope.*
3. To be broken againſt rocks. *Addiſon.*

SPLI'TTER. *ſ.* One who ſplits. *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER. *ſ.* Buſtle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin.]
1. To ſeize by robbery; to take away by force. *Milton.*
2. To plunder; to ſtrip of goods. *Pope.*
3. To corrupt; to make uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*
1. To practiſe robbery or plunder. *Spenſer.*
2. To grow uſeleſs; to be corrupted. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *ſ.* [*ſpolium*, Latin.]
1. That which is taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That which is gained by ſtrength or effort, *Bentley.*
3. That which is taken from another. *Mil.*
4. The act of robbery; robbery. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Corruption; cauſe of corruption. *Shakſp.*
6. The ſlough; the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent. *Bacon.*

SPOI'LER. *ſ.* [from *ſpoil.*]
1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *South.*
2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOI'LFUL. *a.* [*ſpoil* and *full.*] Waſteful; rapacious. *Spenſer.*

SPOKE. *ſ.* [ꝩpaca, Sax.] The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly. *Shak.*

SPOKE. The preterit of *ſpeak.*

SPO'KEN. The participle paſſive of *ſpeak.*

SPO'KESMAN. *ſ.* [*ſpoke* and *man.*] One who ſpeaks for another. *Exodus.*

To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin.] To rob; to plunder.

SPOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſpoliatio*, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDEE. *ſ.* [*ſpondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long ſyllables. *Broome.*

SPO'NDYLE. *ſ.* [σπονδύλος.] A vertebre; a joint of the ſpine. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A ſoft porous ſubſtance, ſuppoſed by ſome the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for ſucking up water. *Sandys.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a ſponge. *Hooke.*

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpongy.*] Softneſs, and fulneſs of cavities, like a ſponge. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS. *a.* [from *ſponge.*] Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY. *a.* [from *ſponge.*]
1. Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes. *Bacon.*
2. Wet; drenched; ſoaked; full like a ſponge. *Shakſpeare.*

SPONK. *ſ.* Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *a.* [*ſponſalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *ſ.* [*ſponſio*, Latin.] The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPO'NSOR. ſ. [Latin.] A ſurety; one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another. *Ayliffe.*

SPONTANE'ITY. *ſ.* [*ſpontaneitas*, Latin.] Voluntarineſs; willingneſs; accord uncompelled. *Bramhall.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *ſponte*, Latin.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulſion or reſtraint. *Hale.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarily; of its own accord. *Bentley.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarineſs; freedom of will; accord unforced. *Hale.*

SPOOL. *ſ.* [*ſpobl*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* To go on ſwiftly. *Dryden.*

To SPOON. *v. n.* In ſea language, is when a ſhip, being under ſail in a ſtorm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPOON. *ſ.* [*ſpaen*, Dutch.] A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids. *Pope.*

SPOONBILL. *ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *bill.*] A bird. The end of its bill is broad. *Grew.*

SPO'ONFUL. *ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *full.*]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon. A medical ſpoonful is half an ounce. *Bacon.*

2. Any ſmall quantity of liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *meat.*] Liquid food; nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon. *Dry.*

SPO'ONWORT. *ſ.* Scurvygraſs. *Harte.*

SPORA'DICAL. *a.* [σποραδικὸς.] A *ſporadical* diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but few people. *Arb.*

SPORT. *ſ.* [*ſpott*, a make-game, Iſlandick.]

1. Play; diverſion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney.*

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotſon.*

3. That with which one plays. *Dryden.*

4. Play; idle gingle. *Broome.*

5. Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. *Sidney.*

2. To repreſent by any kind of play. *Dryd.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton. *Broome.*

2. To trifle. *Tillotſon.*

SPO'RTFUL. *a.* [*ſport* and *full.*]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jeſt. *Bentley.*

SPO'RTFULLY. *ad.* Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick. *Sidney.*

SPO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *ſport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſportive.*] Gayety; play; wantonneſs. *Walton.*

SPO'RTSMAN. *ſ.* [*ſport* and *man.*] One who purſues the recreations of the field. *Addiſon.*

SPO'RTULE. *ſ.* [*ſportule*, French; *ſportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT. *ſ.* [*ſpette*, Daniſh; *ſpotte*, Flemiſh.]

1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach. *Pope.*

3. A ſcandalous woman. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A ſmall extent of place. *Addiſon.*

5. Any particular place. *Otway.*

6. *Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. *Swift.*

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with diſcolorations; to maculate. *Tate.*

2. To patch by way of ornament. *Addiſon.*

3. To corrupt; to diſgrace; to taint. *Abbot.*

SPO'TLESS. *a.* [from *ſpot.*]

1. Free from ſpots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted. *Waller.*

SPO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſpot.*] One that ſpots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *a.* [from *ſpot.*] Full of ſpots; maculated. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *a.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Sh.*

SPOU'SAL. *ſ.* [*eſpouſailles*, French; *ſponſalia*, Latin.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſponſa*, Latin; *eſpouſe*, French.] One joined in marriage; a huſband or wife. *Shakſpeare.*

SPOU'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Wedded; eſpouſed; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *a.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Wanting a huſband or wife. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *ſ.* [from *ſpuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel, out of which any thing is poured. *Brown.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Sh.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a ſpout. *Bacon.*

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To iſſue as from a ſpout. *Woodward.*

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [corrupted from *ſtrain.*] To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the bone. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of the ligaments without diſlocation of the joint. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *ſ.* The dung of an otter.

SPRANG. The preterit of *ſpring.*

SPRAT. *ſ.* [*ſprot*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*ſpradle*, Daniſh.]

1. To ſtruggle, as in the convulſions of death. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs. *Dryden.*

SPRAY. *ſ.*

1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the ſea, commonly written *ſpry.* *Arbuthnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [ꝩpæꝺan, Saxon; *ſpreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger ſpace than before. *Bacon.*

2. To cover by extenſion. *Granville.*

3. To cover over. *Iſaiah.*

4. To ſtretch; to extend. *Milton.*

5. To publiſh; to divulge; to diſſeminate. *Matthew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itſelf. *Bacon.*

SPREAD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compaſs. *Addiſon.*

2. Expanſion of parts. *Bacon.*

SPRE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *ſpread.*]

1. One that ſpreads. *Hooker.*

2. Publiſher; divulger; diſſeminator. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [ꝑꝑnenan, Saxon; *ſprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled: obſolete. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *ſ.* [*yſbrig*, Welſh.] A ſmall branch; a ſpray. *Bacon.*

SPRIG *Chryſtal. ſ.* Chryſtal found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the ſtone, and leſſening till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*

SPRI'GGY. *a.* [from *ſprig.*] Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT. *ſ.* [contraction of *ſpirit.*]

1. Spirit; ſhade; ſoul; incorporeal agent. *Spenſer.*
2. Walking ſpirit; apparition. *Locke.*
3. Power which gives cheerfulneſs or courage. *Sidney.*
4. An arrow: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a ſpright. A ludicrous uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*ſpright* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; gay; vigorous. *Otway.*

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſprightful.*] Briſkly; vigorouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

SPRI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *ſpright.*] Dull; enervated; ſluggiſh. *Cowley.*

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſprightly.*] Livelineſs; briſkneſs; vigour; gayety; vivacity. *Addiſon.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *ſpright.*] Gay; briſk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Prior.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* preterit *ſprung* or *ſprang*, anciently *ſprong*; part. *ſprung.* [ꝑꝑıngan, Saxon; *ſpringen*, Dutch.]

1. To ariſe out of the ground, and grow, by vegetative power. *Pope.*
2. To begin to grow. *Ray.*
3. To proceed as from ſeed. *Milton.*
4. To come into exiſtence; to iſſue forth. *Pope.*
5. To ariſe; to appear. *Judges.*
6. To iſſue with effect of force. *Pope.*
7. To proceed as from anceſtors. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon. *Milton.*
9. To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*
10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to ruſh haſtily; to appear ſuddenly. *Blackmore.*
11. To fly with elaſtick power. *Mortimer.*
12. To riſe from a covert. *Otway.*
13. To iſſue from a fountain. *Geneſis.*
14. To proceed as from a ſource. *Dryden.*
15. To ſhoot; to iſſue with ſpeed and violence. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. a.*

1. To ſtart; to rouſe game. *Donne.*
2. To produce quickly. *Dryden.*
3. To make by ſtarting a plank. *Dryden.*
4. To diſcharge a mine. *Addiſon.*
5. To contrive on a ſudden; to produce haſtily; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*
6. To paſs by leaping. *Thomſon.*

SPRING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An elaſtick body; a body which, when diſtorted, has the power of reſtoring itſelf to its former ſtate. *Moxon.*
3. Elaſtick force. *Newton.*
4. Any active power; any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer.*
5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a ſudden ſtruggle. *Addiſon.*
6. A leak; a ſtart of a plank. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. A fountain; an iſſue of water from the earth. *Davies.*
8. A ſource; that by which any thing is ſupplied. *Dryden.*
9. Riſe; beginning. *Samuel.*
10. Cauſe; original. *Swift.*

SPRING. } *ſ.* A youth: obſolete.
SPRI'NGAL. } *Spenſer.*

SPRINGE. *ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A gin; a nooſe which, faſtened to any elaſtick body, catches by a ſpring or jerk. *Dryden.*

SPRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] One who rouſes game.

SPRI'NGHALT. *ſ.* [*ſpring* and *halt.*] A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs. *Shakſpeare.*

SPRI'NGINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpringy.*] Elaſticity; power of reſtoring itſelf. *Boyle.*

SPRI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A ſpringe; an elaſtick nooſe. *Carew.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *ſ.* [*ſpring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide. *Grew.*

SPRI'NGY. *a.* [from *ſpringe.*]

1. Elaſtick; having the power of reſtoring itſelf. *Bentley.*
2. [from *ſpring.*] Full of ſprings or fountains: not uſed. *Mortimer.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*ſprinkelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſcatter; to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes. *Exodus.*
2. To ſcatter in drops. *Numbers.*
3. To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſcattering in particles. *Dryden.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops. *Ayliffe.*

SPRI'NKLER. *ſ.* One that ſprinkles.

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [ꝑꝑıꝯꝯan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *ſpirt.* *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* To ſhoot; to germinate; to ſprout.

SPRIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Shoot; ſprout. *Mortimer.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *ſ.* [*ſprit* and *ſail.*] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit. *Wiſeman.*

SPRITE. *ſ.* [contracted from *ſpirit.*] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [See *Sprightfully.*] Vigorouſly; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*

SPRI'TELY. *ad.* [from *ſprite.*] Gayly. *Chap.*

SPRONG. The old preterit of *ſpring.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ꝑꝑıꝯꝯan, Sax. *ſpruyten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*
2. To ſhoot into ramifications. *Bacon.*
3. To grow. *Tickel.*

SPROUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*

SPRUCE. *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance. *Tatler.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRUCE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of fir.

SPRU'CEBEER. *ſ.* [from *ſpruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir. *Arbuth.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *ſ.* [corrupted for *Pruſſian* leather.] *Ainſworth.*

SPRU'CELY. *ad.* [from *ſpruce.*] In a nice manner.

SPRU'CENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpruce.*] Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſpring.*

SPRUNT. *ſ.* Any thing that is ſhort and will not eaſily bend.

SPUD. *ſ.* A ſhort knife; any ſhort thick thing, in contempt. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn. ſ.* [perhaps properly *ſpoolers.*] Are ſuch as are employed to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the loom.

SPUME. *ſ.* [*ſpuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Mil.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*ſpumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *a.* [*ſpumeus*, Latin.] Frothy;
SPU'MY. } foamy. *Brown.*

SPUN. The preterit and part. paſſ. of *ſpin.*

SPUNGE. *ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Lat.] See SPONGE.

To SPUNGE. *v. a.* [rather *to ſponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſpunge* and *houſe.*] A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon. *Swift.*

SPU'NGY. *a.* [from *ſpunge.*]

1. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſpunge. *Dryden.*
2. Wet; moiſt; watery. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Having the quality of imbibing. *Shakſp.*

SPU'NK. *ſ.* Rotten wood; touchwood. *Brown.*

SPUR. *ſ.* [ꝩpuna, Saxon; *ſpore*, Dutch.]

1. A ſharp point fixed on the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horſe. *Knolles.*
2. Incitement; inſtigation. *Bacon.*
3. A ſtimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teaſes. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The ſharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights. *Ray.*
5. Any thing ſtanding out; a ſnag. *Shakſp.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the ſpur; to drive with the ſpur. *Collier.*
2. To inſtigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Locke.*
3. To drive by force. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*
2. To preſs forward. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED. *a.* [*ſpur* and *gall.*] Hurt with a ſpur. *Shakſpeare.*

SPURGE. *ſ.* [*eſpurge*, French; *ſpurgie*, Dut.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in Engliſh for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*

SPU'RIOUS. *a.* [*ſpurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*
2. Not legitimate; baſtard. *Addiſon.*

SPU'RLING. *ſ.* [*eſperlan*, French.] A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Tuſſer.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [ꝩpopnnan, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to ſtrike or drive with the foot. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To reject; to ſcorn; to put away with contempt; to diſdain. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to make inſolent reſiſtance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To toſs up the heels; to kick or ſtruggle. *Gay.*

SPURN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakſpeare.*

SPU'RNEY. *ſ.* A plant.

SPU'RRER. *ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who uſes ſpurs.

SPU'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who makes ſpurs.

SPU'RRY. *ſ.* [*ſpergula*, Latin.] A plant.

To SPURT. *v. a.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick ſtream. *Wiſeman.*

SPU'RWAY. *ſ.* [*ſpur* and *way.*] A horſe-way; a bridle-road: diſtinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſputum*, Latin.] The act of ſpitting. *Harvey.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*ſputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops. *Dryden.*
2. To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe. *Dryden.*
3. To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech. *Congreve.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noiſe and heſitation. *Swift.*

SPU'TTER. *ſ.* Moiſture thrown out in ſmall drops.

SPU'TTERER. *ſ.* One that ſputters.

SPY. *ſ.* [*yſpio*, Welſh; *eſpion*, French; *ſpie*, Dutch.] One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others. *Clarendon.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance, or in a ſtate of concealment; to eſpy. *Donne.*
2. To diſcover by cloſe examination. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſearch or diſcover by artifice. *Numb.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly. *Shakſp.*

SPY'BOAT. *ſ.* [*ſpy* and *boat.*] A boat ſent out for intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *a.*

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.*
2. Fat; thick and ſhort; awkwardly bulky. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *ſ.* A kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion. *Pope.*

SQUAB. *ad.* With a heavy ſudden fall, plump and flat. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to ſquelſh or ſquaſh.

SQUA'BBISH. *a.* [from *ſquab.*] Thick; heavy; fleſhy. *Harvey.*

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swediſh.] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word. *Collier.*

SQUA'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſquabble.*] A quarreliſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'BPIE. *ſ.* [*ſquab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*

SQUA'DRON. *ſ.* [*eſcadron*, F. *ſquadrone*, Ital.]
1. A body of men drawn up ſquare. *Milton.*
2. Part of an army; a troop. *Knolles.*
3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *a.* [from *ſquadron.*] Formed into ſquadrons. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *a.* [*ſqualidus*, Lat.] Foul; naſty; filthy. *Dryden.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*ſquala*, Swediſh.] To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted. *Swift.*

SQUALL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Loud ſcream. *Swift.*
2. Sudden guſt of wind. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſquall.*] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUA'LLY. *a.* [from *ſquall.*] Windy; guſty.

SQUA'LOR. ſ. [Latin.] Coarſeneſs; naſtineſs. *Burton.*

SQUA'MOUS. *a.* [*ſquamoſus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with ſcales. *Woodward.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verſchwenden*, Teut.]
1. To ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend profuſely; to throw away in idle prodigality. *Pope.*
2. To ſcatter; to diſſipate; to diſperſe. *Dryd.*

SQUA'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *ſquander.*] A ſpendthrift; a prodigal; a waſter. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *a.* [*yſgwar*, Welſh; *quadratus*, Lat.]
1. Cornered; having right angles. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle. *Moxon.*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as, five *ſquare*. *Wiſeman.*
4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Strong; ſtout; well ſet: as, a *ſquare* man.
6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair. *Shakſpeare.*
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16.

SQUARE. *ſ.* [*quadra*, Latin.]
1. A figure with right angles and equal ſides. *Milton.*
2. An area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide. *Addiſon.*
3. Content of an angle. *Brown.*
4. A rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles.
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; juſtneſs of workmanſhip or conduct. *Spenſer.*
6. Squadron; troops formed ſquare. *Shakſp.*
7. A *ſquare* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itſelf produces the ſquare.
8. Quaternion; number four. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Level; equality. *Dryden.*
10. Quartile; the ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton.*
11. Rule; conformity. *L'Eſtrange.*
12. SQUARES *go.* The game proceeds. *L'Eſt.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin.]
1. To form with right angles. *Boyle.*
2. To reduce to a ſquare. *Prior.*
3. To meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure. *Sh.*
4. To adjuſt; to regulate; to mould; to ſhape. *Swift.*
5. To accommodate; to fit. *Milton.*
6. To reſpect in quartile. *Creech.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*
1. To ſuit with; to fit with. *Woodward.*
2. To quarrel; to go to oppoſite ſides. *Shak.*

SQUA'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſquare.*] The ſtate of being ſquare. *Moxon.*

SQUASH. *ſ.* [from *quaſh.*]
1. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed. *Shakſp.*
2. [*melopepo.*] A plant. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing unripe; any thing ſoft. *Shakſ.*
4. A ſudden fall. *Arbuthnot.*
5. A ſhock of ſoft bodies. *Swift.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. a.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To ſit cowering; to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cowering; cloſe to the ground. *Swift.*
2. Short and thick; having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew.*

SQUAT. *ſ.*
1. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden fall. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *ſ.* A ſort of mineral. *Woodward.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*ſqwaka*, Swediſh.]
1. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry.
2. To cry with a ſhrill acute tone. *Shakſp.*
3. To break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick cry; a cry of pain. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*ſqwala*, Swediſh.] To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice; to cry with pain.

SQUEA'MISH. *a.* [for *qualmiſh*, from *qualm.*] Nice; faſtidious; eaſily diſguſted; having the ſtomach eaſily turned. *Sidney.*

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſqueamiſh.*] Niceneſs; delicacy; faſtidiouſneſs. *South.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cpiran, Saxon.]
1. To paſs; to cruſh between two bodies. *Dryden.*
2. To oppreſs; to cruſh; to haraſs by extortion. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*
1. To act or paſs, in conſequence of compreſſion. *Newton.*
2. To force way through cloſe bodies. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUEEZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Compreſſion; preſſure. *Philips.*

SQUELCH. *ſ.* Heavy fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIB. *ſ.* [*ſchieben*, German.]
1. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire. *Bacon.*
2. Any petty fellow. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *ſ.* [*ſquilla*, *ſcilla*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Reſcommon.*
2. A fiſh.
3. An inſect. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *ſ.* [*ſquinancie*, Fr.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinſy. *Bacon.*

SQUINT. *a.* [*ſquinte*, Dutch, oblique.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking ſuſpiciouſly. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of viſion. *Bacon.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*
1. To form the eye to oblique viſion. *Shakſp.*
2. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*

SQUI'NTEYED. *a.* [*ſquint* and *eye.*]
1. Having the ſight directed oblique. *Knolles.*
2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *a.* Squinting. *Dryden.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look aſquint. *Shakſp.*

SQUIRE. *ſ.* [contraction of *eſquire.*]
1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An attendant on a noble warriour. *Dryd.*
3. An attendant at court. *Shakſpeare.*

SQUI'RREL. *ſ.* [*eſcurueil*, Fr. *ſciurus*, Lat.] A ſmall animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick ſtream. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To let fly; to prate. *L'Eſt.*

SQUIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected. *Pope.*
2. A ſmall quick ſtream. *Bacon.*

SQUI'RTER. *ſ.* [from *ſquirt.*] One that plies a ſquirt. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*ſtaven*, old Dutch.]
1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shakſp.*
2. To wound mortally or miſchievouſly. *Phi.*

To STAB. *v. n.*
1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
2. To offer a ſtab. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To give a mortal wound. *Shakſpeare.*

STAB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A wound with a ſharp-pointed weapon.
2. A dark injury; a ſly miſchief.
3. A ſtroke; a blow. *South.*

STA'BBER. *ſ.* [from *ſtab.*] One who ſtabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſtabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmneſs; act of making firm. *Derham.*

STABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſtabilité*, French.]
1. Stableneſs; ſteadineſs; ſtrength to ſtand. *Blackmore.*
2. Fixedneſs; not fluidity. *Boyle.*
3. Firmneſs of reſolution.

STA'BLE. *a.* [*ſtabilis*, Latin.]
1. Fixed; able to ſtand.
2. Steady; conſtant. *Davies.*
3. Strong; durable. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE. *ſ.* [*ſtabulum*, Latin.] A houſe for beaſts. *Ezra.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*ſtabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beaſts. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE. *v. a.* To put into a ſtable.

STA'BLEBOY. } *ſ.* [*ſtable* and *boy*, or *man.*]
STA'BLEMAN. } One who attends in the ſtable. *Swift.*

STA'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtable.*]
1. Power to ſtand.
2. Steadineſs; conſtancy; ſtability. *Shakſp.*

STA'BLESTAND. *ſ.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or preſumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the ſtealing of the king's deer in the foreſt: and this is when a man is found at his ſtanding in the foreſt, with a croſs bow bent, ready to ſhoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a tree with greyhounds in a leaſh. *Cowell.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*eſtablir*, French.] To eſtabliſh; to fix; to ſettle. *Donne.*

STACK. *ſ.* [*ſtacca*, Italian.]
1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together. *Swift.*
2. A number of chimneys or funnels ſtanding together. *Wiſeman.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mortimer.*

STACTE. *ſ.* An aromatick; the gum that diſtils from the tree which produces myrrh. *Exodus.*

STA'DLE. *ſ.* [ꝩtaðel, Saxon.]
1. Any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another.
2. A ſtaff; a crutch: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
3. A tree ſuffered to grow for coarſe and common uſes, as poſts or rails. *Bacon.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtadles. *Tuſſer.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *ſ.* [*ſtadt* and *houden*, Dut.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *ſ.* plural *ſtaves.* [ꝩtæf, Saxon; *ſtaff*, Daniſh; *ſtaff*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking. *Broome.*
2. A prop; a ſupport. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club. *L'Eſtr.*
4. Any long piece of wood. *Addiſon.*
5. Round or ſtep of a ladder. *Brown.*
6. An enſign of an office. *Hayward.*
7. [*ſtef*, Iſlandick.] A ſtanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that when the ſeries is concluded, the ſame order begins again. *Dryden.*

STA'FFISH. *a.* [from *ſtaff.*] Stiff; harſh. *Aſc.*

STA'FFTREE. *ſ.* A ſort of evergreen privet.

STAG. *ſ.* The male red deer; the male of the hind. *Milton.*

STAGE. *ſ.* [*eſtage*, French.]
1. A floor raiſed to view, on which any ſhow is exhibited.
2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments. *Knolles.*
3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*ſtatio*, Lat.] A place in which reſt is taken on a journey. *Hammond.*
5. A ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs. *Rogers.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

STAGECOACH. *ſ.* [*ſtage* and *coach.*] A coach that keeps its ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY. *ſ.* [*ſtage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

STA'GEPLAYER. *ſ.* One who publickly repreſents actions on the ſtage. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'GER. *ſ.* [from *ſtage.*]

1. A player. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner. *Swift.*

STA'GEVIL. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes.

STA'GGARD. *ſ.* [from *ſtag.*] A four year old ſtag. *Ainſworth.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily. *Dr.*
2. To faint; to begin to give way. *Addiſ.*
3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt. *Bacon.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to ſtagger; to make to reel. *Sh.*
2. To ſhock; to alarm. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'GGERS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horſe apoplexy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Madneſs; wild conduct. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *ſtagnant.*] The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *a.* [*ſtagnans*, Latin.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Woodward.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. a.* [*ſtagnum*, Latin.] To lie motionleſs; to have no courſe or ſtream. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'GNATION. *ſ.* [from *ſtagnate.*] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion. *Addiſon.*

STAID *part. a.* [from *ſtay.*] Sober; grave; regular; not wild. *Milton.*

STA'IDNESS *ſ.* [from *ſtaid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity. *Dryden.*

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*yſtaenio*, Welſh.]

1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate. *Shakſp.*
2. To die; to tinge.
3. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy. *Milton.*

STAIN. *ſ.*

1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration. *Addiſon.*
2. Taint of guilt or infamy. *Broome.*
3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *ſ.* [from *ſtain.*] One who ſtains; one who blots; one that dies; a dier.

STA'INLESS. *a.* [from *ſtain.*]

1. Free from blots or ſpots. *Sidney.*
2. Free from ſin or reproach. *Shakſpeare.*

STAIR. *ſ.* [ꝑtæʒeꝛ, Sax. *ſteghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we aſcend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Sidney.*

STA'IRCASE. *ſ.* [*ſtair* and *caſe.*] The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs. *Wotton.*

STAKE. *ſ* [ꝑtaca, Saxon; *ſtaeck*, Dutch.]

1. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground. *Hooker.*
2. A piece of long rough wood. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence. *Milton.*
4. The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Any thing pledged or wagered. *Cowley.*
6. The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. *Hudibras.*
7. The *ſtake* is a ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occaſion offers; or elſe it hath a ſtrong iron ſpike at the bottom let into ſome place of the work-bench, not to be removed. *Moxon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright. *Evelyn.*
2. To wager; to hazard. *South.*

STALACTI'TES. *ſ.* [from ϛαλάζω.] Spar in the ſhape of an icicle. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *a.* Reſembling an icicle. *Derham.*

STALAGMI'TES. *ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *a.* [*ſtelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Prior.*
2. Uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem. *Hayw.*

STALE. *ſ.* [from ꝑtælan, Saxon, to ſteal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe. *Sidney.*
2. A proſtitute. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [from *ſtale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.
4. Old beer; beer ſomewhat acidulated.
5. [*ſtele*, Dutch, a ſtick.] A handle. *Mort.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. *Shakſpeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *ad.* [from *ſtale.*] Of old; of long time. *Ben Jonſon.*

STA'LENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtale.*] Oldneſs; ſtate of being long kept; ſtate of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*

To STALK. *v. a.* [ꝑtealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps. *Add.*
2. To walk behind a ſtalkinghorſe or cover. *Bacon.*

STALK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep. *Add.*
2. [*ſtele*, Dutch.] The ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtem of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKINGHORSE. *ſ.* [*ſtalking* and *horſe.*] A horſe either real or fictitious, by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk; a pretence. *Hakewill.*

STA'LKY. *a.* [from *ſtalk.*] Hard like a ſtalk.

STALL. *ſ.* [ꝑteal, Sax. *ſtall*, Dutch.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horſe is kept in the ſtable. *Chapman.*
2. A bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale. *Swift.*
3. A ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed. *Spenſer.*
4. The ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.*

1. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable. *Dryden.*
2. [for *inſtall.*] To inveſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To kennel.

STA'LLAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſtall.*]
1. Rent paid for a ſtall.
2. [In old books.] Layſtall; dung.

STA'LLED. *a.* [*ſtall* and *fed.*] Fed not with graſs, but dry feed. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'LLION. *ſ.* [*yſdalwyn*, Welſh; *eſtallion*, French.] A horſe kept for mares. *Temple.*

STA'MINA. ſ. [Latin.]
1. The firſt principles of any thing.
2. The ſolids of a human body.
3. Thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants encompaſſing round the ſtyle, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſtamineus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of threads.
2. *Stamineous* flowers are ſo far imperfect as to want thoſe coloured leaves which are called petala, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and the ſtamina.

STA'MMEL. *ſ.* A red colour. *B. Jonſon.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ꝑamep, a ſtammerer, Saxon; *ſtamelen*, *ſtameren*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'MMERER. *ſ.* [from *ſtammer.*] One who ſpeaks with heſitation. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*ſtampen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downward. *Dryden.*
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar. *Bacon.*
3. [*eſtamper*, Fr. *ſtampare*, Italian.] To impreſs with ſome mark or figure. *South.*
4. To fix a mark by impreſſing it. *South.*
5. To make by impreſſing a mark. *Locke.*
6. To mint; to form; to coin. *Shakſpeare.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward. *Dennis.*

STAMP. *ſ.* [*eſtampe*, Fr. *ſtampa*, Italian.]
1. Any inſtrument by which a diſtinct and laſting impreſſion is made. *Waller.*
2. A mark ſet on any thing; impreſſion. *Locke.*
3. A thing marked or ſtamped. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impreſſion. *Addiſon.*
5. A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government. *Swift.*
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing. *South.*
7. Authority; currency; value. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Make; caſt; form. *Addiſon.*

STA'MPER. *ſ.* [from *ſtamp.*] An inſtrument of pounding. *Carew.*

STAN, among our foreſathers, was the termination of the ſuperlative degree: ſo *Athelſtan*, moſt noble; *Betſtan*, the beſt; *Wiſtan*, the wiſeſt. *Gibſon.*

To STANCH *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, Fr.] To ſtop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To ſtop. *Luke.*

STANCH. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Sound; ſuch as will not run out. *Boyle.*
2. Firm; ſound of principle; truſty; hearty; determined. *Addiſon.*
3. Strong; not to be broken. *Locke.*

STA'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *ſtanch.*] One that ſtops blood.

STA'NCHION. *ſ.* [*eſtançon*, Fr.] A prop; a ſupport.

STA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *ſtanch.*] Not to be ſtopped. *Shakſpeare.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterit *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood.* [ꝑtandan, Saxon; *ſtaen*, Dutch.]
1. To be upon the feet; not to ſit, kneel, or lie down. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be not demoliſhed or overthrown. *Milton.*
3. To be placed as an edifice. *Addiſon.*
4. To remain erect; not to fall. *Milton.*
5. To become erect. *Dryden.*
6. To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward. *Sha.*
7. To be at a ſtationary point, without progreſs or regreſſion. *Pope.*
8. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation. *Davies.*
9. To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility; to keep the ground. *Hayward.*
11. Not to yield; not to give way. *Bacon.*
12. To ſtay; not to fly. *Clarendon.*
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbuthnot.*
14. To remain in the preſent ſtate. *Dryden.*
15. To be in any particular ſtate. *Milton.*
16. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker.*
17. To conſiſt; to have its being or eſſence. *Hebrews.*
18. To be with reſpect to terms of a contract. *Carew.*
19. To have a place. *Clarendon.*
20. To be in any ſtate at the time preſent. *Clarendon.*
21. To be in a permanent ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden.*
23. To have any particular reſpect. *South.*
24. To be without action. *Bacon.*
25. To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported. *Whitgift.*
26. To be with regard to ſtate of mind. *Pſ.*
27. To ſucceed; to be acquitted; to be ſafe. *Addiſon.*
28. To be with reſpect to any particular. *Sh.*
29. To be reſolutely of a party. *Hooker.*
30. To be in the place; to be repreſentative. *Locke.*
31. To remain; to be fixed. *Milton.*
32. To hold a courſe at ſea. *Pope.*
33. To have direction toward any local point. *Boyle.*
34. To offer as a candidate. *Sanderſon.*
35. To place himſelf; to be placed. *Knolles.*
36. To ſtagnate; not to flow. *Dryden.*
37. To be with reſpect to chance. *Rowe.*
38. To remain ſatisfied. *Shakſpeare.*
39. To be without motion. *Shakſpeare.*
40. To make delay. *Locke.*
41. To inſiſt; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity. *Maccabees.*

42. To be expoſed. *Shakſpeare.*
43. To perſiſt; to perſevere. *Taylor.*
44. To perſiſt in a claim. *Shakſpeare.*
45. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*
46. To be conſiſtent. *Felton.*
47. To be put aſide with diſregard.
48. *To* STAND *by.* To ſupport; to defend; not to deſert. *Calamy.*
49. *To* STAND *by.* To be preſent, without being an actor. *Shakſpeare.*
50. *To* STAND *by.* To repoſe on; to reſt in. *Pope.*
51. *To* STAND *for.* To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate. *Dennis.*
52. *To* STAND *for.* To maintain; to profeſs to ſupport. *Ben Jonſon.*
53. *To* STAND *off.* To keep at a diſtance. *Dryden.*
54. *To* STAND *off.* Not to comply. *Shak.*
55. *To* STAND *off.* To forbear friendſhip or intimacy. *Atterbury.*
56. *To* STAND *off.* To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wotton.*
57. *To* STAND *out.* To hold reſolution; to hold a poſt; not to yield a point. *Rogers.*
58. *To* STAND *out.* Not to comply; to ſecede. *Dryden.*
59. *To* STAND *out.* To be prominent or protuberant. *Pſalms.*
60. *To* STAND *to.* To ply; to perſevere. *Dryden.*
61. *To* STAND *to.* To remain fixed in a purpoſe. *Herbert.*
62. *To* STAND *to.* To abide by a contract or aſſertion. *Dryden.*
63. *To* STAND *under.* To undergo; to ſuſtain. *Shakſpeare.*
64. *To* STAND *up.* To erect one's ſelf; to riſe from ſitting.
65. *To* STAND *up.* To ariſe in order to gain notice. *Acts.*
66. *To* STAND *up.* To make a party. *Shak.*
67. *To* STAND *upon.* To concern; to intereſt. *Hudibras.*
68. *To* STAND *upon.* To value; to take pride. *Ray.*
69. *To* STAND *upon.* To inſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To STAND. *v. a.*
1. To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding. *Smith.*
2. To await; to abide; to ſuffer. *Addiſon.*
3. To keep; to maintain. *Dryden.*

STAND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding. *Addiſon.*
2. Rank; poſt; ſtation. *Daniel.*
3. A ſtop; a halt. *Clarendon.*
4. Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*
5. The act of oppoſing. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Higheſt mark; ſtationary point. *Dryden.*
7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior.*
8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarraſſment; heſitation. *Locke.*
9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed. *Dryden.*

STA'NDARD. *ſ.* [*eſtandart*, French.]
1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe. *Milton.*
2. [from *ſtand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the beſt of other things of the ſame kind. *Sprat.*
3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt. *Swift.*
4. A ſettled rate. *Bacon.*
5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree. *Evelyn.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear.*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign. *Spect.*

STA'NDCROP. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDEL. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] A tree of long ſtanding. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. One who ſtands.
2. A tree that has ſtood long. *Aſcham.*
3. STANDER *by.* One preſent; a mere ſpectator. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. a.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. Settled; eſtabliſhed. *Temple.*
2. Laſting; not tranſitory. *Addiſon.*
3. Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*
4. Fixed; not moveable. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'NDING. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place. *Woodward.*
2. Station; place to ſtand in. *Knolles.*
3. Power to ſtand. *Pſalms.*
4. Rank; condition.

STA'NDISH. *ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink. *Addiſon.*

STANG. *ſ.* [ſtæng, Sax.] A perch; a meaſure of land. *Swift.*

STANK. *a.* [*ſtanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out. *Spenſer.*

STANK. The preterit of *ſtink.*

STA'NNARY. *a.* [from *ſtannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tin-works. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Italian; *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Dryden.*

STA'PLE. *ſ.* [*eſtape*, French; *ſtapel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The original material of a manufacture. *Drayton.*

STA'PLE. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce. *Dryd.*
2. According to the laws of commerce. *Sw.*

STA'PLE. *ſ.* [ſtapul, Sax. a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*

STAR. *ſ.* [ſteorra, Saxon; *ſterre*, Dutch.]
1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky. *Watts.*
2. The poleſtar. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem.* *ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD. *ſ.* [ſteorbord, Saxon.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

STARCH. *ſ.* [from *ſtarc*, Teutonick, ſtiff.] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured. *Fletcher.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *ſ.* [*camera ſtellata*, Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now aboliſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RCHED. *a.* [from *ſtarch.*]
1. Stiffened with ſtarch.
2. Stiff; preciſe; formal. *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *ſ* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA'RCHLY. *ad.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely.

STA'RCHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

To STARE. *v. n.* [ſtaran, Sax. *ſterren*, Dut.]
1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour. *Spenſer.*
2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident. *Locke.*
3. To ſtand out prominent. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Fixed look. *Dryden.*
2. [*ſturnus*, Latin.] Starling; a bird.

STA'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points. *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *gaze.*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer. In contempt. *L'Eſtr.*

STA'RHAWK. *ſ.* [*aſtur*, Latin.] A ſort of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

STARK. *a.* [ſteapc, ſtarc, Sax. *ſterck*, Dut.]
1. Stiff; ſtrong; rugged. *Denham.*
2. Deep; full; ſtill. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Mere; ſimple; plain; groſs. *Collier.*

STARK. *ad.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word; as, *ſtark* mad, mad in the higheſt degree. *Donne.*

STA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *ſtark.*] Stiffly; ſtrongly. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RLESS. *a.* [from *ſtar.*] Having no light of ſtars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *light.*] Luſtre of the ſtars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *a.* Lighted by the ſtars. *Dr.*

STA'RLIKE. *a.* [*ſtar* and *like.*]
1. Stellated; having various points, reſembling a ſtar in luſtre. *Mortimer.*
2. Bright; illuſtrious. *Boyle.*

STA'RLING. *ſ.* [ſtærling, Sax.] A ſmall ſinging bird. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RPAVED. *a.* [*ſtar* and *pave.*] Studded with ſtars. *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *a.* [*ſtar* and *proof.*] Impervious to ſtarlight. *Milton.*

STA'R-READ. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *read.*] Doctrine of the ſtars; aſtronomy. *Spenſer.*

STA'RRED. *a.* [from *ſtar.*]
1. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Decorated with ſtars. *Milton.*

STA'RRY. *a.* [from *ſtar.*]
1. Decorated with ſtars. *Pope.*
2. Conſiſting of ſtars; ſtellar. *Dryden.*
3. Reſembling ſtars.

STA'RRING. *a.* [from *ſtar.*] Shining with ſtellar light. *Craſhaw.*

STA'RSHOOT. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *ſhoot.*] An emiſſion from a ſtar. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*ſtartzen*, German.]
1. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehenſion of danger. *Bacon.*
2. To riſe ſuddenly. *Roſcommon.*
3. To move with a ſudden quickneſs. *Pope.*
4. To ſhrink; to winch. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To deviate. *Creech.*
6. To ſet out from the barrier at a race. *Denham.*
7. To ſet out on any purſuit. *Waller.*

To START. *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly. *Shakſ.*
2. To make to fly haſtily from a hiding place; to rouſe by a ſudden diſturbance. *Shakſ.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice. *Sprat.*
4. To diſcover; to bring within purſuit. *Temple.*
5. To put ſuddenly out of place. *Wiſeman.*

START. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terrour; a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *B. Jonſ.*
5. A quick ſpring or motion. *Grew.*
6. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out. *Bacon.*
7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*

STA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *ſtart.*]
1. One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe. *Hud.*
2. One who ſuddenly moves a queſtion or objection.
3. A dog that rouſes the game. *Delany.*

STA'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtarting.*] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion. *Shakſ.*

STA'RTINGPOST. *ſ.* [*ſtart* and *poſt.*] Barrier from which the race begins.

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſtart.*] To ſhrink; to move on, feeling a ſudden impreſſion of alarm or terrour. *Addiſon.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.*
1. To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour, ſurpriſe, or alarm. *Milton.*
2. To deter; to make to deviate. *Clarend.*

STA'RTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up.*] One that comes ſuddenly into notice. *Shakſpeare.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [ꝛreapꝛan, Sax. *ſterven*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. *Fairfax.*
2. To periſh with hunger. *Locke.*
3. To be killed with cold. *Sandys.*
4. To ſuffer extreme poverty. *Pope.*
5. To be deſtroyed with cold. *Woodward.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger. *Prior.*
2. To ſubdue by famine. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To kill with cold. *Milton.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *a.* [from *ſtarve.*] Hungry; lean; pining. *Swift.*

STA'RVELING. *ſ.* An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment. *Donne.*

STA'RWORT. *ſ.* [*aſter*, Lat.] Elecampane.

STA'TARY. *a.* [from *ſtatus*, Latin.] Fixed; ſettled. *Brown.*

STATE. *ſ.* [*ſtatus*, Latin.]
1. Condition; circumſtance of nature or fortune. *Milton.*
2. Modification of any thing. *Boyle.*
3. Stationary point; criſis; height. *Wiſem.*
4. Eſtate; ſignory; poſſeſſion. *Daniel.*
5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A republick; a government not monarchical. *Temple.*
7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax.*
8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatneſs. *Roſcommon.*
9. Dignity; grandeur. *Milton.*
10. A ſeat of dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bac.*
12. A perſon of high rank. *Latimer.*
13. The principal perſons in the government. *Milton.*
14. Joined with another word it ſignifies publick; as, *ſtate* affairs. *Bacon.*

To STATE. *v. a.* [*conſtater*, French.]
1. To ſettle; to regulate. *Collier.*
2. To repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification. *Hammond.*

STA'TELINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtately.*]
1. Grandeur; majeſtic appearance; auguſt manner; dignity. *More.*
2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *a.* [from *ſtate.*]
1. Auguſt; grand; lofty; elevated. *Ral.*
2. Elevated in mien or ſentiment. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY. *ad.* Majeſtically. *Milton.*

STA'TESMAN. *ſ.* [*ſtate* and *man.*]
1. A politician; one verſed in the arts of government. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. One employed in publick affairs. *South.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *ſ.* A woman who meddles with publick affairs. *Ben Jonſon.*

STA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *ſtaticks.*] Relating
STA'TICK. } to the ſcience of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'TICKS. *ſ.* [ꝛaꝛiκη.] The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſtatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtanding. *Hooker.*
2. A ſtate of reſt. *Brown.*
3. A place where any one is placed. *Hayw.*
4. Poſt aſſigned; office. *Milton.*
5. Situation; poſition. *Prior.*
6. Employment; office. *Swift.*
7. Character; ſtate. *Milton.*
8. Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *a.* [from *ſtation.*]
1. Fixed; not progreſſive. *Newton.*
2. Reſpecting place. *Brown.*
3. Belonging to a ſtationer.

STA'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *ſtation.*]
1. A bookſeller. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeller of paper.

STA'TIST. *ſ.* [from *ſtate.*] A ſtateſman; a politician. *Milton.*

STA'TUARY. *ſ.* [from *ſtatua*, Latin.]
1. The art of carving images or repreſentations of life. *Temple.*
2. One that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *ſ.* [*ſtatua*, Latin.] An image; a ſolid repreſentation of any living being. *Wilkins.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a ſtatue. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'TURE. *ſ.* [*ſtatura*, Latin.] The height of any animal. *Brown.*

STA'TUTABLE. *a.* [from *ſtatute.*] According to ſtatute. *Addiſon.*

STA'TUTABLY. *ad.* [from *ſtatutable.*] In a manner agreeable to law.

STA'TUTE. *ſ.* [*ſtatutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legiſlature. *Tillotſon.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* [from *ſtaff.*]
1. To break in pieces. *Dryden.*
2. To puſh away as with a ſtaff. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To pour out by breaking the caſk. *Sandys.*
4. To furniſh with rundles or ſtaves. *Knoll.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with ſtaves. *Hud.*

To STAVE *and Tail. v. a.* To part dogs by interpoſing a ſtaff, and by pulling the tail.

STAVES. The plural of *ſtaff.*

STA'VESACRE. *ſ.* Larkſpur; a plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dutch.]
1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To continue in a ſtate. *Dryden.*
3. To wait; to attend. *Locke.*
4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill. *Bacon.*
5. To dwell; to be long. *Dryden.*
6. To reſt confidently. *Iſaiah.*

To STAY. *v. a.*
1. To ſtop; to withhold; to repreſs. *Ral.*
2. To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion. *Spenſer.*
3. To keep from departure. *Dryden.*
2. [*eſtayer*, French.] To prop; to ſupport; to hold up. *Hooker.*

STAY. *ſ.* [*eſtaye*, French.]
1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. *Bacon.*

2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion. *Hayw.*
3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hinderance from progreſs. *Fairfax.*
4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon.*
5. A fixed ſtate. *Donne.*
6. A prop; a ſupport. *Milton.*
7. Tackling. *Pope.*
8. Steadineſs of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. a.* [from *ſtay.*] Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile. *Bacon.*

STA'YEDLY. *ad.* [from *ſtayed.*] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly.

STA'YEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtayed.*]
1. Solidity; weight. *Camden.*
2. Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judicioufneſs.

STA'YER. *ſ.* [from *ſtay.*] One who ſtops, holds, or ſupports. *Philips.*

STA'YLACE. *ſ.* [*ſtay* and *lace.*] A lace with which women faſten their bodice. *Swift.*

STAYS. *ſ.* Without ſingular.
1. Bodice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat worn by women. *Gay.*
2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft. *Harris.*
3. Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.*
4. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *ſ.* [ſteð, Saxon.]
1. Place: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. Room; place which another had or might have. *Hooker.*
3. Uſe; help. *Atterbury.*
4. The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*

STEAD, *Sted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon, ſteð, ſtyð, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ſtaðe, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon.*

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. *Rowe.*
2. To fill the place of another. *Shakſpeare.*

STEA'DFAST. *a.* [*ſtead* and *faſt.*]
1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed. *Spenſer.*
2. Conſtant; reſolute. *Ecclus.*
3. Not turned aſide by fear. *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *ad.* Firmly; conſtantly.

STEA'DFASTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſteadfaſt.*]
1. Immutability; fixedneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. Firmneſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

STEA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ſteady.*]
1. Without tottering; without ſhaking. *So.*
2. Without variation or irregularity. *Blackm.*

STEA'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſteady.*]
1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.
2. Firmneſs; conſtancy. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct. *Collier.*

STEA'DY. *a.* [ſteðiz, Saxon.]
1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope.*
2. Regular; conſtant. *Milton.*
3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention. *Locke.*

STEAK. *ſ.* [*ſteyck*, Iſlandick, a piece.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. n.* preterit *I ſtole*; part. paſſ. *ſtolen.* [ſtelan, Saxon. *ſtelen*, Dutch.]
1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take ſecretly without right. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To withdraw or convey without notice. *Spenſer.*
3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means. *Calamy.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*
1. To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently. *Sh.*
2. To practiſe theft; to play the thief. *Shak.*

STEA'LER. *ſ.* [from *ſteal.*] One who ſteals; a thief. *Shakſpeare.*

STEA'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtealing.*] Slily; by inviſible motion; by ſecret practice. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *ſ.* [from *ſteal.*]
1. The act of ſtealing; theft. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The thing ſtolen. *Raleigh.*
3. Secret act; clandeſtine practice. *Dryden.*

STEA'LTHY. *a.* [from *ſtealth.*] Done clandeſtinely; performed by ſtealth. *Shakſp.*

STEAM. *ſ.* [ſteme, Saxon.] The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot. *Woodw.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ſteman, Saxon.]
1. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat. *Philips.*
2. To ſend up vapours. *Milton.*
3. To paſs in vapours. *Boyle.*

STEATO'MA. *ſ.* [στεατώμα.] A ſpecies of wen, compoſed of fat matter. *Sharp.*

STEED. *ſ.* [ſteda, Saxon.] A horſe for ſtate or war. *Pope.*

STEEL. *ſ.* [ſtal, Saxon; *ſtael*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of iron, refined by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain cloſer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all metals, is that ſuſceptible of the greateſt degree of hardneſs; whence its great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*
2. It is often uſed metonymically for weapons or armour. *Dryden.*
3. Chalybeate medicines. *Arbuthnot.*
4. It is uſed proverbially for hardneſs; as, *heads of* ſteel.

STEEL. *a.* Made of ſteel. *Chapman.*

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To point or edge with ſteel. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make hard or firm. *Addiſon.*

STEE'LY. *a.* [from *ſteel.*]
1. Made of ſteel. *Gay.*
2. Hard; firm. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *ſ.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

STEEN or *Steen. ſ.* A veſſel of clay or ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

STEEP. *a.* [ſteap, Sax.] Riſing or deſcending with great inclination. *Addiſon.*

STEEP. *ſ.* Precipice; aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity. *Dryden.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*ſtippen*, Dutch.] To ſoak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon.*

STEE'PLE. *ſ.* [ſteopel, ſtýpel, Saxon.] A turret of a church, generally furniſhed with bells; a ſpire. *Shakſpeare.*

STEE'PLY. *ad.* [from *ſteep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſteep.*] Precipitous declivity. *Addiſon.*

STEE'PY. *a.* [from *ſteep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden.*

STEER. *ſ.* [ſtýne, Saxon; *ſtier*, Dutch.] A young bullock. *Spenſer.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ſteoꝛan, ſtýꝛan, Saxon; *ſtieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a paſſage. *Spenſer.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a courſe. *Locke.*

STEE'RAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſteer.*]
1. The act or practice of ſteering. *Spect.*
2. Direction; regulation of a courſe. *Shak.*
3. That by which any courſe is guided. *Dry.*
4. Regulation or management of any thing. *Swift.*
5. The ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEE'RSMATE. } *ſ.* [*ſteer* and *man*, or
STEE'RSMAN. } *mate.*] A pilot; one who ſteers a ſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ſτεγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of ſecret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *a.* [ſτεγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering coſtive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *ſ.* [ſteela, Saxon; *ſtele*, Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *a.* [from *ſtella*, Latin.] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars. *Milton.*

STE'LLATE. *a.* [*ſtellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſtella*, Latin.] Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STE'LLED. *a.* Starry. *Shakſpeare.*

STELLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſtella* and *fero*, Lat.] Having ſtars.

STE'LLION. *ſ.* [*ſtellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainſ.*

STE'LLIONATE. *ſ.* [*ſtellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it really is: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's. *Bacon.*

STEM. *ſ.* [*ſtemma*, Latin.]
1. The ſtalk; the twig. *Waller.*
2. Family; race; generation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [*ſtammen*, Swediſh.] The prow or forepart of a ſhip. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [*ſtamma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream. *Dryden.*

STENCH. *ſ.* [from ſtencan, Saxon.] A ſtink; a bad ſmell. *Bacon.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make to ſtink: not proper. *Mortimer.*
2. [for *ſtanch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow. *Harvey.*

STENO'GRAPHY. [ſτενὸς and γράφω.] Shorthand. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, and φωνὴ, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding. *Derham*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ſtæppan, Saxon; *ſtappen*, Dutch.]
1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.*
2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion. *Shak.*
3. To move mentally. *Watts.*
4. To go; to walk. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To come as it were by chance. *Addiſon.*
6. To take a ſhort walk. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To walk gravely or ſlowly. *Knolles.*

STEP. *ſ.* [ſtæp, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.]
1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot. *Addiſon.*
2. One remove in climbing; hold of the foot; a ſtair. *Knolles.*
3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one remove of the foot. *Arbuthnot.*
4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace. *Samuel.*
5. [In the plural] Walk; paſſage. *Dryden.*
6. Gradation; degree. *Perkins.*
7. Progreſſion; act of advancing. *Newton.*
8. Footſtep; print of the foot. *Dryden.*
9. Gait; manner of walking. *Prior.*
10. Action; inſtance of conduct. *Pope.*

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage; as, *ſtep*-mother.

STE'PPINGSTONE. *ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone.*] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſtercoro*, Latin.] The act of dunging. *Ray.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ſτερεὸς and γράφω.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *ſ.* [ſτερεὸς and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *a.* [*ſterile*, French; *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Woodward.*

STE'RILITY. *ſ.* [*ſterilité*, French; *ſterilitas*, Latin.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs. *Bentley.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſteril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *a.* [from the *Eaſterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]
1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated. *Bacon.*
2. Genuine; having paſſed the teſt. *Swift.*

STE'RLING. *ſ.* [*ſterlingum*, low Latin.]
1. Engliſh coin; money. *Garth.*
2. Standard rate.

STERN. *a.* [ſtýꝛn, Saxon.]
1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect. *Knolles.*
2. Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting; cruel. *Dryden.*
3. Hard; afflictive. *Shakſpeare.*

STERN. *ſ.* [ſteoꝛn, Saxon.]
1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed. *Watts.*
2. Poſt of management; direction. *Shak.*
3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spenſer.*

STE'RNAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſtern.*] The ſteerage or ſtern: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

STE'RNLY. *ad.* [from *ſtern.*] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely; truculently. *Milton.*

STE'RNNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtern.*]
1. Severity of look. *Spenſer.*
2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners. *Dryd.*

STE'RNON. *ſ.* [ſτέρνον.] The breaſtbone. *Wiſeman.*

STERNUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſternutatio*, Latin.] The act of ſneezing. *Quincey.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *a.* [*ſternutatif*, French.] Having the quality of provoking to ſneeze.

STERNU'TATORY. *ſ.* [*ſternutatoire*, Fr.] Medicine that provokes to ſneeze. *Brown.*

STE'VEN. *ſ.* [ſτeꝛen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenſer.*

To STEW. *v. a.* [*eſtuver*, Fr.] To ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat. *Shakſpeare.*

To STEW. *v. n.* To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

STEW. *ſ.* [*eſtuve*, Fr. *ſtufa*, Ital. *eſtufa*, Span.]
1. A bagnio; a hothouſe. *Abbot.*
2. A brothel; a houſe of proſtitution. *Aſch.*
3. [*ſtowen*, Dut. to ſtore.] A ſtorepond; a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

STE'WARD. *ſ.* [ſτιꝛpaꝛd, Saxon.]
1. One who manages the affairs of another. *Swift.*
2. An officer of ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

STE'WARDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſteward.*] The office of a ſteward. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'BIAL. *a.* [from *ſtibium*, Lat.] Antimonial. *Harvey.*

STI'CADOS. *ſ.* [*ſticadis.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

STICK. *ſ.* [ſτicca, Saxon.] A piece of wood ſmall and long; a ſlender item. *Dryden.*

To STICK. *v. a.* preterit *ſtuck*; participle paſſive *ſtuck.* [ſτican, Saxon.] To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere. *Addiſon.*

To STICK. *v. n.*
1. To adhere; to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power. *Raleigh.*
2. To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. *Sanderſon.*
3. To reſt upon the memory painfully. *Bac.*
4. To ſtop; to loſe motion. *Smith.*
5. To reſiſt emiſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To be conſtant; to adhere with firmneſs. *Hammond.*
7. To be troubleſome by adhering. *Pope.*
8. To remain; not to be loſt. *Watts.*
9. To dwell upon; not to forſake. *Locke.*
10. To cauſe difficulties or ſcruple. *Swift.*
11. To ſcruple; to heſitate. *Bacon.*
12. To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed. *Clarendon.*
13. To be embarraſſed; to be puzzled. *Watts.*
14. *To* STICK *out.* To be prominent, with deformity. *Job.*
15. *To* STICK *out.* To refuſe concurrence.

To STICK. *v. a.* [ſτician, Sax. *ſteken*, Dut.]
1. To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument. *Grew.*
2. To fix upon a pointed body; as, he *ſtuck* the fruit upon his knife.
3. To faſten by tranſfixion. *Dryden.*
4. To ſet with ſomething pointed. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſticky.*] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE. *v. a.*
1. To take part with one ſide or other. *Hud.*
2. To conteſt; to altercate; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence. *Cleav.*
3. To trim; to play faſt and looſe. *Dryden.*

STI'CKLEBAG. *ſ.* [properly *ſticklebacke.*] The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh. *Walton.*

STI'CKLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtickle.*]
1. A ſideſman to ſencers; a ſecond to a duelliſt. *Sidney.*
2. An obſtinate contender about any thing. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. *a.* [from *ſtick.*] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous. *Bacon.*

STIFF. *a.* [ſτiꝛ, Sax. *ſtiff*, Dan. *ſtijf*, Dut.]
1. Rigid; inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not pliant. *Milton.*
2. Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch. *Burnet.*
3. Strong; not eaſily reſiſted. *Denham.*
4. Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued. *Sh.*
5. Obſtinate; pertinacious. *Taylor.*
6. Harſh; not written with eaſe. *Gondibert.*
7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; ſtarched; affected. *Addiſon.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ſτiꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To make ſtiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. *Sandys.*
2. To make torpid. *Dryden.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow ſtiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. *Addiſon.*
2. To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.*
3. To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *a.* [*ſtiff* and *heart.*] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; contumacious. *Ezekiel.*

STI'FFLY. *ad.* [from *ſtiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; ſtubbornly. *Hooker.*

STI'FFNECKED. *a.* [*ſtiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obſtinate; contumacious. *Spenſer.*

STI'FFNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtiff.*]
1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; ineptitude to bend. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidneſs. *Denh.*
3. Tenſion; not laxity. *Dryden.*
4. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; contumaciouſneſs. *Locke.*
5. Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint. *Atterb.*
6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs. *Spenſer.*
7. Manner of writing not eaſy, but harſh and conſtrained. *Felton.*

To STI'FLE. *v. a.* [*eſtouffer*, French.]
1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate. *Baker.*
2. To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion. *Newton.*
3. To extinguiſh by hindering communication: *the fire was* ſtifled.
4. To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means. *Addiſon.*
5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal. *Otway.*

STI'GMA. *ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Latin.]
1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.
2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *ſtigma*.] Brand-
STIGMA'TICK. } ed or marked with ſome token of infamy. *Shakſpeare.*

To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a* [*ſtigmatiſer*, Fr.] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *a.* [from *ſtile*.] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial. *Moxon.*

STILE. *ſ.* [ꝩtizele, from ꝩtizan, Saxon; to climb.]
1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. [*ſtile*, French.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſundial. *Moxon.*

STILETTO. ſ. [Italian; *ſtilet*, French.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point. *Hakewill.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ꝩtillan, Sax. *ſtillen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſilence; to make ſilent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To quiet; to appeaſe. *Bacon.*
3. To make motionleſs. *Woodward.*

STILL. *a.* [*ſtil*, Dutch.]
1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. *Addiſon.*
2. Quiet; calm. *South.*
3. Motionleſs. *Locke.*

STILL. *ſ.* Calm; ſilence, *Bacon.*

STILL. *ad.* [ꝩtille, Saxon.]
1. To this time; till now. *Bacon.*
2. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding. *Addiſon.*
3. In an increaſing degree. *Atterbury.*
4. Always; ever; continually. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. After that. *Whitgift.*
6. In continuance. *Shakſpeare.*

STILL. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick. *Newton.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract, or operate upon, by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops: out of uſe. *Craſhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſtillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*]
1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed. *Bacon.*
2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*

STI'LLBORN. *a.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth. *Graunt.*

STI'LLICIDE. *ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Lat.] A ſucceſſion of drops. *Bacon.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *a.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STI'LLING. *ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. The act of ſtilling.
2. A ſtand for caſks.

STI'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. Calm; quiet; ſilence. *Dryden.*
2. Habitual ſilence; taciturnity. *Shakſp.*

STI'LLSTAND. *ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'LLY, *ad.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. Silently; not loudly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly,

STILTS. *ſ.* [*ſtelten*. Dut.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk. *More.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Latin.]
1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by ſome pungent motive.
3. [In phyſick.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation toward the part. *Arbuth.*

STIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency. *Watts.*

To STING. *v. a.* pret. *ſtung* or *ſtang*; part. paſſ. *ſtung* or *ſtung*. [ꝩtingan, Saxon.]
1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions. *Brown.*
2. To pain acutely. *Shakſpeare.*

STING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed. *Drayton.*
2. Any thing that gives pain. *Forbes.*
3 The point in the laſt verſe. *Dryden.*
4. Remorſe of conſcience.

STI'NGILY. *ad.* [from *ſtingy.*] Covetouſly.

STI'NGINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtingy.*] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGLESS. *a.* [from *ſting.*] Having no ſting. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *ſ.* Old beer.

STI'NGY. *a.* [a low cant word.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Arbuthnot.*

To STINK. *v. n.* preterit *ſtunk* or *ſtank*. [ꝩtinian, Saxon; *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction. *Locke.*

STINK. *ſ.* Offenſive ſmell. *Dryden.*

STI'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] Something intended to offend by the ſmell. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtinking.*] With a ſtink. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot.*] An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*ſtynta*, Sweediſh.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to reſtrain; to ſtop. *Addiſon.*

STINT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Limit; bound; reſtraint. *Dryden.*
2. A proportion; a quantity aſſigned. *Swift.*

STI'PEND. *ſ.* [*ſtipendium*, Latin.] Wages; ſettled pay. *Ben Jonſon.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *a.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Latin.] Receiving ſalaries; performing any ſervice for a ſtated price. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *ſ.* One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment. *Abbot.*

STI'PTICK. See STYPTICK.

To STI'PULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtipulor*, Latin.] To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms. *Arb.*

STIPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſtipulate.*] Bargain. *Rogers.*

STIPULA'TOR. *ſ.* One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR. *v. a.* [ꝩtiꝛian, Saxon; *ſtooren*, Dutch.]
1. To move; to remove from its place. *Blackmore,*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate. *Hale.*
3. To incite; to inſtigate; to animate. *Shak.*
4. To raiſe; to excite. *Dryden.*
5. *To* STIR *up.* To incite; to animate; to inſtigate by inflaming the paſſions. *Spenſer.*
6. *To* STIR *up.* To put in action; to excite; to quicken. *Iſaiah.*

To STIR. *v. n.*
1. To move one's ſelf; to go out of the place; to change place. *Clarendon.*
2. To be in motion; not to be ſtill. *Addiſon.*
3. To become the object of notice. *Watts.*
4. To riſe in the morning. *Shakſpeare.*

STIR. *ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle.]
1. Tumult; buſtle. *South.*
2. Commotion; publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder; ſeditious uproar. *Milton.*
3. Agitation; conflicting paſſions. *Shakſp.*

STI'RIOUS. *a.* [from *ſtiria*, Latin.] Reſembling icicles. *Brown.*

STIRP. ſ. [*ſtirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation: not uſed. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *ſ.* [from *ſtir.*]
1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.
2. A riſer in the morning. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An inciter; an inſtigator.
4. STIRRER *up.* An inciter; an inſtigator. *Raleigh.*

STI'RRUP. *ſ.* [ſtɪɼɼuꝑ, Saxon.] An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Camden.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*ſticken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſew; to work with a needle.
2. To join; to unite. *Wotton.*
3. *To* STITCH *up.* To mend what was rent. *Wiſeman.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practiſe needlework.

STITCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing.
2. A ſharp lancinating pain. *Harvey.*
3. A link of yarn in knitting. *Mottraux.*

STI'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *ſtitch.*] Needlework: in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'TCHWORT. *ſ.* Camomile. *Ainſworth.*

STI'THY. *ſ.* [ſtɪð, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the ſmith forges his work. *Shakſpeare.*

To STIVE. *v. a.*
1. To ſtuff up cloſe. *Sandys.*
2. To make hot or ſultry. *Wotton.*

STI'VER. *ſ.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT. *ſ.* A ſmall ſtinking animal.

STO'CAH. *ſ.* [Iriſh; *ſtochk*, Erſe.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horſeman's foot: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

STOCCA'DO. *ſ.* [from *ſtocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt with a rapier. *Shakſpeare.*

STOCK. *ſ.* [ſtoc, Saxon; *ſtock*, Dutch.]
1. The trunk; the body of a plant. *Job.*
2. The trunk into which a graft is inſerted. *Pope.*
3. A log; a poſt. *Prior.*
4. A man proverbially ſtupid. *Spenſer.*
5. The handle of any thing.
6. A ſupport of a ſhip while it is building. *Dryden.*
7. A thruſt; a ſtoccado. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a cloſe neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now ſtocking. *Shakſpeare.*
9. A race; a lineage; a family. *Denham.*
10. The principal; capital ſtore; fund already provided. *Bacon.*
11. Quantity; ſtore; body. *Arbuthnot.*
12. A fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtore; to fill ſufficiently. *South.*
2. To lay in ſtore.
3. To put in the ſtocks. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To* STOCK *up.* To extirpate. *D. of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE. *ſ.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*

STO'CKFISH. *ſ.* [*ſtockviſch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *ſ.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

STO'CKING. *ſ.* [The original word ſeems to be *ſtock*; whence *ſtocks*, a priſon for the legs: *ſtock*, in the old language, made the plural *ſtocken*, which was in time taken for a ſingular, and pronounced *ſtocking*.] The covering of the leg. *Swift.*

To STO'CKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in ſtockings. *Dryden.*

STO'CKJOBBER. *ſ.* [*ſtock* and *job.*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds. *Swift.*

STO'CKISH. *a.* [from *ſtock.*] Hard; blockiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

STO'CKLOCK. *ſ.* [*ſtock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *ſ.* [See STOCKING.]
1. Priſon for the legs. *Peacham.*
2. Wooden work upon which ſhips are built.

STO'CKSTILL. *a* Motionleſs as logs. *Addiſ.*

STOKE, *Stoak*, ſeem to come from the Saxon ſtocce, the ſtock or body of a tree. *Gibſon.*

STOLE. *ſ.* [*ſtola*, Lat.] A long veſt. *Spenſer.*

STOLE. The preterit of *ſteal.*

STO'LEN. The participle paſſive of *ſteal.*

STOLI'DITY. *ſ.* [*ſtoliditè*, French.] Stupidity; want of ſenſe. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH. *ſ.* [*eſtomach*, French; *ſtomachus*, Latin.]
1. The ventricle in which food is digeſted. *Pope.*
2. Appetite; deſire of food. *Hammond.*
3. Inclination; liking. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Anger; violence of temper. *Butler.*
5. Sullenneſs; reſentment. *Hooker.*
6. Pride; haughtineſs, *Shakſpeare.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*ſtomacher*, Latin.] To reſent; to remember with anger and malignity. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *a.* [from *ſtomach.*] Filled with paſſions of reſentment. *Shakſpeare.*

STO'MACHER. *ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt. *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *a.* [*ſtomach* and *full.*] Sullen; ſtubborn; perverſe. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *ſ.* Stubbornneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. } *a.* [*ſtomachique*, Fren.]
STOMA'CHICK. } Relating to the ſtomach. *Harvey. Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK. *ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] A medicine for the ſtomach.

STO'MACHLESS. *a.* [*ſtomach* and *leſs.*] Being without appetite.

STO'MACHOUS. *a.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Latin.] Stout; angry; ſullen; obſtinate. *Spenſer.*

STOND. *ſ.* [for *ſtand.*]
1. Poſt; ſtation: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. Stop; indiſpoſition to proceed. *Bacon.*

STONE. *ſ.* [ꝩtan, Saxon; *ſteen*, Dutch.]
1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not ſoluble in water. *Woodward.*
2. Piece of ſtone cut for building. *Zech.*
3. Gem; precious ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any thing made of ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus. *Temple.*
6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed. *Bacon.*
7. Teſticle.
8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Sw.*
9. A funeral monument. *Pope.*
10. It is taken for a ſtate of torpidneſs and inſenſibility. *Pope.*
11. STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration; as, ſtone *ſtill*, ſtone *dead. Shakſpeare. Hudi.*
12. *To leave no* STONE *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done. *Dryden.*

STONE. *a.* Made of ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pelt, beat, or kill with ſtones. *Exodus.*
2. To harden. *Shakſpeare.*

STO'NEBREAK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECHATTER. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECRAY. *ſ.* A diſtemper in hawks.

STO'NECROP. *ſ.* A ſort of tree. *Mortimer.*

STO'NECUTTER. *ſ.* One whoſe trade it is to hew ſtones. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſw.*

STO'NEHORSE. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *horſe.*] A horſe not caſtrated. *Mortimer.*

STO'NEPIT. *a.* [*ſtone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH. *ſ.* Hard inſpiſſated pitch. *Bacon.*

STO'NEPLOVER. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NESMICKLE. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEWORK. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *work.*] Building of ſtone. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtony.*]
1. The quality of having many ſtones. *Hearne.*
2. Hardneſs of mind. *Hammond.*

STO'NY. *a.* [from *ſtone.*]
1. Made of ſtone. *Dryden.*
2. Abounding with ſtones. *Milton.*
3. Petrifick. *Spenſer.*
4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterit of *To ſtand.*

STOOL. *ſ.* [ꝩtol, Saxon; *ſtoel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair. *Prior.*
2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Arb.*
3. STOOL *of Repentance*, or *Cutty ſtool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers, in a coarſe convas, analogous to a hairy veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer. *L'Eſtrange.*

STO'OLBALL. *ſ.* [*ſtool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [ꝩtupian, Sax. *ſtuypen*, Dut.]
1. To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh.*
2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking. *Stilling fleet.*
3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit. *Dryden.*
4. To deſcend from rank or dignity. *Boyle.*
5. To yield; to be inferiour. *Addiſon.*
6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend. *Hooker.*
7. To come down on prey as a falcon. *Milt.*
8. To alight from the wing. *Dryden.*
9. To ſink to a lower place. *Milton.*

STOOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.
2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority. *Dryden.*
3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller.*
4. [ꝩtoppa, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor. *Denham.*

STO'OPINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtooping.*] With inclination downward. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dut.]
1. To hinder from progreſſive motion. *Shak.*
2. To hinder from ſucceſſive operation. *Dorſet.*
3. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.
4. To hinder from action or practice. *Shak.*
5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept. *Dryden.*
6. To repreſs; to ſuſpend. *South.*
7. To ſuppreſs. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers. *Bacon.*
9. To cloſe any aperture. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To obſtruct; to encumber. *Milton.*
11. To garniſh with proper punctuation.

To STOP. *v. n.*
1. To ceaſe to go forward. *Gay.*
2. To ceaſe from any courſe of action. *Leſley.*

STOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Ceſſation of progreſſive motion. *L'Eſtr.*
2. Hinderance of progreſs; obſtruction; act of ſtopping. *Hooker. Graunt.*
3. Repreſſion; hinderance of operation. *Loc.*
4. Ceſſation of action. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Interruption. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Prohibition of ſale. *Temple.*
7. That which obſtructs; obſtacle; impediment. *Spenſer.*
8. Inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Regulation of muſical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.*
10. The act of applying the ſtops in muſick. *Daniel.*
11. A point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed. *Craſhaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *ſ.* [*ſtop* and *cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock. *Grew.*

STO'PGAP. *ſ.* [*ſtop* and *gap.*] Something ſubſtituted; a temporary expedient.

STO'PPAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſtop.*] The act of ſtopping; the ſtate of being ſtopped. *Arbuthnot.*

STO'PPLE or *Stopper. ſ.* [from *ſtop.*] That by which any hole, or the mouth of any veſſel, is filled up. *Ray.*

STO'RAX. *ſ.* [*ſtyrax*, Latin.]
1. A tree.
2. A reſinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus.*

STORE. *ſ.* [*ſtor*, Runick, much.]
1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Dryden.*
2. A ſtock accumulated; a ſupply hoarded. *Addiſon.*
3. The ſtate of being accumulated; hoard. *Deuteronomy.*
4. Storehouſe; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh; to repleniſh. *Denham.*
2. To ſtock againſt a future time. *Locke.*
3. To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe.*]
1. Magazine; treaſury. *South.*
2. A great maſs repoſited. *Spenſer.*

STO'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſtore.*] One who lays up.

STO'RIED. *a.* [from *ſtory.*] Furniſhed with ſtories; adorned with hiſtorical pictures. *Pope.*

STORK. *ſ.* [ſtopc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage, famous for the regularity of its departure. *Jeremiah.*

STO'RKSBILL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STORM. *ſ.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh; ſtopm, Saxon; *ſtorm*, Dutch.]
1. A tempeſt; a commotion of the elements. *Milton.*
2. Aſſault on a fortified place. *Dryden.*
3. Commotion; ſedition; tumult; clamour; buſtle. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Affliction; calamity; diſtreſs. *Pope.*
5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force. *Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*
1. To raiſe tempeſts. *Spenſer.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Sw.*

STO'RMY. *a.* [from *ſtorm.*]
1. Tempeſtuous. *Philips.*
2. Violent; paſſionate.

STO'RY. *ſ.* [ſtopıa, Sax. *ſtorie*, Dutch.]
1. Hiſtory; account of things paſt. *South.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a ſingle incident. *Addiſon.*
3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Swift.*
4. [ſtop, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*

To STO'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tell in hiſtory; to relate. *Wilkins.*
2. To range one under another. *Bentley.*

STO'RYTELLER. *ſ.* [*ſtory* and *tell.*] One who relates tales in converſation; a hiſtorian, in contempt. *Swift.*

STOVE. *ſ.* [*ſtoo*, Iſlandick, a fire-place.]
1. A hothouſe; a place artificially made warm. *Woodward.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated. *Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. n.* [*ſtunde*, I grieved, Iſlan.]
1. To be in pain or ſorrow: out of uſe.
2. For *ſtunned.* *Spenſer.*

STOUND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Sorrow; grief; miſhap. *Spenſer.*
2. Aſtoniſhment; amazement. *Gay.*
3. Hour; time; ſeaſon.

STOUR. *ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle.] Aſſault; incurſion; tumult: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

STOUT. *a.* [*ſtout*, Dutch.]
1. Strong; luſty; valiant. *Dryden.*
2. Brave; bold; intrepid. *Pſalms.*
3. Obſtinate; pertinacious; reſolute; proud. *Daniel.*
4. Strong; firm. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *ſ.* A cant name for ſtrong beer. *Swift.*

STOU'TLY. *ad.* [from *ſtout.*] Luſtily; boldly; obſtinately.

STOU'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtout.*]
1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldneſs; fortitude. *Aſcham.*
3. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [ſtop, Sax. *ſtowen*, Dutch.] To lay up; to repoſite in order; to lay in the proper place. *Pope.*

STO'WAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſtow.*]
1. Room for laying up. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being laid up. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Money paid for ſtowing of goods.

STOWE, *Stee*, are the ſame with the Saxon ſtop, a place. *Gibſon.*

STRA'BISM. *ſ.* [*ſtrabiſme*, French.] A ſquinting; act of looking aſquint.

To STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide. *Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE, *v. a.*

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.*
2. To wander diſperſedly. *Clarendon.*
3. To exuberate; to ſhoot too far. *Mortim.*
4. To be diſperſed; to be apart from any main body; to ſtand ſingle. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtraggle.*]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forſakes his company. *Swift.*
2. Any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT. *a.* [*ſtrack*, old Dutch.]

1. Not crooked; right. *Dryden.*
2. Narrow; cloſe: properly *ſtrait.* *Bacon.*
3. Tenſe; tight.

STRAIGHT. *ad.* [*ſtrax*, Daniſh; *ſtrack*, Dut.] Immediately; directly. *Addiſon.*

To STRAI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtraight.*]

1. To make not crooked; to make ſtraight. *Hooker.*
2. To make tenſe; to tighten.

STRA'IGHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtraight.*] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs. *Bacon.*

STRA'IGHTWAY. *ad.* [*ſtraight* and *way*. It is very often written *ſtraightways*, and therefore is more properly written *ſtraightwiſe.*] Immediately; ſtraight. *Spenſer. Bacon.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*eſtreindre*, French.]

1. To ſqueeze through ſomething. *Arbuth.*
2. To purify by filtration. *Bacon.*
3. To ſqueeze in an embrace. *Dryden.*
4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenſer.*
5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength. *Dryden.*
6. To make ſtraight or tenſe. *Bacon.*
7. To puſh beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*
8. To force; to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*
2. To be filtred by compreſſion. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence. *Grew.*
2. [ꝑtenge, Saxon.] Race; generation; deſcent. *Chapman.*
3. Hereditary diſpoſition. *Tillotſon.*
4. A ſtyle or manner of ſpeaking. *Swift.*
5. Song; note; ſound. *Pope.*
6. Rank; character. *Dryden.*
7. Turn; tendency. *Hayward.*
8. Manner of ſpeech or action. *Bacon.*

STRAI'NER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrain.*] An inſtrument of filtration. *Bacon.*

STRAIT. *a.* [*eſtroit*, French; *ſtretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; cloſe; not wide. *Hudibras.*
2. Cloſe; intimate. *Sidney.*
3. Strict; rigorous. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Difficult; diſtreſsful.
5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *ſtraight.*

STRAIT. *ſ.*

1. A narrow paſs, or frith. *Judith.*
2. Diſtreſs; difficulty. *Clarendon.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrait.*]

1. To make narrow. *Sandys.*
2. To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.*
3. To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of neceſſary room. *Clarendon.*
5. To diſtreſs; to perplex. *Ray.*

STRAITHA'NDED. *a.* [*ſtraight* and *hand.*] Parſimonious; ſparing; niggardly.

STRAITLA'CED. *a.* [*ſtrait* and *lace.*]

1. Griped with ſtays. *Locke.*
2. Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom.

STRAI'TLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrait.*]

1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorouſly. *Hooker.*
3. Cloſely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtrait.*]

1. Narrowneſs. *King Charles.*
2. Strictneſs; rigour. *Hale.*
3. Diſtreſs; difficulty.
4. Want; ſcarcity. *Locke.*

STRAKE. [the obſolete preterit of *ſtrike.*] Struck. *Spenſer.*

STRAND. *ſ.* [ꝑtpanð, Saxon; *ſtrande*, Dut.]

1. The verge of the ſea, or of any water. *Sh.*
2. A twiſt of a rope.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows. *Woodward.*

STRANGE. *a.* [*eſtrange*, French.]

1. Foreign; of another country. *Bacon.*
2. Not domeſtick. *Davies.*
3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder. *Milton.*
4. Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*
5. Unknown; new. *Milton.*
6. Remote. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotſon.*
8. Unacquainted. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder. *Waller.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed. *Glanville.*

STRA'NGELY. *ad.* [from *ſtrange.*]

1. With ſome relation to foreigners. *Shakſ.*
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder. *Sprat. Calamy.*

STRA'NGENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtrange.*]

1. Foreignneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country. *Sprat.*
2. Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Remoteneſs from common manners or notions; uncouthneſs. *South.*
4. Mutual diſlike. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderfulneſs; power of raiſing wonder. *Bacon.*

STRA'NGER. *ſ.* [*eſtranger*, French.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Sh.*
2. One unknown. *Pope.*
3. A gueſt; one not a domeſtick. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtrange; to alienate. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*ſtrangulo*, Latin.]
1. To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Ayliffe.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] One who ſtrangles. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'NGLES. *ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] The act of ſtrangling; ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled. *Brown.*

STRA'NGURY. *ſ.* [ϛραγγυρία.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *ſ.* [*ſtroppe*, Dutch.] A narrow long ſlip of cloth or leather *Addiſon.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* To beat with a ſtrap.

STRAPPA'DO. *ſ.* Chaſtiſement by blows. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'PPING. *a.* Vaſt; large; bulky.

STRA'TA. ſ. [The plural of *ſtratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*

STRA'TAGEM. *ſ.* [ϛρατήγημα.]
1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An artifice; a trick by which ſome advantage is obtained. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtratifier*, Fr. from *ſtratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers.

STRA'TUM. ſ. [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philoſophy. *Woodward.*

STRAW. *ſ.* [ϛτρεop, Saxon; *ſtroo*, Dutch.]
1. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thraſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs. *Hudib.*

STA'WBERRY. *ſ.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. ſ.* It is ever green: the fruit is of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and very like a ſtrawberry. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT. *a.* [*ſtraw* and *built.*] Made up of ſtraw. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *a.* [*ſtraw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'WWORM. *ſ.* [*ſtraw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY. *a.* [from *ſtraw.*] Made of ſtraw; conſiſting of ſtraw. *Boyle.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*ſtroe*, Daniſh, to ſcatter; *ſtravvlare*, Italian, to wander.]
1. To wander; to rove. *Pope.*
2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits. *Spenſer.*
3. To err; to deviate from the right. *C. Pr.*

To STRAY. *v. a.* To miſlead: obſolete. *Sh.*

STRAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing loſt by wandering. *Addiſon.*
2. Act of wandering. *Shakſpeare.*

STREAK. *ſ.* [ϛτρικε, Saxon; *ſtreke*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Dryden.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. *Prior.*
2. To ſtretch: obſolete. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *a.* [from *ſtreak.*] Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *ſ.* [ϛτρeam, Sax. *ſtraum*, Iſlan.]
1. A running water; the courſe of running water; current. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts. *Atterbury.*
3. Any thing forcible and continued. *Ral.*
4. Courſe; current. *Shakſpeare.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*ſtreyma*, Iſlandick.]
1. To flow; to run in a continuous current. *Milton.*
2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a ſtream; to be overflown. *Pope.*
3. To iſſue forth with continuance, not by fits. *Shakſpeare.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon.*

STREA'MER. *ſ.* [from *ſtream.*] An enſign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing looſely from a ſtock. *Prior.*

STREA'MY. *a.* [from *ſtream.*]
1. Abounding in running water. *Prior.*
2. Flowing with a current. *Pope.*

STREET. *ſ.* [ϛτρατ, Saxon; *ſtraet*, Dutch.]
1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houſes. *Sandys.*
2. Proverbially, a public place. *Rogers.*

STRE'ETWALKER. *ſ.* [*ſtreet* and *walk.*] A common proſtitute, that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

STRENGTH. *ſ.* [ϛτρengð, Saxon.]
1. Force; vigour; power of the body. *Dryd.*
2. Power of endurance; firmneſs; durability; toughneſs; hardneſs. *Milton.*
3. Vigour, or power, of any kind. *Addiſon.*
4. Pureneſs; faſtneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Support; ſecurity. *Milton.*
6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke.*
7. Spirit; animation. *Milton.*
8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction. *Pope.*
9. Potency of liquors.
10. Fortification; fortreſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
11. Support; maintenance of power. *Sprat.*
12. Legal force; validity; ſecurity.
13. Confidence imparted. *Addiſon.*
14. Armament; force; power. *Clarendon.*
15. Perſuaſive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH *v. a.* To ſtrengthen. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength.*]
1. To make ſtrong.
2. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Temple.*
3. To animate; to fix in reſolution. *Deut.*
4. To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong. *Otway.*

STRE'NGTHENER. STRE'NGTHNER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrengthen.*]

1. That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong. *Temple.*
2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS. *a.*
1. Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ſtrenuus*, Latin.]
1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton.*
2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrenuous.*]
1. Vigorouſly; actively. *Brown.*
2. Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour. *Sw.*

STRE'PEROUS. *a.* [*ſtrepo*, Latin.] Loud; noiſy. *Brown.*

STRESS. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛnece, Saxon; violence.]
1. Importance; important part. *Locke.*
2. Importance imputed; weight aſcribed. *Atterbury.*
3. Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered. *Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* To diſtreſs; to put to hardſhips or difficulties. *Spenſer.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛnecan, Saxon.]
1. To extend; to ſpread out to a diſtance. *Exodus.*
2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace. *Milton.*
3. To expand; to diſplay. *Tillotſon.*
4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To make tenſe. *Smith.*
6. To carry by violence further than is right; to ſtrain: as, to *ſtretch* credit.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended. *Cowley.*
2. To bear extenſion without rupture. *Boyle.*
3. To ſally beyond the truth. *Gov. of the T.*

STRETCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Extenſion; reach; occupation of more ſpace. *Ray.*
2. Force of body extended. *Dryden.*
3. Effort; ſtruggle: from the act of running. *Addiſon.*
4. Utmoſt extent of meaning. *Atterbury.*
5. Utmoſt reach of power. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *ſtretch.*]
1. Any thing uſed for extenſion. *Moxon.*
2. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.* [*ſtrawan*, Goth. *ſtroyen*, Dutch. ꝑꝛnecpian, Sax. *ſtrawen*, Germ. *ſtröer*, Dan. It is ſometimes written *ſtrow*, and perhaps beſt, as it reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See STROW.]
1. To ſpread by being ſcattered. *Pope.*
2. To ſpread by ſcattering. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſcatter looſely. *Exodus.*

STRE'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſtrew.*] Any thing ſcattered in decoration. *Shakſpeare.*

STRI'Æ. ſ. [Latin.] The ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcollops. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *a.* [from *ſtriæ*; *ſtrié*, Fr.]
STRI'ATED. } Formed in ſtriæ. *Ray.*

STRI'ATURE. *ſ.* [from *ſtriæ*; *ſtrieure*, Fr.] Diſpoſition of ſtriæ. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛ̇ȝ̇ţ; *ſtrix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenſer.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike.*

STRI'CKLE. *ſ.* That which ſtrikes the corn, to level it with the buſhel. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *a.* [*ſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. Exact; accurate; rigorouſly nice. *Milton.*
2. Severe; rigorous; not mild. *Locke.*
3. Confined; not extenſive. *Hooker.*
4. Cloſe; tight. *Dryden.*
5. Tenſe; not relaxed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrict.*]
1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Burnet.*
2. Rigorouſly; ſeverely; without remiſſion or indulgence. *Rogers.*
3. Cloſely; tightly; with tenſeneſs.

STRI'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtrict.*]
1. Exactneſs; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *Rogers.*
2. Severity; rigour. *Bacon.*
3. Cloſeneſs; tightneſs; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *ſtrictura*, Latin.]
1. A ſtroke; a touch. *Hale.*
2. Contraction; cloſure by contraction. *Arb.*
3. A ſlight touch upon a ſubject; not a ſet diſcourſe. *Hammond.*

STRIDE. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛnæde, Saxon.] A long ſtep; a ſtep taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs. *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preterit *ſtrode* or *ſtrid*; participle paſſ. *ſtridden.* [from the noun.]
1. To walk with long ſteps. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To paſs by a ſtep. *Arbuth.*

STRI'DULOUS. *a.* [*ſtridulus*, Lat.] Making a ſmall noiſe. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*]
1. Contention; conteſt; diſcord. *Judges.*
2. Conteſt of emulation. *Congreve.*
3. Oppoſition; contrariety; contraſt. *Shak.*

STRI'FEFUL. *a.* [*ſtrife* and *full.*] Contentious; diſcordant. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT. *ſ.* [*ſtrigmentum*, Lat.] Scraping; recrement. *Brown.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preterit *ſtruck* or *ſtrook*; participle paſſive *ſtruck*, *ſtrucken*, *ſtricken*, or *ſtrook.* [ꝑꝛnican, Saxon; *ſtricker*, Daniſh.]
1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To puniſh; to afflict. *Proverbs.*
3. To daſh; to throw by a quick motion. *Ex.*
4. To notify by ſound. *Collier.*
5. To ſtamp; to impreſs. *Locke.*
6. To contract; to lower: uſed only in the phraſes to *ſtrike ſail*, or to *ſtrike a ſtag.*
7. To alarm; to put into emotion. *Waller.*
8. To make a bargain. *Dryden.*
9. To produce by a ſudden action. *Bacon.*
10. To affect ſuddenly in any particular manner. *Collier.*
11. To cauſe to ſound by blows. *Knolles.*
12. To forge; to mint. *Arbuthnot.*
13. It is uſed in the participle for *advanced in years.* *Shakſpeare.*
14. *To* STRIKE *off.* To eraſe from a reckoning or account. *Pope.*

15. *To* STRIKE *off.* To ſeparate by a blow, or any ſudden action. *Burnet.*
16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by colliſion. *Dryden.*
17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface. *Br.*
18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.
19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.*
1. To make a blow. *Dryden.*
2. To collide; to claſh. *Bacon.*
3. To act by repeated percuſſion. *Waller.*
4. To ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer. *Sh.*
5. To make an attack. *Dryden.*
6. To act by external influx. *Locke.*
7. To ſound with blows. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To be daſhed; to be ſtranded. *Knolles.*
9. To paſs or act with a quick or ſtrong effect. *Dryden.*
10. To pay homage, as by lowering the ſail. *Shakſpeare.*
11. To be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to break forth. *G. of Tongue.*
12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to ſuit itſelf to; to join with at once. *Norris.*
13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To ſpread or rove; to make a ſudden excurſion. *Burnet.*

STRIKE. *ſ.* A buſhel; a dry meaſure of capacity; four pecks. *Tuſſer.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *ſ.* A plane ſhorter than the jointer, uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon.*

STRI'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrike.*] Perſon or thing that ſtrikes. *Sandys. Digby.*

STRI'KING. *part. a.* Affecting; ſurpriſing.

STRING. *ſ.* [ſtnunz, Saxon; *ſtreng*, Germ.]
1. A ſlender rope; a ſmall cord; any ſlender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*
2. A thread on which any things are filed. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Any ſet of things filed on a line. *Addiſon.*
4. The chord of a muſical inſtrument. *Rowe.*
5. A ſmall fibre. *Bacon.*
6. A nerve; a tendon. *Shakſpeare.*
7. The nerve or line of the bow. *Pſalms.*
8. Any concatenation or ſeries: as, *a* ſtring *of propoſitions.*
9. *To have two* STRINGS *to the Bow.* To have two views or two expedients. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* preterit *ſtrung*; participle paſſive *ſtrung.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with ſtrings. *Gay.*
2. To put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune. *Addiſon.*
3. To file on a ſtring. *Spectator.*
4. To make tenſe. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *a.* [from *ſtring.*] Having ſtrings; produced by ſtrings. *Milton.*

STRI'NGENT. *a.* [*ſtringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT. *ſ.* [*ſtring* and *halt.*] A ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS. *a.* [from *ſtring.*] Having no ſtrings. *Shakſpeare.*

STRI'NGY. *a.* [from *ſtring.*] Fibrous; conſiſting of ſmall threads; filamentous. *Grew.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*ſtreopen*, Dutch.]
1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Hayward.*
2. To deprive; to diveſt. *Duppa.*
3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *South.*
4. To peel; to decorticate. *Brown.*
5. To deprive of all. *South.*
6. To take off covering. *Watts.*
7. To caſt off: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected. *Locke.*

STRIP. *ſ.* [probably for *ſtripe.*] A narrow ſhred. *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*ſtrepen*, Dutch.]
1. To variegate with lines of different colours.
2. To beat; to laſh.

STRIPE. *ſ.* [*ſtrepe*, Dutch.]
1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*
2. A ſhred of a different colour. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A weal, or diſcoloration made by a laſh or blow. *Thomſon.*
4. A blow; a laſh. *Hayward.*

STRI'PLING. *ſ.* A youth; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence. *Arbuthnot.*

To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterit *ſtrove*, anciently *ſtroved*; part. paſſ. *ſtriven.* [*ſtreven*, Dut.]
1. To ſtruggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Romans.*
2. To conteſt; to contend; to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another. *Tillotſon.*
3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. *Milton.*

STRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE or *Strook.* The old preterit of *ſtrike*, now commonly *ſtruck.*

STROKE. *ſ.* [from *ſtrook*, the pret. of *ſtrike.*]
1. A blow; a knock; a ſudden act of one body upon another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A hoſtile blow. *Swift.*
3. A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction. *Harte.*
4. The ſound of a clock. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*
6. A touch; a maſterly or eminent effort. *Baker.*
7. An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced.
8. Power; efficacy. *Dryden.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ſtpacan, Saxon.]
1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to ſooth. *Bacon.*
2. To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly. *Swift.*

STRO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*

STROND. *ſ.* [from *ſtrand.*] The beach; the bank of the water: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

STRONG. *a.* [ſtpanz, Saxon.]
1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Pſalms.*

2. Fortified; ſecure from attack. *Locke.*
3. Powerful; mighty. *South.*
4. Supplied with forces. *Bacon.*
5. Violent; forcible; impetuous. *Prior.*
6. Hale; healthy. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
7. Forcibly acting on the imagination. *Bacon.*
8. Ardent; eager; poſitive; zealous. *Addiſon.*
9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the ſight forcibly. *Newton.*
10. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*
11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taſte forcibly. *King Charles.*
12. Affecting the ſmell powerfully. *Hudib.*
13. Hard of digeſtion; not eaſily nutrimental. *Hebrews.*
14. Furniſhed with abilities for any thing. *Dryden.*
15. Valid; confirmed. *Wiſdom.*
16. Violent; vehement. *Corbet.*
17. Cogent; concluſive. *Shakſpeare.*
18. Able; ſkilful; of great force of mind. *Shakſpeare.*
19. Firm; compact; not ſoon broken. *Pope.*
20. Forcibly written; compriſing much meaning in few words. *Smith.*

STRONGFI'STED. *a.* [*ſtrong* and *fiſt.*] Strong handed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *hand.*] Force; violence. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrong.*]
1. Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
2. With ſtrength; with firmneſs; in ſuch a manner as to laſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER. *ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *water.*] Diſtilled ſpirits. *Bacon.*

STROOK. The preterit of *ſtrike*, uſed in poetry for *ſtruck*. *Waller.*

STRO'PHE. *ſ.* [στροφη.] A ſtanza.

STROVE. The preterit of *ſtrive.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.] To ſwell with an appearance of greatneſs; to walk with affected dignity: now *ſtrut.*

To STROUT. *v. a.* To ſwell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation, *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. n.* [See *To* STREW.]
1. To ſpread by being ſcattered. *Milton.*
2. To ſpread by ſcattering; to beſprinkle. *Dryden.*
3. To ſpread. *Swift.*
4. To ſcatter; to throw at random. *Waller.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *deſtroy.*] *Tuſſer.*

STRUCK. The old preterit and participle paſſive of *ſtrike.*

STRU'CKEN. The old part. paſſ. of *ſtrike.*

STRU'CTURE. *ſ.* [*ſtructure*, French; *ſtructura*, Latin.]
1. Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.*
2. Manner of building; form; make. *Woodward.*
3. Edifice; building. *Pope.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.*
1. To labour; to act with effort.
2. To ſtrive; to contend; to conteſt. *South.*
3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or diſtreſs. *Dryden.*

STRU'GGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; effort.
2. Conteſt; contention. *Atterbury.*
3. Agony; tumultuous diſtreſs.

STRU'MA. ſ. [Latin.] A glandular ſwelling; the kingſevil. *Wiſeman.*

STRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *ſtruma.*] Having ſwellings in the glands. *Wiſeman.*

STRU'MPET. *ſ.* A whore; a proſtitute. *Sh.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakſpeare.*

STRUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſtring.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.]
1. To walk with affected dignity; to ſwell with ſtateline ſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To ſwell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An affectation of ſtateline ſs in the walk. *Swift.*

STUB. *ſ.* [ꝑtub, Saxon; *ſtubbe*, Daniſh.]
1. A thick ſhort ſtock left when the reſt is cut off. *Dryden.*
2. A log; a block. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *a.* [from *ſtub.*] Truncated; ſhort and thick. *Draytoa.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtubbed.*] The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE. *ſ.* [*eſtouble*, French; *ſtoppel*, Dutch.] The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon.*

STU'BBORN. *a.* [from *ſtub.*]
1. Obſtinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Sh.*
2. Perſiſting; perſevering; ſteady. *Locke.*
3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not eaſily admitting impreſſion. *Dryden.*
4. Hardy; firm. *Swift.*
5. Harſh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*

STU'BBORNLY. *ad.* Obſtinately; contumacioufly; inflexibly. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinacy; vitious ſtoutneſs; contumacy; inflexibility. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *a.* [from *ſtub.*] Short and thick; ſhort and ſtrong. *Grew.*

STU'BNAIL. *ſ.* [*ſtub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a ſhort thick nail.

STU'CCO. ſ. [Italian.] A kind of fine plaſter for walls. *Pope.*

STUCK. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſtick.*

STUCK. *ſ.* A thruſt. *Shakſpeare.*

STU'CKLE. *ſ.* A number of ſheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainſworth.*

STUD. *ſ.* [ꝑtuðu, Saxon.]
1. A poſt; a ſtake. *Mortimer.*
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance. *Swift.*
3. [ꝑtoðe, Saxon.] A collection of breeding horſes and mares. *Temple.*

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ſtuds and ſhining knobs. *Shakſpeare.*

STU'DENT. *ſ.* [*ſtudens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a ſcholar; a bookiſh man. *Watts.*

STU'DIED. *a.* [from *ſtudy.*]
1. Learned; verſed in any ſtudy; qualified by ſtudy. *Bacon.*
2. Having any particular inclination. *Shakſ.*

STU'DIER. *a.* [from *ſtudy.*] One who ſtudies. *Tillotſon.*

STU'DIOUS. *a.* [*ſtudieux*, Fr. *ſtudioſus*, Lat.]
1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning. *Locke.*
2. Diligent; buſy. *Tickel.*
3. Attentive to; careful. *Dryden.*
4. Contemplative; ſuitable to meditation. *Milton.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſtudious.*]
1. Contemplatively; with cloſe application to literature.
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Atterb.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtudious.*] Addiction to ſtudy.

STU'DY. *ſ.* [*ſtudium*, Latin.]
1. Application of mind to books and learning. *Watts.*
2. Perplexity; deep cogitation. *Bacon.*
3. Attention; meditation; contrivance. *Sh.*
4. Any particular kind of learning. *Bacon.*
5. Subject of attention. *Law.*
6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment. *Clarendon.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*ſtudio*, Latin.]
1. To think with very cloſe application; to muſe. *Swift.*
2. To endeavour diligently. *Theſſalonians.*

To STU'DY. *v. a.*
1. To apply the mind to. *Locke.*
2. To conſider attentively. *Dryden.*
3. To learn by application. *Shakſpeare.*

STUFF. *ſ.* [*ſtoffe*, Dutch.]
1. Any matter or body. *Davies.*
2. Materials out of which any thing is made. *Roſcommon.*
3. Furniture; goods. *Cowley.*
4. That which fills any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Eſſence; elemental part. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Any mixture or medicine. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
8. Textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloth. *Bacon.*
9. Matter or thing. In contempt. *Dryden.*

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill very full with any thing. *Gay.*
2. To fill to uneaſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To thruſt into any thing. *Bacon.*
4. To fill by being put into any thing. *Dryd.*
5. To ſwell out by putting ſomething in. *Sb.*
6. To fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous. *Clarendon.*
7. To obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh. *King.*
9. To form by ſtuffing. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonouſly. *Swift.*

STU'FFING. *ſ.* [from *ſtuff.*]
1. That by which any thing is filled. *Hale.*
2. Reliſhing ingredients put into meat. *Mortimer.*

STUKE or *Stuck. ſ.* [*ſtuc*, Fr. *ſtucco*, Italian.] A compoſition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaſter of Paris. *Bailey.*

STULTI'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*ſtultus* and *loquentia*, Latin.] Fooliſh talk.

STUM. *ſ.* [*ſtum*, Swediſh.]
1. Wine yet unfermented; muſt. *Addiſon.*
2. New wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Wine revived by a new fermentation. *Hud.*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation. *Floyer.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. n.* [from *tumble.*]
1. To trip in walking. *Prior.*
2. To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders. *Milton.*
3. To ſtrike againſt by chance; to light on by chance. *Ray.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. a.*
1. To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop.
2. To make to boggle; to offend. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure. *L'Eſtrange.*

STU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] One that ſtumbles. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*]
STU'MBLINGSTONE. } Cauſe of ſtumbling; cauſe of errour. *Burnet.*

STUMP. *ſ.* [*ſtumpe*, Daniſh; *ſtompe*, Dutch.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away. *Drayton.*

STU'MPY. *ſ.* [from *ſtump.*] Full of ſtumps; hard; ſtiff. A bad word. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. *v. a.* [ꝑtunan, Saxon.]
1. To confound or dizzy with noiſe. *Cheyne.*
2. To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſting.*

STUNK. The preterit of *ſink.*

To STUNT. *v. n.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth. *Pope.*

STUPE. *ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore. *Wiſeman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dreſs with ſtupes. *Wiſeman.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſtupefactus*, Latin.] Inſenſibility; dulneſs; ſtupidity. *South.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *ſtupefactus*, Lat.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling; obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS. *a.* [*ſtupendus*, Latin.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing. *Clarendon.*

STU'PID. *a.* [*ſtupidus*, Latin.]
1. Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding. *Dryden.*
2. Performed without ſkill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind: ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſtupid.*]

1. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding. *Milton.*
2. Dully; without apprehenſion. *Dryden.*

STU'PIFIER. *ſ.* [from *ſtupify.*] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STU'PIFY *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Latin. It ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſtupefy.*] To make ſtupid; to deprive of ſenſibility. *South.*

STU'POR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility. *Arbuthnot.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*ſtupro*, Latin.] To raviſh; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſtupratio*, from *ſtupro*, Latin.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *ad.* [from *ſturdy.*]
1. Stoutly; hardily.
2. Obſtinately; reſolutely. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſturdy.*]
1. Stoutneſs; hardineſs. *Locke.*
2. Brutal ſtrength.

STU'RDY. *a.* [*eſtourdi*, French.]
1. Hardy; ſtout; brutal; obſtinate. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*
3. Stiff; ſtout. *Wotton.*

STURGEON. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh. *Woodward.*

STURK. *ſ.* [ꝑcýꝛc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*ſtutten*, to hinder,
To STU'TTER. } Dutch.] To ſpeak with heſitation; to ſtammer. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER. } *ſ.* [from *ſtut.*] One that
STU'TTERER. } ſpeaks with heſitation; a ſtammerer. *Bacon.*

STY. *ſ.* [ꝑcize, Saxon.]
1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *King.*
2. Any place of beſtial debauchery. *Milton.*
3. A humour in the eyelid.

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a ſty. *Shakſpeare.*

To STY. *v. n.* To ſoar; to aſcend. *Spenſer.*

STY'GIAN. *a.* [*ſtygius*, Latin.] Helliſh; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell. *Milton.*

STYLE. *ſ.* [*ſtylus*, Latin.]
1. Manner of writing with regard to language. *Swift.*
2. Manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Mode of painting. *Reynolds.*
4. It is likewiſe applied to muſick.
5. Title; appellation. *Clarendon.*
6. Courſe of writing. Unuſual. *Dryden.*
7. STYLE *of Court*, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*
8. A pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax.
9. Any thing with a ſharp point; as a graver, the pin of a dial. *Brown.*
10. The ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower. *Ray.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name. *Milton.*

STY'PTICK. *a.* [ϛυϖτικὸς; *ſtyptique*, Fr. This is uſually, though erroneouſly, written *ſtiptick.*] The ſame as aſtringent; but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

STYPTI'CITY. *ſ.* [properly *ſtipticity.*] The power of ſtanching blood. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil. *Shakſpeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *a.* [from *ſuadeo*, Latin.] Eaſy to be perſuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *ſuadeo*, Latin.] Having power to perſuade. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *a.* [*ſuaſorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to perſuade.

SUA'VITY. *ſ.* [*ſuavitas*, Latin.]
1. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes. *Brown.*
2. Sweetneſs to the mind.

SUB, in compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *a.* [*ſub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a ſmall degree. *Arbuthnot*

SUBA'CRID. *a.* [*ſub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to ſubdue. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any ſtate. *Bacon.*

SU'BALTERN. *a.* [*ſubalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; ſubordinate; that in different reſpects is both ſuperiour and inferiour. *Swift.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*ſubalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns.

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*ſub* and *aſtringent.*] Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *a.* [*ſub* and *celeſtial.*] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *chantor*, *ſuccentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *a.* [*ſub* and *clavus*, Latin.] Under the armpit or ſhoulder. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *conſtellation.*] A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation. *Brown.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *a.* [*ſub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. a.* [*ſub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakſpeare.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDEA'CON. *ſ.* [*ſubdiaconus*, Lat.] In the Romiſh church, is the deacon's ſervant. *Ayl.*

SUBDE'AN. *ſ.* [*ſubdecanus* Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *a.* [*ſub* and *deriſor*, L.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderneſs. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſubditittius*, Lat.] Put ſecretly in the place of ſomething elſe.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *diverſify.*] To diverſify again what is already diverſified. *Hale.*

To SU'BDIVIDE. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *divide.*] To

divide a part into yet more parts. *Roſcom.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *ſ.* [from *ſubdivide.*]
1. The act of ſubdividing. *Watts.*
2. The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion. *Addiſon.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *a.* [*ſubdolus*, Latin.] Cunning; ſubtle; ſly.

To SUBDU'CE. } *v. a.* [*ſubduco*, *ſubductus*,
To SUBDU'CT. } Latin.]
1. To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*
2. To ſubtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *ſ* [from *ſubduct.*]
2. The act of taking away. *Hale.*
2. Arithmetical ſubtraction. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.* [from *ſubdo*, Lat.]
1. To cruſh; to oppreſs; to ſink. *Milton.*
2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. *Sprat.*
3. To tame; to ſubact; to break. *May.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſubdue.*] Conqueſt: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

SUBDU'ER. *ſ.* [from *ſubdue.*] Conqueror; tamer. *Philips.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *a.* [*ſub* and *duplus*,
SUBDU'PLICATE. } Latin.] Containing one part of two *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT. *a.* [*ſubjacens*, Latin.] Lying under. *Woodward.*

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]
1. To put under. *Pope.*
2. To reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate; to make ſubmiſſive. *Dryden.*
3. To enſlave; to make obnoxious. *Locke.*
4. To expoſe; to make liable. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To ſubmit; to make accountable. *Locke.*
6. To make ſubſervient. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *a.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]
1. Placed or ſituate under. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Living under the dominion of another. *Locke.*
3. Expoſed; liable; obnoxious. *Dryden.*
4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *ſ.* [*ſujet*, French.]
1. One who lives under the dominion of another: oppoſed to *governour*. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed. *More.*
3. That in which any thing inheres or exiſts. *Bacon.*
4. [In grammar.] The nominative caſe to a verb is called by grammarians the *ſubject* of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſubject.*]
1. The act of ſubduing. *Hale.*
2. The ſtate of being under government. *Spenſer.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *a.* Relating not to the object, but the ſubject. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *ingreſſus*, Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOI'N. *v. a.* [*ſubjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterward. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſubitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; haſty.

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to ſubdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Prior.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſubjugate.*] The act of ſubduing. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *ſubjungo*, Lat.] The ſtate of being ſubjoined; the act of ſubjoining, *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*ſubjunctivus*, Latin.] Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

SUBLAPSA'RIAN. } *a.* [*ſub* and *lapſus*,
SUBLA'PSARY. } Latin.] Done after the fall of man. *Hammond.*

SUBLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking way.

SUBLEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſublevo*, Latin.] The act of raiſing on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *a.* [from *ſublime.*] Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſublimable.*] Quality of admitting ſublimation. *Boyle.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *ſublime.*]
1. To raiſe by the force of chymical fire.
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Decay of Piety.*

SU'BLIMATE. *ſ.* [from *ſublime.*]
1. Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort. *Bacon.*
2. Quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

SU'BLIMATE. *a.* Raiſed by fire in the veſſel. *Newton.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſublimate.*]
1. A chymical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very little from diſtillation, excepting that in diſtillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the matter to be diſtilled may be either ſolid or fluid, but *ſublimation* is only concerned about ſolid ſubſtances. *Quincy.*
2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. *Davies.*

SUBLI'ME. *a.* [*ſublimis*, Latin.]
1. High in place; exalted aloft. *Dryden.*
2. High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.*
3. High in ſtyle or ſentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior.*
4. Elevated by joy. *Milton.*
5. Lofty of mien. *Watton.*

SUBLI'ME. *ſ.* The grand or lofty ſtyle. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To raiſe by chymical fire. *Donne.*
2. To raiſe on high. *Denham.*
3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To riſe in the chymical veſſel by the force of fire. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBLI'MELY. *ad.* [from *ſublime.*] Loftily; grandly. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MITY. *ſ.* [*ſublimitas*, Latin.]
1. Height of place; local elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence. *Raleigh.*
3. Loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment. *Addiſon.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *a.* [*ſub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *a.* [*ſub* and *lunar*, Lat.]
SU'BLUNARY. } Situate beneath the moon; earthly; terreſtrial. *Swift.*

SU'BMARINE. *a.* [*ſub* and *mare*, Latin.] Lying or acting under the ſea. *Wilkins.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſubmergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakſ.*

SUBME'RSION. *ſ.* [from *ſubmerſus*, Latin.] The act of drowning; ſtate of being drowned. *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*,
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } Latin.] To ſupply; to afford. *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To ſubſerve; to be uſeful to. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *a.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Latin.] Humble; ſubmiſſive; obſequious. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.]
1. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance. *Halifax.*
3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of errour. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE. *a.* [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* Humbly; with confeſſion of inferiority. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* Humility; confeſſion of fault or inferiority. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY. *ad.* [from *ſubmiſs.*] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*ſubmitto*, Latin.]
1. To let down; to ſink. *Dryden.*
2. To ſubject; to reſign to authority. *Gen.*
3. To leave to diſcretion; to refer to judgment. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T *v. n.* To be ſubject; to acquieſce in the authority of another; to yield. *Rogers.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *ſ.* A *ſubmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21, as being contained in it ſeven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBO'CTAVE. } *a.* [*ſub* and *octavus*,
SUBO'CTUPLE. } Lat. and *octuple.*] Containing one part of eight. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBO'RDINACY. }
SUBO'RDINANCY. } *ſ.* [from *ſubordinate.*]
1. The ſtate of being ſubject. *Spectator.*
2. Series of ſubordination. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *a.* [*ſub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.]
1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power. *Addiſon.*
2. Deſcending in a regular ſeries. *Bacon.*

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To arrange one under another. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *ad.* In a ſeries regularly deſcending. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſubordinate.*]
1. The ſtate of being inferiour to another. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeries regularly deſcending. *Holyday.*
3. Place of rank. *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN. *v. a.* [*ſuborner*, French; *ſuborno*, Latin.]
1. To procure privately; to procure by ſecret colluſion. *Prior.*
2. To procure by indirect means. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſubornation*, French; from *ſuborn.*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *ſ.* [*ſuborneur*, French.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *pœna*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

SUBQUA'DRUPLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUI'NTUPLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *rector.*] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ſubreptus*, Latin.] The act of obtaining a favour by ſurpriſe or unfair repreſentation.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſurreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained from a ſuperiour. *Bai.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſubſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*
2. To atteſt by writing the name. *Whitgift.*
3. To ſubmit: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*
1. To give conſent. *Milton.*
2. To promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. One who ſubſcribes.
2. One who contributes to any undertaking *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.]
1. Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.*
2. Conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name.
3. The act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.*
4. Submiſſion; obedience: not in uſe. *Sha.*

SUBSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *ſectio*, Latin.] A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer; ſection of a ſection.

SUBSE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *ſubſequor*, Latin.] Following in a train.

SUBSEPTU'PLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *ſeptuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of ſeven parts. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [from *ſubſequor*, Latin.] The ſtate of following; not precedence. *Grew.*

SU'BSEQUENT. *a.* [*ſubſequens*, Latin.] Following in train; not preceding. *Prior.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *ad.* Not ſo as to go before; ſo as to follow in train. *South.*

To SUBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*ſubſervio*, Latin.] To ſerve in ſubornation; to ſerve inſtrumentally. *Walſh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſubſerve.*] In-
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } ſtrumental fitneſs, uſe, or operation. *Bentley.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*ſubſerviens*, Lat.] Miniſterial; inſtrumentally uſeful. *Newton.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *ſextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ſix. *Wilkins.*

To SUBSI'DE. *v. n.* [*ſubſido*, Latin.] To ſink; to tend downward. *Dryden.*

SUBSI'DENCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſubſide.*] The
SUBSI'DENCY. } act of ſinking; tendency downward. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARY. *a.* [*ſubſidiarius*, Lat.] Aſſiſtant; brought in aid. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSIDY. *ſ.* [*ſubſidium*, Latin.] Aid, commonly ſuch as given in money. *Addiſon.*

To SUBSI'GN. *v. a.* [*ſubſigno*, Lat.] To ſign under. *Camden.*

To SUBSI'ST. *v. n.* [*ſubſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To be; to have exiſtence.
2. To continue; to retain the preſent ſtate or condition. *Swift.*
3. To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterbury.*
4. To inhere; to have exiſtence by means of ſomething elſe. *South.*

SUBSI'STENCE or *Subſiſtency. ſ.* [from *ſubſiſt.*]

1. Real being. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Competence; means of ſupporting life. *Addiſon.*
3. Inherence in ſomething elſe.

SUBSI'STENT. *a.* [*ſubſiſtens*, Latin.]

1. Having real being. *Brown.*
2. Inherent. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE. *ſ.* [*ſubſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; ſomething exiſting; ſomething of which we can ſay that it is. *Davies.*
2. That which ſupports accidents. *Watts.*
3. The eſſential part. *Addiſon.*
4. Something real, not imaginary; ſomething ſolid, not empty. *Dryden.*
4. Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.*
6. Wealth; means of life. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [from *ſubſtance.*]

1. Real; actually exiſting. *Bentley.*
2. True; ſolid; real; not merely ſeeming. *Denham.*
3. Corporeal; material. *Watts.*
4. Strong; ſtout; bulky. *Milton.*
5. Reſponſible; moderately wealthy; poſſeſſed of ſubſtance. *Addiſon.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. The ſtate of real exiſtence.
2. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. In manner of a ſubſtance; with reality of exiſtence. *Milton.*
2. Strongly; ſolidly. *Clarendon.*
3. Truly; really; with fixed purpoſe. *Till.*
4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial.
2. Firmneſs; ſtrength; power of holding or laſting. *Wotton.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *ſ.* [without ſingular.] Eſſential parts. *Ayliffe.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubſtance.*] To make to exiſt. *Ayliffe.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *ſ.* [*ſubſtantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *a.* [*ſubſtantivus*, Latin.]

1. Solid; depending only on itſelf. *Bacon.*
2. Betokening exiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*ſubſtitutus*, Latin.] To put in the place of another. *Dryden.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Addiſon.*
2. It is uſed likewiſe of things: as, one medicine is a *ſubſtitute* for another.

SUBSTITU'TION *ſ.* [from *ſubſtitute.*] The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſouſtraction*, Fr.]

1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſouſtraction.* French.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole. *Denham.*
2. The taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. *Cocker.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſubſtructio*, Latin.] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *a.* [*ſub* and *ſtylus*, Latin.] *Subſtylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *a.* [*ſubſultus*, Latin.]
SUBSU'LTORY. } Bounding; moving by ſtarts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *ad.* [from *ſubſultory.*] In a bounding manner; by ſtarts. *Bacon.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *ſ.* In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *tenſus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *under.*

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *a.* [*ſubterfluo*, Lat.]
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } Running under.

SU'BTERFUGE. *ſ.* [*ſubterfuge*, French.] A ſhift; an evaſion; a trick. *Glanville.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *a.* [*ſub* and *terra*,
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } Lat.] *Subterraneal*
SUBTERRA'NEOUS. } or *ſubterraneous* is
SU'BTERRANY. } the word now uſed.]
Lying under the earth; placed below the ſurface. *Milton. Norris.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground: not in uſe. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *a.* [*ſubtilis*, Latin.]

1. Thin; not denſe; not groſs. *Newton.*
2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarſe. *Davies.*
3. Piercing; acute. *Prior.*
4. Cunning; artful; ſly; ſubdolous: now commonly written *ſubtle.* *Milton.*
5. Deceitful. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Refined; acute beyond neceſſity. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *ad.* [from *ſubtile.*]

1. In a ſubtile manner; thinly.
2. Finely; not groſsly. *Bacon.*
3. Artfully; cunningly. *Tillotſon.*

SU'BTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſubtile.*]
1. Fineneſs; rareneſs.
2. Cunning; artfulneſs.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubtile.*] To make thin. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſubtiliation*, French.] The act of making thin. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſubtiliize.*]
1. *Subtilization* is making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour. *Quincy.*
2. Refinement; ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*ſubtilizer*, French.]
1. To make thin; to make leſs groſs or coarſe. *Ray.*
2. To refine; to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties. *Glanville.*

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*

SU'BTILTY. *ſ.* [*ſubtilité*, Fr. from *ſubtile.*]
1. Thinneſs; fineneſs; exility of parts. *Davies.*
2. Nicety; exility. *Bacon.*
3. Refinement; too much acuteneſs. *Boyle.*
4. Cunning; artifice; ſlyneſs. *K. Charles.*

SU'BTLE. *a.* [written often for *ſubtile*, eſpecially in the ſenſe of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning. *Sprat.*

SU'BTLY. *ad.* [from *ſubtle.*]
1. Slily; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.*
2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

To SUBTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubtractio*, Latin.] To withdraw part from the reſt. *Hale.*

SUBTRA'CTER. *ſ.* [*ſubtrabo*, Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRA'CTION. *ſ.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHE'ND. *ſ.* [*ſubtrahendum*, Latin.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *triplus*, Lat.] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſubventaneus*; Lat.] Addle; windy. *Brown.*

To SUBVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*ſubverſus*, Latin.] To ſubvert; to overthrow. *Thomſon.*

SUBVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*ſubverſion*, Fr. *ſubverſus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; deſtruction. *King Charles.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *ſubvert.*] Having tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*ſubverto*, Latin.]
1. To overthrow; to overturn; to deſtroy; to turn upſide down. *Milton.*
2. To corrupt; to confound. 2 *Timothy.*

SUBVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *ſubvert.*] Overthrower; deſtroyer. *Dryden.*

SU'BURB. *ſ.* [*ſuburbium*, Latin.]
1. Building without the walls of a city. *Sh.*
2. The confines; the outpart. *Cleaveland.*

SUBU'RBAN. *a.* [*ſuburbanus*, Latin.] Inhabiting the ſuburb. *Dryden.*

SUBWO'RKER. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *worker.*] Underworker; ſubordinate helper. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſuccedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of ſomething elſe. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. ſ. [Latin.] That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SU'CCEED. *v. n.* [*ſucceder*, French; *ſuccedo*, Latin.]
1. To follow in order. *Milton.*
2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died. *Digby.*
3. To obtain one's wiſh; to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect. *Dryden.*
4. To terminate according to wiſh; to have a good effect. *Tobit.*
5. To go under cover. *Dryden.*

To SU'CCEED. *v. a.*
1. To follow; to be ſubſequent or conſequent to. *Brown.*
2. To proſper; to make ſucceſsful. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *ſucceed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Suckling.*

SU'CCESS. *ſ.* [*ſuccès*, Fr. *ſucceſſus*, Lat.]
1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Milton.*
2. Succeſſion: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* [*ſucceſs* and *full.*] Proſperous; happy; fortunate. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* Proſperouſly; luckily; fortunately. *Atterbury.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Happy concluſion; deſired event; ſeries of good fortune. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſucceſſio*, Latin.]
1. Conſecution; ſeries of one thing or perſon following another. *Pope.*
2. A ſeries of things or perſons following one another. *Newton.*
3. A lineage; an order of deſcendants. *Sh.*
4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*ſucceſſif*, French.]
1. Following in order; continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted. *Daniel.*
2. Inherited by ſucceſſion: not in uſe. *Sh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* In uninterrupted order; one after another. *Newton.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſucceſſive.*] The ſtate of being ſucceſſive. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *a.* [from *ſucceſs.*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event deſired. *Dryden.*

SU'CCESSOR. *ſ.* [*ſucceſſeur*, Fr. *ſucceſſor*, Latin. This has ſometimes the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predeceſſor.* *Dryden.*

SUCCI'NCT. *a.* [*ſuccinctus*, Latin.]
1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up. *Pope.*
2. Short; concile; brief. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *ad.* Briefly; concifely; without ſuperfluity of diction. *Boyle.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Brevity; conciſeneſs.

SU'CCORY. *ſ.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſuccurro*, Latin.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve. *L'Eſtrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Aid; aſſiſtance; relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The perſon or thing that brings help. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER. *ſ.* [from *ſuccour.*] Helper; aſſiſtant; reliever. *Romans.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *a.* [from *ſuccour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Thomſon.*

SU'CCULENCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſucculent.*]
SU'CCULENCY. } Juicineſs.

SU'CCULENT. *a.* [*ſucculent*, French; *ſucculentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moiſt, *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB. *v. a.* [*ſuccumbo*, Latin.] To yield; to ſink under difficulty. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSSA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuccuſſo*, Latin.] A trot. *Brown.*

SUCCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſuccuſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſhaking.
2. [In phyſick.] Such a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli. *Mart. Scriblerus.*

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*ſulk*, Dutch; ꝑylc, Sax.]
1. Of that kind; of the like kind: *barbarians are cruel; ſuch were the Triballi.* *Pope.*
2. The ſame that. *Knolles.*
3. Comprehended under the term premiſed: *thou art yet honeſt, continue* ſuch. *South.*
4. A manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing: *we looked for* ſuch *and* ſuch *conveniencies.* *Clarendon.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ꝑucan, Saxon; *ſugo*, *ſactum*, Latin; *ſucer*, French.]
1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth. *Dryden.*
3. To draw the teat of a female. *Locke.*
4. To draw with the milk. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To empty by ſucking. *Dryden.*
6. To draw or drain. *Burnet.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*
1. To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.*
2. To draw the breaſt. *Ray.*
3. To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſucking. *Boyle.*
2. Milk given by females. *Dryden.*

SU'CKER. *ſ.* [*ſuceur*, French; from *ſuck.*]
1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump. *Boyle.*
3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies the air within, which preſſing upon its edges, holds it down to the ſtone. *Grew.*
4. A pipe through which any thing is ſucked. *Philips.*
5. A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock. *Ray.*

SU'CKET. *ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A ſweetmeat, to be diſſolved in the mouth, *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle.*] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap. *Locke.*

To SU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſuck.*] To nurſe at the breaſt. *Dryden.*

SU'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſuck*; *ſuccion*, French.] The act of ſucking. *Boyle.*

SUDA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY. *ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Hothouſe; ſweating-bath.

SU'DDEN. *a.* [*ſoudain*, Fr. ꝑoꝺen, Sax.]
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly. *Milton.*
2. Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'DDEN. *ſ.*
1. Any unexpected occurrence; ſurpriſe: not in uſe. *Wotton.*
2. *On* or *of a* SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected. *Baker.*

SU'DDENLY. *ad.* [from *ſudden.*]
1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; haſtily. *Dryden.*
2. Without premeditation. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'DDENNESS. *ſ.* State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſudoreſique*, French.] Provoking or cauſing ſweat. *Bacon.*

SUDORI'FICK. *ſ.* A medicine provoking ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *a.* [from *ſudor*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſweat: not uſed, *Brown.*

SUDS. *ſ.* [from ꝑeoꝺan, to ſeeth; whence ꝑoꝺꝺen, Saxon.]
1. A lixivium of ſoap and water.
2. *To be in the* SUDS. A familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*ſuivre*, French.]
1. To proſecute by law. *Matthew.*
2. To gain by legal procedure.
3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Knolles.*

SU'ET. *ſ.* [*ſuet*, old French.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiſeman.*

SU'ETY. *a.* [from *ſuet.*] Conſiſting of ſuet; reſembling ſuet. *Sharp.*

To SU'FFER. *v. a.* [*ſuffero*, Lat. *ſouffrier*, Fr.]
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with ſenſe of pain. *Mark.*
2. To endure; to ſupport; not to ſink under. *Milton.*
3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Lee.*
4. To paſs through; to be affected by; to be acted upon. *Milton.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Locke.*
2. To undergo puniſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. To be injured. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE. *a.* [from *ſuffer.*] Tolerable; ſuch as may be endured. *Wotton.*

SU'FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *ſufferable.*] Tolerably; ſo as to be endured. *Addiſon.*

SU'FFERANCE. *ſ.* [*ſouffrance*, French.]
1. Pain; inconvenience; miſery. *Locke.*
2. Patience; moderation. *Otway.*
3. Toleration; permiſſion; not hinderance. *Hooker*

SU'FFERER. *ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*]
1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addiſon.*
2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING. *ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*] Pain ſuffered. *Atterbury.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. n.* [*ſufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be ſufficient; to be equal to the end or purpoſe. *Locke.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.*
1. To afford; to ſupply. *Dryden.*
2. To ſatisfy; to be equal to want or demand. *Dryden.*

SUFFI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [from *ſufficient.*]
1. State of being adequate to the end propoſed. *Boyle.*
2. Qualification for any purpoſe. *Temple.*
3. Competence; enough. *Thomſon.*
4. Supply equal to want. *Watts.*
5. It is uſed by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him.

SUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*ſufficiens*, Latin.]
1. Equal to any end or purpoſe; enough; competent; not deficient. *Swift.*
2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SUFFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ſufficient.*] To a ſufficient degree; enough. *Rogers.*

SUFFI'SANCE. ſ. [French.] Exceſs; plenty: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To SU'FFOCATE. *v. a.* [*ſuffoquer*, Fr. *ſuffoco*, Latin.] To choak by excluſion or interception of air. *Collier.*

SUFFOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuffocation*, Fr. from *ſuffocate.*] The act of choaking; the ſtate of being choaked. *Cheyne.*

SU'FFOCATIVE. *a.* [from *ſuffocate.*] Having the power to choak. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFRAGAN. *ſ.* [*ſuffraganeus*, Latin.] A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan. *Ayliffe.*

To SU'FFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. *ſ.* [*ſuffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Addiſon.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *a.* [*ſuffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuffumigo*, Latin.] Operation of fumes raiſed by fire. *Wiſeman.*

SUFFU'MIGE. *ſ.* [*ſuffumigo*, Latin.] A medical fume: not uſed. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuffuſus*, Latin.] To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Pope.*

SUFFU'SION. *ſ.* [from *ſuffuſe.*]
1. The act of overſpreading with any thing.
2. That which is ſuffuſed or ſpread. *Dryden.*

SUG. *ſ.* A kind of worm like a clove or pip, with a great head. *Wotton.*

SU'GAR. *ſ.* [*ſucre*, French.]
1. The native ſalt of the *ſugar*-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juices. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing proverbially ſweet. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A chymical dry cryſtallization. *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar. *Craſhaw.*
2. To ſweeten. *Fairfax.*

SU'GARCANDY. *ſ.* [from *ſugar* and *candy.*] Sugar candied, or cryſtallized.

SU'GGARY. *a.* [from *ſugar.*] Sweet; taſting of ſugar. *Spenſer.*

To SUGGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ſuggeſto*, *ſuggeſtum*, Latin; *ſuggerer*, French.]
1. To hint; to intimate; to inſinuate good or ill; to tell privately. *Locke.*
2. To ſeduce; to draw to ill by inſinuation: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To inform ſecretly: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

SUGGE'STER. *ſ.* [from *ſuggeſt.*] One that reminds another.

SUGGE'STION. *ſ.* [from *ſuggeſt.*]
1. Private hint; intimation; inſinuation; ſecret notification. *Locke.*
2. Secret incitement. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'GGILATE. *v. a.* [*ſugillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruiſe. *Wiſeman.*

SU'ICIDE. *ſ.* [*ſuicidium*, Latin.]
1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf. *Savage.*
2. A ſelf-murderer. *Young.*

SUI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*ſouillage*, French.] Drain of filth: obſolete. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *ſ.* The act of ſoaking through any thing: not uſed. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *ſ.* [*ſuite*, French.]
1. A ſet; a number of things correſpondent one to the other. *Dryden.*
2. Clothes made one part to anſwer another. *Donne.*
3. Conſecution; ſeries; regular order. *Bacon.*
4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correſpondence. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Retinue; company. *Sidney.*
6. [from *To ſue.*] A petition; an addreſs of entreaty. *Donne.*
7. Courtſhip. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Purſuit; proſecution. *Spenſer.*
9. [In law.] *Suit* is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the anceſtor of one man covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fit; to adapt to ſomething elſe. *Shakſp.*
2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.*
3. To dreſs; to clothe. *Shakſpeare.*

To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden.*

SUI'TABLE. *a.* [from *ſuit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Tillotſon.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuitable.*] Fitneſs; agreeableneſs. *Glanville.*

SUI'TABLY. *ad.* [from *ſuitable.*] Agreeably; according to. *South.*

SUI'TER. } *ſ.* [from *ſuit.*]
SUI'TOR. }
1. One that ſues; a petitioner; a ſuppliant. *Hooker. Rowe.*
2. A wooer; one who courts a miſtreſs. *Wotton.*

SUI'TRESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuiter.*] A female ſuppliant. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *a.* [*ſulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

SULL. *ſ.* A plough. *Ainſworth.*

SU'LLEN. *a.*
1. Gloomily; angry; ſluggiſhly diſcontented. *Clarendon.*
2. Miſchievous; malignant. *Dryden.*
3. Intractable; obſtinate. *Tillotſon.*
4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; diſmal. *Pope.*
5. Heavy; dull; ſorrowful. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'LLENLY. *ad.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *Moore.*

SU'LLENNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomineſs; moroſeneſs; ſluggiſh anger; malignity; intractability. *Donne.*

SU'LLENS. *ſ.* [without ſingular.] Moroſe temper; gloomineſs of mind. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'LLIAGE. *ſ.* [*ſouillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; ſtain of dirt; foulneſs. *Gov. of T.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*ſouiller*, Fr.] To ſoil; to tarniſh; to dirt; to ſpot. *Roſcommon.*

SU'LLY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarniſh; ſpot. *Addiſon.*

SU'LPHUR. ſ. [Latin.] Brimſtone. *Milton.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *a.* [*ſulphureus*, Latin.]
SU'LPHUROUS. } Made of brimſtone; having the qualities of brimſtone; containing ſulphur. *Newton.*

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſulphureous.*] The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *ſ.* The ſame with HOGS-FENNEL.

SU'LPHURY. *a.* [from *ſulphur.*] Partaking of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN. *ſ.* [Arabick.] The Turkiſh emperour. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'LTANA. } *ſ.* [from *ſultan.*] The queen
SU'LTANESS. } of an eaſtern emperour.

SU'LTANRY. *ſ.* [from *ſultan.*] An eaſtern empire. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſultry.*] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *a.* Hot without ventillation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy. *Addiſon.*

SUM. *ſ.* [*ſumma*, Lat. *ſumme*, Fr.]
1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*
2. Quantity of money. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abſtracted. *Hooker.*
4. The amount; the reſult of reaſoning or computation. *Tillotſon.*
5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*ſommer*, French.]
1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to caſt up. *South.*
2. To compriſe; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compaſs. *Dryden.*
3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SUMACH-TREE. *ſ.* The flowers are uſed in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *a.* [from *ſum.*] Not to be computed. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *ad.* [from *ſummary.*] Briefly; the ſhorteſt way. *Hooker.*

SU'MMARY. *a.* [*ſummaire*, Fr.] Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY. *ſ.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *ſ.* [ſumep, Sax. *ſomer*, Dutch.]
1. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The principal beam of a floor. *Herbert.*

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the ſummer. *Iſaiah.*

To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm. *Shak.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *ſummer* and *houſe.*] An apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer. *Watts.*

SU'MMERSAULT. } *ſ.* [*ſoubreſault*, Fr.] A
SU'MMERSET. } high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*

SU'MMIT. *ſ.* [*ſummitas*, Latin.] The top; the utmoſt height. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*ſummoneo*, Latin.]
1. To call with authority; to admoniſh to appear; to cite. *Pope.*
2. To excite; to call up; to raiſe. *Shakſp.*

SU'MMONER. *ſ.* [from *ſummon.*] One who cites; one who ſummons. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'MMONS. *ſ.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Milton.*

SU'MPTER. *ſ.* [*ſommier*, Fr.] A horſe that carries the clothes or furniture. *Dryden.*

SU'MPTION. *ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking: not in uſe. *Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. *a.* [*ſumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expence; regulating the coſt of life. *Bacon.*

SUMTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs: not uſed. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *a.* [*ſumptuoſus*, Latin.] Coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid. *Atterbury.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſively; with great coſt. *Bacon.*

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs. *Boyle.*

SUN. *ſ.* [ſunna, Saxon; *ſon*, Dutch.]
1. The luminary that makes the day. *Locke.*
2. A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun. *Milton.*
3. Any thing eminently ſplendid. *K. Ch.*
4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion. *Eccles.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun. *Dryden.*

SU'NBEAM. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam.*] Ray of the ſun. *South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part. a.* [*ſun* and *beat.*] Shone on fiercely by the ſun. *Dryden.*

SU'NBRIGHT. *a.* [*ſun* and *bright.*] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs. *Milton.*

SU'NBURNING. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning.*] The effect of the ſun upon the face. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *part. a.* [*ſun* and *burnt.*]
1. Tanned; diſcoloured by the ſun. *Addiſ.*
2. Scorched by the ſun. *Blackmore.*

SU'NCLAD. *part. a.* [*ſun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *ſ.* The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week; the chriſtian ſabbath. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ſyndrian, Sax.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide. *Donne.*

SU'NDER. *ſ.* [ſundep, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Pſalms.*

SU'NDEW. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SU'NDIAL. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *dial.*] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour. *Locke.*

SU'NDRY. *a.* [ſundep, Saxon.] Several; more than one. *Sanderſon.*

SU'NFLOWER. *ſ.* [*corona ſolis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. ſ.* [*belianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſing.*

SUNK. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſink.*

SU'NLESS. *a.* [from *ſun.*] Wanting ſun; wanting warmth. *Thomſon.*

SU'NLIKE. *a.* [*ſun* and *like.*] Reſembling the ſun. *Cheyne.*

SU'NNY. *a.* [from *ſun.*]
1. Reſembling the ſun; bright. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Expoſed to the ſun; bright with the ſun. *Addiſon.*
3. Coloured by the ſun. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'NRISE. } *ſ.* [*ſun* and *riſe.*] Morn-
SUNRI'SING. } ing; the appearance of the ſun. *Bentley.*

SU'NSET. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſet.*] Cloſe of the day; evening. *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſhine.*] Action of the ſun; place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful. *Clarendon.*

SU'NSHINY. *a.* [from *ſunſhine.*]
1. Bright with the ſun. *Boyle.*
2. Bright like the ſun. *Spenſer.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [ſupan, Saxon; *ſoepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to ſip. *Craſhaw.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*ſouper*, French.] To eat the evening meal. *Dryden.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with ſupper. *Chapman.*

SUP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Swift.*

SU'PER, in compoſition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *a.* [*ſuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuch as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuperable.*] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABO'UND. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *abound.*] To be exuberant; to be ſtored with more than enough. *Howel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *abundance.*] More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *a.* [*ſuper* and *abundant.*] Being more than enough. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *ad.* More than ſufficiently. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [*ſuperaddo*, Latin.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinſick. *South.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *addition.*]
1. The act of adding to ſomething elſe. *More.*
2. That which is added. *Hammond.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*ſuperadveniens*, Latin.]
1. Coming to the increaſe or aſſiſtance of ſomething. *More.*
2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To laſt beyond the year: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuperannuate.*] The ſtate of being diſqualified by years.

SUPE'RB. *a.* [*ſuperbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; loſty; auguſt; ſtately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *ſ.* [*methonica.*] A flower.

SUPE'RBLY. *ad.* In a ſuperb manner.

SUPERCA'RGO. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *cargo.*] An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *a.* [*ſuper* and *celeſtial.*] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh.*

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *ſupercilium*, Lat.] Haughtily; dogmatically; dictatorial; arbitrary; deſpotick. *South.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *ad.* Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuouſly. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſupercilious.*] Haughtineſs; contemptuouſneſs.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conception.*] A conception admitted after another conception. *Brown.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conſequence.*] Remote conſequence. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *creſco*, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *emineo*,
SUPERE'MINENCY. } Latin.] Uncommon degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *a.* [*ſuper* and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY. *ad.* In the moſt eminent manner.

To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſupererogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotſon.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *a.* [from *ſupererogate.*] Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty. *Howel.*

SUPEREXALTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *exalt.*] Elevation above the common rate. *Holyday.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *a.* [*ſuper* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *exceſcence.*] Something ſuperfluouſly growing. *Wiſeman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *fœtus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuperfetation*, Fr.] One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *ſ.* [*ſuperficie*, Fr. *ſuperficies*, Latin.] Outſide; ſurface. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *a.* [*ſuperficial*, French.]

1. Lying on the ſurface; not reaching below the ſurface. *Bentley.*
2. Shallow; contrived to cover ſomething. *Sh.*
3. Shallow; not profound; ſmattering; not learned. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſuperficial.*] The quality of being ſuperficial. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *ſuperficial.*]

1. On the ſurface; not below the ſurface.
2. Without penetration; without cloſe heed. *Milton.*
3. Without going deep; without ſearching to the bottom of things. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuperficial.*]

1. Shallowneſs; poſition on the ſurface.
2. Slight knowledge; falſe appearance; ſhow without ſubſtance.

SUPERFI'CIES. ſ. [Lat.] Outſide; ſurface; ſuperfice. *Sandys.*

SUPERFI'NE. *a.* [*ſuper* and *fine.*] Eminently fine. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUPERFLU'ENCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Lat.] More than is neceſſary. *Hammond.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluito*, Latin.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *a.* [*ſuperfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *ſ.* [*ſuperfluité*, French.] More than enough; plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity. *Suckling.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *a.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Lat. *ſuperflu*, French.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary. *Hooker. Roſcommon.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous.*] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Lat.] That which is more than is wanted. *Shakſp.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *a.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe. *South.*
2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought. *Locke.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce.*] The act of ſuperinducing. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection.*] An injection ſucceeding another.

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution.* In law.] One inſtitution upon another.

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *intend.*] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſuper*
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } and *intend.*] Superiour care; the act of overſeeing with authority. *Grew.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Addiſon.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ſuperiour.*] Preeminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect. *Stilling fl.*

SUPER'IOUR. *a.* [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, L.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Taylor.*
2. Upper; higher locally. *Newton.*
3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milton.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addiſon.*

SUPERLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuperlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben Jonſon.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *a.* [*ſuperlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree. *Watts.*
2. Riſing to the higheſt degree. *Glanville.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *ad.*

1. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree. *Bacon.*
2. In the higheſt degree. *Bentley.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuperlative.*] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *a.* [*ſuper* and *luna*, Latin.] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL. *a.* [*ſupernus*, Latin.]

1. Having a higher poſition; locally above us. *Raleigh.*
2. Relating to things above; placed above; celeſtial; heavenly. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *a.* [*ſupernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*ſuper* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotſon.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *ad.* In a manner above the courſe or power of nature. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *a.* [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr.] Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, an uſual, or a round number. *Holder.*

SU'PERPLANT. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper purgation*, Fr.] More purgation than enough. *Wiſeman.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *reflexion.*] Reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SUPERSA'LIANCY. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſalio*, Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide. *Addiſon.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſuperſcribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outſide. *Suckling.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. ſ. [In law.] A writ which lieth in divers caſes; in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted. *Cowell.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* [*ſuper* and *ſerviceable.*] Overofficious. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuperſtitio*, Latin.]
1. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; religion without morality. *Dryden.*
2. Rite or practice proceeding from ſcrupulous or timorous religion. *Law.*
3. Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *Acts.*
4. Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſuperſtitioſus*, Lat.]
1. Addicted to ſuperſtition; full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion. *Milt.*
2. Over-accurate; ſcrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.*
1. In a ſuperſtitious manner; with erroneous religion. *Bacon.*
2. With too much care. *Watts.*

To SUPERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſtrain.*] To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuperſtructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] An edifice raiſed on any thing. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] Built upon ſomething elſe. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſtructure.*] That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe. *Tillotſon.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*ſuper* and *ſubſtantial.*] More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſupervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needleſs; unneceſſary; ſerving to no purpoſe.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* Needleſsly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſupervacaneous.*] Needleſſneſs. *Bailey.*

To SUPERV'ENE. *v. n.* [*ſupervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition. *Fell.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*ſuperveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *ſupervene.*] The act of ſupervening.

To SUPERVI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *viſus*, Lat.] To overlook; to overſee; to intend. *Congr.*

SUPERVI'SOR. *ſ.* [from *ſupervi ſe.*] An overſeer; an inſpector. *Watts.*

To SUPERVI'VE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſupination*, French.] The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPI'NE. *a.* [*ſupinus*, Latin.]
1. Lying with the face upward: oppoſed to *prone.* *Dryden.*
2. Leaning backward with expoſure to the ſun. *Dryden.*
3. Negligent; careleſs; indolent; drowſy; thoughtleſs; inattentive. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *ſ.* [*ſupinum*, L.] In grammar, a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *ad.* [from *ſupine.*]
1. With the face upward.
2. Drowſily; thoughtleſsly; indolently. *Pri.*

SUPI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſupine.*]
1. Poſture with the face upward.
2. Drowſineſs; careleſſneſs; indolence. *Sw.*

SUPI'NITY. *ſ.* [from *ſupine.*]
1. Poſture of lying with the face upward.
2. Careleſſneſs; indolence; thoughtleſſneſs. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*

SU'PPER. *ſ.* [*ſouper*, Fr. See SUP.] The laſt meal of the day; the evening repaſt. *Shakſp.*

SU'PPERLESS. *a.* [from *ſupper.*] Wanting ſupper; faſting at night. *Pope.*

To SUPPLA'NT, *v. a.* [*ſubplanter*, Fr.]
1. To trip up the heels. *Milton.*
2. To diſplace by ſtratagem; to turn out. *Sid.*
3. To diſplace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *ſupplant.*] One that ſupplants; one that diſplaces.

SU'PPLE. *a.* [*ſouple*, French.]
1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton.*
2. Yielding; ſoft; not obſtinate. *Dryden.*
3. Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addiſon.*
4. That makes ſupple. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make pliant; to make ſoft; to make flexible. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make compliant. *Locke.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. n.* To grow ſoft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLEMENT. *ſ.* [*ſupplementum*, Latin.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied. *Rogers.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *ſupple-*
SUPPLEME'NTARY. } *ment.*] Additional; ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt. *Clarendon. D. of Piety.*

SU'PPLENESS. *ſ.* [*ſoupleſſe*, Fr. from *ſupple.*]
1. Pliantneſs; flexibility; readineſs to take any form. *Bacon.*
2. Readineſs of compliance; facility. *Temple.*

SU'PPLETORY. *a.* [from *ſuppleo*, Latin.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SU'PPLETORY. *ſ.* [*ſuppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Hamm.*

SU'PPLIANT. *a.* [*ſuppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beſeeching; precatory; ſubmiſſive. *Prior.*

SU'PPLIANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLICANT. *ſ.* [from *ſupplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion; an humble petitioner. *Rogers.*

To SU'PPLICATE. *v. a.* [*ſupplico*, Latin.] To implore; to entreat; to petition ſubmiſſively and humbly. *Addiſon.*

SUPPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſupplicate.*]
1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Sh.*
2. Petitionary worſhip; the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner. *Stillingfleet.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. n.* [*ſuppleo*, Latin.]
1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Sp.*
2. To give ſomething wanted; to yield; to afford. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve with ſomething wanted. *Sh.*
4. To ſerve inſtead of. *Waller.*
5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.*
6. To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden.*
7. To accommodate; to furniſh. *Wotton.*

SUPPLY'. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies. *Corinthians.*

To SUPPO'RT. *v. a.* [*ſupporter*, French; *ſupportare*, Italian.]
1. To ſuſtain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryden.*
2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton.*
3. To endure; to hear. *Dryden.*
4. To ſuſtain; to keep from fainting. *Milt.*

SUPPO'RT. *ſ.* [*ſupport*, French.]
1. Act or power of ſuſtaining. *Locke.*
2. Prop; ſuſtaining power.
3. Neceſſaries of life.
4. Maintenance; ſupply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*ſupportable*, French.] Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſupportable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſupport.*]
SUPPORTA'TION. } Maintenance; ſupport: obſolete. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *ſupport.*]
1. One that ſupports. *Locke.*
2. Prop; that by which any thing is born up from falling. *Camden.*
3. Suſtainer; comforter. *South.*
4. Maintainer; defender. *South.*

SUPPO'SABLE. *a.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] That may be ſuppoſed. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Poſition without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakſpeare.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuppoſer*, Fr.]
1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration, without maintaining the poſition. *Locke.*
2. To admit without proof. *Tillotſon.*
3. To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton.*
4. To require as previous. *Hale.*
5. To make reaſonably ſuppoſed.
6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPO'SE. *ſ.* Suppoſition; poſition without proof; unevidenced conceit. *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] One that ſuppoſes. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuppoſition*, Fr.] Poſition laid down; hypotheſis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotſon.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſuppoſititius*, Lat.]
1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addiſon.*
2. Imaginary; not real. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuppoſititious.*] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Upon ſuppoſition. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *ſ.* [*ſuppoſitorium*, Lat.] A kind of ſolid clyſter. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*ſuppreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To cruſh; to overpower; to overwhelm; to ſubdue; to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion. *Davies.*
2. To conceal; not to tell. *Broome.*
3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſuppreſſion*, French; *ſuppreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſuppreſſing.
2. Not publication. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *ſuppreſs.*] One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* [*ſuppurer*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuppuration*, Fr.]
1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wiſeman.*
2. The matter ſuppurated. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *a.* [*ſuppuratif*, Fr.] Digeſtive; generating matter.

SU'PRA. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *above* or *before.*

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN. } *a.* [*ſupra* and *lapſus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man. *Hammond.*
SUPRALA'PSARY. }

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *a.* [*ſupra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *ſ.* [from *ſupreme.*] Higheſt place; higheſt authority; ſtate of being ſupreme. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME. *a.* [*ſupremus*, Latin.]
1. Higheſt in dignity; higheſt in authority. *Hooker.*
2. Higheſt; moſt excellent. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'MELY. *ad.* [from *ſupreme.*] In the higheſt degree. *Pope.*

SUR. [*ſur*, French.] In compoſition, means *upon*, or *over and above.*

SURADDI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'RAL. *ſ.* [from *ſura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiſeman.*

SU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Warrant; ſecurity; aſſurance. *Shakſpeare.*

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*ſobatir*, Fr.] To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel; to haraſs; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. n.* [*ſur* and *ceſſer*, Fr.]
1. To be at an end; to ſtop; to ceaſe; to be no longer in uſe or being. *Donne.*
2. To leave off; to refrain finally. *Hooker.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtop; to put an end to: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SURCEA'SE. *ſ.* Ceſſation; ſtop. *Hooker.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſurcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburden. *Knolles.*

SURCHA'RGE. *ſ.* [*ſurcharge*, French; from the verb.] Overburden; more than can be well born. *L'Eſtrange.*

SURCHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *ſurcharge.*] One that overburdens.

SURCI'NGLE. *ſ.* [*ſur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]
1. A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horſe.
2. The girdle of a caſſock. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *ſ.* [*ſurculus*, Latin.] A ſhoot; a twig; a ſucker. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *ſ.* [*ſurcot*, old Fr.] A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs. *Dryden.*

SURD. *a.* [*ſurdus*, Latin.]
1. Deaf; wanting the ſenſe of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3. Not expreſſed by any term.

SU'RDITY *ſ.* [from *ſurd.*] Deafneſs.

SURE. *a.* [*ſeure*, French.]
1. Certain; unfailing; infallible. *Pſalms.*
2. Certainly doomed. *Locke.*
3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*
4. Safe; firm; certain; paſt doubt or danger. *Temple.*
3. Firm; ſtable; not liable to failure. *Roſcom.*
6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. *Atterbury.*

SURE. *ad.* [*ſurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SUREFOO'TED. *a.* [*ſure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſure.*]
1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *South.*
2. Firmly; without hazard.

SU'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Certainty. *Wo.*

SU'RETISHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſurety.*] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*

SU'RETY. *ſ.* [*ſureté*, French.]
1. Certainty; indubitableneſs. *Geneſis.*
2. Security; ſafety. *Sidney.*
3. Foundation of ſtability; ſupport. *Milton.*
4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Sh.*
5. Security againſt loſs or damage; ſecurity for payment. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Hoſtage; bondſman; one that gives ſecurity for another. *Hammond.*

SU'RFACE. *ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outſide. *Newton.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, Fr.] To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety or ſickneſs; to cram overmuch. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs. *Clarendon.*

SU'RFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by overfulneſs. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *ſ.* [from *ſurfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *ſ.* [*ſurfeit* and *water.*] Water that cures ſurfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE. *ſ.* A ſwelling ſea; wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water. *Sandys.*

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] To ſwell; to riſe high. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *ſ.* [corrupted from *chirurgeon.*] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *ſ.* [for *chirurgery.*] The
SU'RGERY. } act of curing by manual operation. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'RGY. *a.* [from *ſurge.*] Riſing in billows. *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *ad.* [from *ſurly.*] In a ſurly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] Gloomy moroſeneſs; ſour anger. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] A ſour moroſe fellow: not uſed. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *a.* [from ꝑuꝑ, ſour, Saxon.] Gloomily moroſe; rough; uncivil; ſour; ſilently angry. *Swift.*

To SU'RMISE. *v. a.* [*ſurmiſe*, Fr.] To ſuſpect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker.*

SU'RMISE. *ſ.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] Imperfect notion; ſuſpicion. *Hooker.*

To SURMOU'NT. *v. a.* [*ſurmonter*, Fr.]
1. To riſe above. *Raleigh.*
2. To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.*
3. To ſurpaſs; to exceed. *Milton.*

SURMOU'NTABLE. *a.* [from *ſurmount.*] Conquerable; ſuperable.

SURMOU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *ſurmount.*] One that riſes above another.

SU'RMULLETT. *ſ.* [*mugil.*] A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

SU'RNAME. *ſ.* [*ſurnom*, French.]
1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the chriſtian name. *Knolles.*
2. An appellation added to the original name. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*ſurnommer*, French.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*

To SURPA'SS. *v. n.* [*ſurpaſſer*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Sh.*

SURPA'SSABLE. *a.* [from *ſurpaſs* and *able.*] That may be excelled.

SURPA'SSING. *part. a.* [from *ſurpaſs.*] Excellent in a high degree. *Calamy.*

SU'RPLICE. *ſ.* [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration. *Addiſon.*

SU'RPLUS. } *ſ.* [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.] A
SU'RPLUSAGE. } ſupernumerary part; overplus; what remains when uſe is ſatisfied. *Boyle.*

SURPRI'SAL. }
SURPRI'SE. } *ſ.* [*ſurpriſe*, French.]
1. The act of taking unawares; the ſtate of being taken unawares. *Wotton.*
2. Sudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſurpris*, French.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden. *Milton.*

SURPRI'SING. *part. a.* Wonderful; raiſing ſudden wonder or concern. *Addiſon.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſurpriſing.*] To a degree that raiſes wonder; in a manner that raiſes wonder. *Addiſon.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *ſ.* Overweening pride. *Sp.*

SURREBU'TTER. *ſ.* [In law.] A ſecond rebutter; anſwer to a rebutter.

SURREJOI'NDER. *ſ.* [In law.] A ſecond defence of the plaintiff's action, oppoſite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*ſurrendre*, old Fr.]
1. To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.*
2. To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's ſelf up. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *ſ.* [from the verb.]
SURRE'NDRY. }
1. The act of yielding. *Woodward.*
2. The act of reſigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon.*

SURRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ſurreptus*, Lat.] Sudden and unperceived invaſion or intruſion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſurreptitius*, Lat.] Done by ſtealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* By ſtealth; fraudulently. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*ſurrogo*, Latin.] To put into the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *ſ.* [*ſurrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

SURROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſurrogatio*, Lat.] The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*ſurrondre*, French.] To environ; to encompaſs; to encloſe on all ſides. *Milton.*

SURSO'LID. *ſ.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURTO'UT. ſ. [French.] A large coat worn over all the reſt. *Prior.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſurvenir*, Fr.] To ſupervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old French.]
1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place. *Denham.*
2. To overſee as one in authority.
3. To view as examining. *Dryden.*
4. To meaſure and eſtimate land.

SURVE'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. View; proſpect. *Dryden.*
2. Superintendance.
3. Menſuration.

SURVEY'OR. *ſ.* [from *ſurvey.*]
1. An overſeer; one placed to ſuperintend others. *Bacon.*
2. A meaſurer of land. *Arbuthnot.*

SURVEY'ORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſurveyor.*] The office of a ſurveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view. *Spenſer.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. n.* [*ſupervivo*, Latin.]
1. To live after the death of another. *Denh.*
2. To live after any thing. *Watts.*
3. To remain alive. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVI'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſurvive.*] One who outlives another. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſurviver.*] The ſtate of outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſuſceptible.*] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*ſuſceptible*, Fr.] Capable of admitting; diſpoſed to admit. *Locke.*

SUSCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ſuſceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *ſuſceptus*, Latin.] Capable to admit. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *ſ.* [from *ſuſcipient.*] Reception; admiſſion.

SUSCI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*ſuſcipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE. *v. n.* [*ſuſciter*, Fr. *ſuſcitio*, Lat.] To rouſe; to excite. *Brown.*

SUSCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuſcitation*, Fr. from *ſuſcitate.*] The act of rouſing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuſpecto*, *ſuſpectum*, L.]
1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known. *Milton.*
2. To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.*
3. To hold uncertain; to doubt. *Addiſon.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shak.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. a.* [*ſuſpect*, Fr.] Doubtful. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *ſ.* Suſpicion: obſolete. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuſpendre*, French; *ſuſpendo*, Latin.]
1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Donne.*
2. To made to depend upon. *Tillotſon.*
3. To interrupt; to make to ſtop for a time. *Denham.*
4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Sh.*
5. To keep undetermined. *Locke.*
6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of revenue. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *ſ.* [*ſuſpenſus*, Latin.]
1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination. *Hooker.*
2. Act of withholding the judgment. *Locke.*
3. Stop in the midſt of two oppoſites. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *a.* [*ſuſpenſus*, Latin.]
1. Held from proceeding. *Milton.*
2. Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milt.*

SUSPEN'SION. *ſ.* [from *ſuſpend.*]
1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying. *Waller.*
4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew.*
5. Interruption; temporary ceſſation. *Clar.*
6. Temporary privation of an office.

SUSPE'NSORY. *a.* [*ſuſpenſoire*, Fr.] That by which any thing hangs. *Ray.*

SUSPI'CION. *ſ.* [*ſuſpicion*, French; *ſupicio*, Latin.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof. *Milton.*

SUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſuſpicioſus*, Latin.]
1. Inclined to ſuſpect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift.*
2. Indicating ſuſpicion or fear. *Swift.*
3. Liable to ſuſpicion; giving reaſon to imagine ill. *Hooker.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſuſpicious.*]
1. With ſuſpicion.
2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'OUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious.*] Tendency to ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuſpiratio*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*ſuſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To SUSTA'IN. *v. a.* [*ſouſtenir*, Fr. *ſuſtineo*, Latin.]
1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More.*
2. To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil. *Tillotſon.*
3. To maintain; to keep. *Davies.*
4. To help; to relieve; to aſſiſt. *Shakſp.*
5. To bear; to endure. *Addiſon.*
6. To bear without yielding. *Waller.*
7. To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted. *Milton.*

SUSTAI'NABLE. *a.* [*ſouſtenable*, Fr. from *ſuſtain.*] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAI'NER. *ſ.* [from *ſuſtain.*]
1. One that props; one that ſupports.
2. One that ſuffers; a ſufferer. *Chapman.*

SU'STENANCE. *ſ.* [*ſouſtenance*, French.]
1. Support; maintenance. *Addiſon.*
2. Neceſſaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuſtento*, Latin.]
1. Support; preſervation from falling. *Boyle.*
2. Uſe of victuals. *Brown.*
3. Maintenance; ſupport of life. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuſurro*, Latin.] Whiſper; ſoft murmur.

SU'TLER. *ſ.* [*ſoteler*, Dutch; *ſudler*, Germ.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquor in a camp. *Dryden.*

SU'TURE. *ſ.* [*ſutura*, Latin.]
1. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly of ſtitching wounds. *Sharp.*
2. A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined one to another by four *ſutures*. *Quincy.*

SWAB. *ſ.* [*ſwabb*, Swediſh.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [ꝩpebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. Uſed chiefly at ſea. *Shelvock.*

SWA'BBER. *ſ.* [*ſwabber*, Dutch.] A ſweeper of the deck. *Dennis.*

To SWADDLE. *v. a.* [ꝩpeðan, Saxon.]
1. To ſwathe; to bind in clothes, generally uſed of binding new-born children. *Sandys.*
2. To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addiſon.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND. } *ſ.* [from *ſwaddle.*]
SWA'DDLINGCLOTH. } Cloth wrapped
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. } round a new-born child. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*

To SWAG. *v. n.* [ꝩɣan, Saxon.] To ſink down by its weight; to hang heavy. *Grew.*

To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *aſſwage.*] To eaſe; to ſoften; to mitigate. *Otway.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [ꝩpeȝan, Saxon.] To bluſter; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud and inſolent. *Collier.*

SWA'GGERER. *ſ.* [from *ſwagger.*] A bluſterer; a bully; a turbulent noiſy fellow. *Sh.*

SWA'GGY. *a.* [from *ſwag.*] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN. *ſ.* [ꝩpein, Saxon and Runick.]
1. A young man. *Spenſer.*
2. A country ſervant employed in huſbandry. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A paſtoral youth. *Pope.*

SWA'INMOTE. *ſ.* A court touching matters of the foreſt, kept by the charter of the foreſt thrice in a year. *Cowell.*

To SWALE. } *v. n.* [ꝩpelan, Saxon, to kin-
To SWEAL. } dle.] To waſte or blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* ſwales.

SWA'LLET. *ſ.* Among tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

SWA'LLOW. *ſ.* [ꝩpalepe, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of paſſage; or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the winter. *More.*

To SW'ALLOW. *v. n.* [ꝩpelȝan, Saxon.]
1. To take down the throat. *Locke.*
2. To receive without examination. *Locke.*
3. To engroſs; to appropriate. *Pope.*
4. To abſorb; to take in; to ſink in any abyſs; to ingulf. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To occupy. *Locke.*
6. To ſeize and waſte. *Thomſon.*
7. To engroſs; to engage completely. *Iſai.*

SW'ALLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of willow. *Bacon.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *ſ.* [*aſclepia.*] A plant.

SWAM. The preterit of *ſwim.*

SWAMP. *ſ.* [ꝩpam, Sax. *ſwamp*, Swediſh.] A marſh; a bog; a fen.

SWA'MPY. *a.* [from *ſwamp.*] Boggy; fenny. *Thomſon.*

SWAN. *ſ.* [ꝩpan, Saxon; *ſuan*, Daniſh; *ſwaen*, Dutch.] A large waterfowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſe. *Swans* uſe wings like ſails, ſo that they are driven along in the water. The *ſwan* was conſecrated to Apollo, becauſe it was ſaid to ſing melodiouſly when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

SWA'NSKIN. *ſ.* A kind of ſoft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a ſwan.

SWAP. *ad.* Haſtily; with haſty violence: as, *he did it* ſwap. A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange; to ſwop.

SWARD. *ſ.* [*ſward*, Swediſh.]
1. The ſkin of bacon.
2. The ſurface of the ground: whence *green ſward*, or *green ſword*. *A. Philips.*

SWARE. The preterit of *ſwear*.

SWARM. *ſ.* [ꝩpeapm, Saxon; *ſwerm*, Dut.]
1. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals. *Dryden.*
2. A multitude; a crowd. *Shakſpeare.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꝩpeapman, Saxon; *ſwermen*, Dutch.]
1. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive. *Dryden.*
2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Milton.*
3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged. *Howel.*
4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*

SWART. } *a.* [*ſwarts*, Gothick; ꝩpeapt,
SWARTH. } Saxon; *ſwart*, Dutch.]
1. Black; darkly brown; tawny. *Spenſer.*
2. Gloomy; malignant. *Milton.*

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to duſk. *Brown.*

SWA'RTHILY. *a.* [from *ſwarthy*.] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſwarthy*.] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY. *a.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawny. *Roſcommon.*

SWASH. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Impulſe of water flowing with violence.

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe: whence *ſwaſhbuckler*. *Shakſpeare.*

SWA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *ſwaſh*.] One who makes a ſhow of valour or force: obſolete. *Shak.*

SWATCH. *ſ.* A ſwath: not in uſe. *Tuſſer.*

SWATH. *ſ.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]
1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower. *Mortimer.*
2. A continued quantity. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A band; a fillet. *Addiſon.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* To bind, as a child with bands and rollers. *Abbot.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*ſchwehen*, Ger. to move.]
1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing maſſy. *Spenſer.*
2. To bias; to direct to either ſide. *Shak.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. *Dryden.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. *Bacon.*
2. To have weight; to have influence. *Hook.*
3. To bear rule; to govern. *Milton.*

SWAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Weight; preponderation; caſt of the balance. *Milton.*
4. Power; rule; dominion. *Hooker.*
5. Influence; direction; weight on ſome ſide. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preterit *ſwore* or *ſware*; part paſſ. *ſworn*. [ꝩpeapian, Sax. *ſweeren*, Dutch.]
1. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power; to utter an oath. *Tickel.*
2. To declare or promiſe upon oath. *Gen.*
3. To give evidence upon oath. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To obteſt the great name profanely. *Till.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*
1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath adminiſtred. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath: as, *he* ſwore *treaſon againſt his friend*.
3. To obteſt by an oath. *Shakſpeare.*

SWE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *ſwear*.] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely. *Swift.*

SWEAT. *ſ.* [ꝩpeat, Saxon. *ſweet*, Dutch.]
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denham.*
3. Evaporation of moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterit *ſwet*, *ſweated*; participle paſſ. *ſweaten*. [from the noun.]
1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour. *Cowley.*
2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Waller.*
3. To emit moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.*
1. To emit as ſweat. *Dryden.*
2. To make to ſweat.

SWE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *ſweat*.] One that ſweats, or makes to ſweat.

SWE'ATY. *a.* [from *ſweat*.]
1. Covered with ſweat; moiſt with ſweat. *Milton.*
2. Conſiſting of ſweat. *Swift.*
3. Laborious; toilſome. *Prior.*

To SWEEP. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſwept*. [ꝩpapan, Saxon.]
1. To drive away with a beſom.
2. To clean with a beſom. *Luke.*
3. To carry with pomp. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *Fenton.*
5. To paſs over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over. *Dryden.*
7. To ſtrike with a long ſtroke. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*
1. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs with pomp; to paſs with an equal motion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſweeping.
2. The compaſs of any violent or continued motion. *Philips.*
3. Violent and general deſtruction. *Graunt.*
4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp.*

SWEEPER. *ſ.* [from *ſweep.*] One that ſweeps.

SWEEPINGS. *ſ.* [from *ſweep.*] That which is ſwept away. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET *ſ.* [*ſweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compaſs. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE. *ſ.* [*ſweep* and *ſtake.*] A man that wins all. *Shakſpeare.*

SWEE'PY. *a.* [from *ſweep.*] Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence over a great compaſs at once, *Dryden.*

SWEET. *a.* [ꝩpete, Saxon; *ſoet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleaſing to any ſenſe. *Watts.*
2. Luſcious to the taſte. *Davies.*
3. Fragrant to the ſmell. *Gay.*
4. Melodious to the ear. *Waller.*
5. Beautiful to the eye. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Not ſalt. *Bacon.*
7. Not ſour. *Bacon.*
8. Mild; ſoft; gentle. *Milton.*
9. Grateful; pleaſing. *Dryden.*
10. Not ſtale; not ſtinking: as, *that meat is* ſweet.

SWEET. *ſ.*

1. Sweetneſs; ſomething pleaſing. *Locke.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A perfume. *Dryden.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *ſ.* The pancreas of the calf. *Swift.*

SWEE'TBRIAR. *ſ.* [*ſweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant ſhrub. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TBROOM. *ſ.* [*grica.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

SWEE'TCICELY. *ſ.* [*myrrhus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To **SWEE'TEN.** *v. a.* [from *ſweet.*]

1. To make ſweet. *Swift.*
2. To make mild or kind. *South.*
3. To make leſs painful. *Addiſon.*
4. To palliate; to reconcile. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To make grateful or pleaſing. *B. Jonſon.*
6. To ſoften; to make delicate. *Dryden.*

To **SWEE'TEN.** *v. n.* To grow ſweet. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TENER. *ſ.* [from *ſweeten.*]

1. One that palliates; one that repreſents things tenderly. *Swift.*
2. That which contemperates acrimony. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART. *ſ.* [*ſweet* and *heart.*] A lover or miſtreſs. *Shakſpeare. Cleaveland.*

SWEE'TING. *ſ.* [from *ſweet.*]

1. A ſweet luſcious apple. *Aſcham.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*

SWEE'TISH. *a.* [from *ſweet.*] Somewhat ſweet. *Floyer.*

SWEE'TLY. *ad.* [from *ſweet.*] In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs. *Swift.*

SWEE'TMEAT. *ſ.* [*ſweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar. *Locke.*

SWEE'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſweet.*] The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes; fragrance; melody; luſciouſneſs; deliciouſneſs; agreeableneſs; delightfulneſs; gentleneſs of manners; mildneſs of aſpect. *Sidney. Swift.*

SWEE'TWILLIAM. } *ſ.* [*armeria*, Latin.]
SWEE'TWILLOW. } Plants. They are ſpecies of gilliflowers.

SWEE'TWILLOW. *ſ.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To **SWELL.** *v. n.* participle paſſ. *ſwollen.* [ꝩpellan, Saxon; *ſwellen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.*
2. To tumify by obſtruction. *Dryden.*
3. To be exaſperated. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To look big. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To be turgid. *Roſcommon.*
6. To protuberate. *Iſaiah.*
7. To riſe into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.*
8. To be inflated with anger. *Pſalms.*
9. To grow upon the view. *Shakſpeare.*
10. It implies commonly a motion of ſomething wrong. *Addiſon.*

To **SWELL.** *v. a.*

1. To cauſe to riſe or increaſe; to make tumid. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To aggravate; to heighten. *Atterbury.*
3. To raiſe to arrogance. *Clarendon.*

SWELL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of bulk. *Shakſpeare.*

SWE'LLING. *ſ.* [from *ſwell.*]

1. Morbid tumour. *Blackmore.*
2. Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.*
3. Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*

To **SWELT.** *v. n.* To break out in ſweat. *Sp.*

To **SWE'LTER.** *v. n.* To be pained with heat. *Chalkhil.*

To **SWE'LTER.** *v. a.* To parch; or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*

SWEL'TRY. *a.* [from *ſwelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterit of *ſweep.*

To **SWERD.** *v. n.* To breed a green turf. See SWARD. *Mortimer.*

To **SWERVE.** *v. n.* [*ſwerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to depart from rule, cuſtom, or duty. *Common Prayer.*
3. To ply; to bend. *Milton.*
4. To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*

SWIFT. *a.* [ꝩpiꝼt, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a ſhort time; quick; fleet; ſpeedy; nimble; rapid. *Bacon.*
2. Ready; prompt. *Milton.*

SWIFT. *ſ.* The current of a ſtream. *Walton.*

SWIFT. *ſ.* [from the quickneſs of its flight.] A bird like a ſwallow; a martin. *Denham.*

SWI'FTLY. *ad.* [from *ſwift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS *ſ.* [from *ſwift.*] Speed; nimbleneſs; rapidity; quickneſs; velocity; celerity. *Denham.*

To **SWIG.** *v. n.* [*ſwiga*, Iſlandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To **SWILL.** *v. a.* [ꝩilgan, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriouſly and groſsly. *Shak.*
2. To waſh; to drench. *Philips.*
3. To inebriate. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink luxuriouſly poured down. *Mortimer.*

SWI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſwill.*] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM. *v. n.* preterit *ſwam*, *ſwom*, or *ſwum*. [ꝩpimman, Sax. *ſwemmen*, Dutch.]
1. To float on the water; not to ſink. *Bacon.*
2. To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Knolles.*
3. To be conveyed by the ſtream. *Dryden.*
4. To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion. *Smith.*
5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. *Dryden.*
6. To be floated. *Addiſon.*
7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing. *Addiſon.*

To SWIM. *v. a.* To paſs by ſwimming. *Dryd.*

SWIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *ſwim.*]
1. One who ſwims. *Bacon.*
2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of a horſe, above the knees, and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWI'MMINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſwimming.*] Smoothly; without obſtruction. *Arbuthnot.*

SWI'NE. *ſ.* plural likewiſe *ſwine.* [ꝩpin, Sax. *ſwyn*, Dutch.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD. *ſ.* A kind of plant; truffles.

SWI'NEGRASS. *ſ.* [*centinodir.*] An herb.

SWI'NEHERD. *ſ.* [ꝩpin and hyꝛd, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *ſ.* A bird of the thruſh kind.

To SWING. *v. n.* [ꝩpingan, Saxon.]
1. To wave to and fro hanging looſely. *Gay.*
2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterit *ſwang*, *ſwung.*
1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring.
2. To whirl round in the air. *Milton.*
3. To wave looſely. *Dryden.*

SWING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Motion of any thing hanging looſely. *Loc.*
2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe.
3. Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Brown.*
4. Courſe; unreſtrained liberty. *Chapman.*
5. Unreſtrained tendency. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꝩpingan, Saxon.]
1. To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh. *Shak.*
2. To move as a laſh: not in uſe. *Milton.*

SWINGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſway; a ſweep of any thing in motion. *Waller.*

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *ſ.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakſpeare.*

SWI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſwing.*] He who ſwings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING. *a.* [from *ſwinge.*] Great; huge. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

SWI'NGINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſwinging.*] Vaſtly; greatly. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſwing.*]
1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
2. To ſwing in pleaſure.

SWI'NISH. *a.* [from *ſwine.*] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ꝩpincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. *Milton.*

SWINK. *ſ.* [ꝩpinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SWITCH. *ſ.* A ſmall flexible twig. *Addiſon.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To laſh; to jerk. *Chapman.*

SWI'VEL. *ſ.* Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER. *ſ.* [See SWABBER.]
1. A ſweeper of the deck. *Dryden.*
2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN. } The participle paſſ. of *ſwell.*
SWOLN. }

SWOM. The preterit of *ſwim.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [aꝩunan, Saxon.] To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint. *Prior.*

SWOON. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A lypothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe formed from the ſound.]
1. To ſeize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.*
2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville.*

SWOOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word. *Dryden.*

SWORD. *ſ.* [ꝩpeoꝛd, Sax. *ſweerd*, Dutch.]
1. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting; the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Broome.*
2. Deſtruction by war. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Vengeance of juſtice. *Dryden.*
4. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *a.* [from *ſword.*] Girt with a ſword. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. *ſ.* [from *ſword.*] A cut-throat; a ſoldier: in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. *ſ.* A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head. *Spenſer.*

SWO'RDGRASS. *ſ.* A kind of ſedge; glader. *Ainſworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *ſ.* [*ſword* and *knot.*] Riband tied to the hilt of the ſword. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. *ſ.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger. *Milton.*

SWO'RDMAN. *ſ.* [*ſword* and *man.*] Soldier; fighting man. *Shakſpeare.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *ſ.* [*ſword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer. *Hakewill.*

SWORE. The preterit of *ſwear.*

SWORN. The participle paſſive of *ſwear.*

SWUM. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſwim.*

SWUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſwing.*

SYB. *a.* [properly *ſib*; ꝩib, Saxon.] Related by blood. *Spenſer.*

SY'CAMINE. } *ſ.* A tree. The ſycamore of
SY'CAMORE. } Scripture is not the ſame with ours. *Mortimer.*

SY'COPHANT. *ſ.* [ſυκοφάνης.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious paraſite. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω.] To play the ſycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *a.* [from *ſycophant.*] Talebearing; miſchievouſly officious.

To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντικος; from *ſycophant.*] To play the talebearer.

SYLLA'BICAL. } *a.* [*ſyllabique*, French; SYLLA'BICK. } from *ſyllable.*] Relating to ſyllables; conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſyllabical.*] In a ſyllabical manner.

SY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [συλλαβὴ.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation. *Shak.*

2. Any thing proverbially conciſe. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce: not in uſe. *Milton.*

SY'LLABUB. *ſ.* [rightly SILLABUB, which ſee.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*

SY'LLABUS. *ſ.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abſtract; a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SY'LLOGISM. *ſ.* [συλλογισμὸς.] An argument compoſed of three propoſitions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *a.* [συλλογιστικὸς.] Re-
SYLLOGI'STICK. } lating to a ſyllogiſm; conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm. *Watts.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſyllogiſtical.*] In the form of a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [συλλογίζειν.] To reaſon by ſyllogiſm. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *a.* [better *ſilvan.*] Woody; ſhady; relating to woods. *Milton.*

SY'LVAN. *ſ.* [*ſylvain*, Fr.] A woodgod, or ſatyr. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *ſ.* [*ſymbole*, French; σύμβολον.]

1. An abſtract; a compendium; a comprehenſive form. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe. *Addiſon.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *a.* [*ſymbolique*, Fr. συμβολικὸς.] Repreſentative; typical; expreſſing by ſigns; comprehending ſomething more than itſelf. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſymbolical.*] Typically; by repreſentation. *Brown.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſymbolize.*] The act of ſymbolizing; repreſentation; reſemblance. *Brown.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. n.* [*ſymboliſer*, French.] To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities. *South.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make repreſentative of ſomething. *Brown.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *ſ.* [from *ſymmetry.*] One eminently ſtudious of proportion. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *ſymmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST. *ſ.* [from *ſymmetry.*] One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion. *Wotton.*

SY'MMETRY. *ſ.* [*ſymmetrie*, Fr. σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*ſympathetique*,
SYMPATHE'TICK. } Fr.] Having mutual ſenſation; being affected by what happens to the other; feeling in conſequence of what another feels. *Roſcommon.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſympathetick.*] With ſympathy; in conſequence of ſympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*ſympathiſer*, Fr. from *ſympathy.*] To feel with another; to feel in conſequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Locke.*

SY'MPATHY. *ſ.* [*ſympathie*, Fr. συμπάθεια.] Fellow-feeling; mutual ſenſibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *South.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ſymphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in ſound. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *ſ.* [*ſymphonie*, Fr. σὺν and φωνὴ.] Concert of inſtruments; harmony of mingled ſounds. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *ſ.* [σὺν and φύω.] A connaſcency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of thoſe bones which in children are diſtinct, but after ſome years unite and conſolidate into one bone. *Wiſeman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *a.* [συμποσιακὸς.] Relating to merrymakings; happening where company is drinking together. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM. *ſ.* [σύμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, nor as the neceſſary or conſtant effect. *Blackmore.*

2. A ſign; a token. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *ſymptom.*]
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } Happening concurrently or occaſionally. *Wiſeman.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In the nature of a ſymptom. *Wiſeman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *ſynagogue.*] Pertaining to a ſynagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *ſ.* [συναγωγὴ.] An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip. *Goſpel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *ſ.* [συναλοιφὴ.] A contraction or exciſion of a ſyllable in Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ill' ego.* *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *ſ.* [σὺν and ἀρθρόω.] A cloſe conjunction of two bodies. *Wiſeman.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *ſ.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.] *Synchondroſis* is an union by griſtles of the ſternon to the ribs. *Wiſeman.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *a.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the ſame time. *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *ſ.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time. *Hale.*

SY'NCRONOUS. *a.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'NCOPE. *ſ.* [συγκοπὴ.]

1. Fainting fit. *Wiſeman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

SY'NCOPIST. *ſ.* [from *ſyncope.*] Contractor of words. *Spectator.*

To SY'NDICATE. *v. n.* [σὺν and δικὴ.] To judge; to paſs judgment on; to cenſure: not in uſe. *Hakewill.*

SY'NDROME. *ſ.* [συνδρομὴ.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *ſ.* [συνεκδοχὴ.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *a.* [from *ſynecdoche.*] Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche; implying a ſynecdoche. *Boyle.*

SYNNEURO'SIS. *ſ.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.] The conneXion made by a ligament. *Wiſeman.*

SY'NOD. *ſ.* [σύνοδος.]

1. An aſſembly particularly of eccleſiaſticks. *Shakſpeare. Cleaveland.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Craſh.*

SY'NODAL. }
SYNO'DICAL. } *a.* [*ſynodique*, Fr. from *ſynod.*]
SYNO'DICK. }

1. Relating to a ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another. *Locke.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſynodical.*] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly. *Sanderſon.*

SYNO'NYMA. *ſ.* [Lat. συνώνυμος.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To SYNO'NYMISE. *v. a.* [from *ſynonyma.*] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words. *Camden.*

SYNO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*ſynonyme*, French; συνώνυμος.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words. *Bentley.*

SYNO'NYMY. *ſ.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *ſ.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *ſynopſis.*] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *ſyntaXis*, Lat.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SY'NTAX. }
SYNTA'XIS. } *ſ.* [σύνταξις.]

1. A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *ſ.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: oppoſed to *analyſis.* *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *a.* [σύνθετικος.] Conjoining; compounding; forming compoſition: oppoſed to *analytick.* *Watts.*

SY'PHON. *ſ.* [properly *ſiphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE. *ſ.* [σύριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is ſquirted. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpout by a ſyringe. *Wiſeman.*

2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

SYRINGO'TOMY. *ſ.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SY'RTIS. ſ. [Latin.] A quickſand; a bog. *Milton.*

SY'STEM. *ſ.* [σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A ſcheme which unites many things in order. *Baker.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *a.* [συστηματικὸς.] Methodical; written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In form of a ſyſtem. *Boyle.*

SY'STOLE. *ſ.* [*ſyſtole*, French; συστολὴ.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*

2. [In grammar.] The ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

T, A conſonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the ſame ſound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the ſound of an obſcure *s*; as, *nation, ſalvation*: except when *ſ* precedes *t*; as, *chriſtian, queſtion.*

TA'BBY. *ſ.* [*tabi, tabino*, Ital. *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved ſilk. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *a.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours. *Addiſon.*

TABEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of waſting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to extenuate. *Harvey.*

TA'BERD. *ſ.* [*taberda*, low Lat. *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat: ſometimes written *tabard.*

TA'BERDER. *ſ.* [from *taberd.*] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *ſ.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Latin.]

3. A temporary habitation; a caſual dwelling. *Milton.*
2. A ſacred place; a place of worſhip. *Add.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enſhrine; to houſe. *John.*

TA'BID. *a.* [*tabidus*, Latin.] Waſted by diſeaſe; conſumptive. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'BIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *tabid.*] Conſumptiveneſs; ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe.

TA'BLATURE. *ſ.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls or cielings.

TA'BLE. *ſ.* [*table*, French; *tabula*, Latin.]
1. Any flat or level ſurface. *Sandys.*
2. A horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes. *Locke.*
3. The perſons ſitting at table, or partaking of entertainment. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The fare or entertainment itſelf: as, *he keeps a good* table.
5. A tablet; a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Bentley.*
6. [*tableau*, French.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat ſurface. *Addiſon.*
7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a ſyllabus. *Evelyn.*
8. A ſynopſis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben Jonſon.*
9. The palm of the hand. *Ben Jonſon.*
10. Draughts; ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares. *Taylor.*
11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to ſet down. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BLEBEER. *ſ.* [*table* and *beer.*] Beer uſed at victuals; ſmall beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *ſ.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *ſ.* [*table* and *cloth.*] Linen ſpread on a table. *Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN. *ſ.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER. *ſ.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Ainſworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *ſ.* [*table* and *talk.*] Converſation at meals or entertainments. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *ſ.* [from *table.*]
1. A ſmall level ſurface.
2. A medicine in a ſquare form. *Bacon.*
3. A ſurface written on or painted. *Dryd.*

TA'BOUR. *ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe. *Shakſpeare.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*taborer*, old Fr.] To ſtrike lightly or frequently. *Nahum.*

TA'BOURER. *ſ.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BOURET. *ſ.* [from *tabour.*] A ſmall tabour. *Spectator.*

TA'BOURINE. *ſ.* [Fren.] A tabour; a ſmall drum. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BRERE. *ſ.* Tabourer: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

TA'BRET. *ſ.* A tabour. *Geneſis.*

TA'BULAR. *a.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]
1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes.
2. Formed in laminæ. *Woodward.*
3. Set in ſquares.

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Latin.]
1. To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.
2. To ſhape with a flat ſurface.

TA'BULATED. *a.* [*tabula*, Latin.] Having a flat ſurface. *Grew.*

TA'CHE. *ſ.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exodus.*

TACHY'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *a.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *ad.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expreſſion. *Rogers.*

TACITU'RNITY. *ſ.* [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual ſilence. *Arbuthnot.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]
1. To faſten to any thing. *Grew.*
2. To join; to unite; to ſtitch together. *Shakſpeare.*

To TACK. *v. n* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ſhip. *Addiſon.*

TACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall nail.
2. The act of turning ſhips at ſea. *Dryden.*
3. *To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Hud.*

TA'CKLE. *ſ.* [*tacel*, Welſh.]
1. An arrow. *Chaucer.*
2. Weapons; inſtruments of action. *Butler.*
3. The ropes of a ſhip. *Addiſon.*

TA'CKLED. *a.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *tackle.*]
1. Furniture of the maſt. *Bacon.*
2. Inſtruments of action. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *a.* [τακτικὸς, τάττω; *tactique*,
TA'CTICK. } Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICKS. *ſ.* [τακτικὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *a.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of touch. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *ſ.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *ſ.* [ταδ, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and tail; a porwigle. *Ray.*

TA'EN. The poetical contraction of *taken.*

TA'FFETA. *ſ.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Span.] A thin ſilk. *Shakſpeare.*

TAG. *ſ.* [*tag*, Iſlandiſh.]
1. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring.
2. Any thing paltry and mean. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A young ſheep.

To TAG. *v. a.*
1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal: as, *to* tag *a lace.*

2. To fit one thing with another, appended. *Dryden.*
3. To join: this is properly *to tack*. *Swift.*

TA'GTAIL. *f.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour. *Walton.*

TAIL. *f.* [tæzl, Saxon.]
1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebres of the back hanging looſe behind. *More.*
2. The lower part. *Deut.*
3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. *Harvey.*
4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*
5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail. *Hudib.*

TAI'LED. *a.* [from *tail*.] Furniſhed with a tail. *Grew.*

TAI'LLAGE. *f.* [*tailler*, Fr.] A piece cut out of the whole; a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. *Cowell.*

TAI'LLE. *f.* The fee which is oppoſite to fee ſimple, becauſe it is ſo minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be diſpoſed of who owns it; but is, by the firſt giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the iſſue of the donee. *Cowell.*

TAI'LOR. *f.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] One whoſe buſineſs is to make clothes. *Collier.*

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]
1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſtain; to ſully. *Milton.*
3. To infect; to poiſon; to diſeaſe. *Pope.*
4. To corrupt. *Swift.*
5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with ſomething corrupting. *Shakſ.*

TAINT. *f.* [*teinte*, French.]
1. A tincture; a ſtain.
2. An inſect. *Brown.*
3. Infection; corruption. *Locke.*
4. A ſpot; a ſoil; a blemiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

TAI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection; pure. *Swift.*

TAI'NTURE. *f.* [*teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shakſpeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterit *took*; part. paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took*. [*taka*, Iſlandiſh.]
1. To receive what is offered. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeize what is not given. *Dryden.*
3. To receive. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To receive with good or ill will. *Swift.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by ſurpriſe or artifice. *Clarendon.*
6. To ſnatch; to ſeize. *Hale.*
7. To make priſoner. *Knolles.*
8. To captivate with pleaſure; to delight; to engage. *Locke.*
9. To entrap; to catch in a ſnare. *Canticles.*
10. To underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner. *Wake.*
11. To exact. *Leviticus.*
12. To get; to have; to appropriate. *Geneſis.*
13. To uſe; to employ. *Watts.*
14. To blaſt; to infect. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To judge in favour of; to adopt. *Dryd.*
16. To admit any thing bad from without. *Hudibras.*
17. To get; to procure. *2 Mac.*
18. To turn to; to practiſe. *Bacon.*
19. To cloſe in with; to comply with. *Dr.*
20. To form; to fix. *Clarendon.*
21. To catch in the hand; to ſeize. *Ezekiel.*
22. To admit; to ſuffer. *Dryden.*
23. To perform any action. *Hakewill.*
24. To receive into the mind. *Watts.*
25. To go into. *Hales.*
26. To go along; to follow; to purſue. *Dr.*
27. To ſwallow; to receive. *Brown.*
28. To ſwallow as a medicine. *South.*
29. To chooſe one of more. *Locke.*
30. To copy. *Dryden.*
31. To convey; to carry; to tranſport. *Sh.*
32. To faſten on; to ſeize. *Temple.*
33. Not to refuſe; to accept. *Dryden.*
34. To adopt. *Exodus.*
35. To change with reſpect to place. *Ray.*
36. To ſeparate. *Blackmore.*
37. To admit. *Swift.*
38. To purſue; to go in. *Dryden.*
39. To receive any temper or diſpoſition of mind. *Dryden.*
40. To endure; to bear. *L'Eſtrange.*
41. To draw; to derive. *Tillotſon.*
42. To leap; to jump over. *Shakſpeare.*
43. To aſſume. *Locke.*
44. To allow; to admit. *Boyle.*
45. To receive with fondneſs. *Dryden.*
46. To carry out for uſe. *Mark.*
47. To ſuppoſe; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Tate.*
48. To ſeparate for one's ſelf from any quantity; to remove for one's ſelf from any place. *Dryden.*
49. Not to leave; not to omit. *Arbuthnot.*
50. To receive payments. *Shakſpeare.*
51. To obtain by menſuration. *Swift.*
52. To withdraw. *Spectator.*
53. To ſeize with a tranſitory impulſe; to affect ſo as not to laſt. *Arbuthnot.*
54. To compriſe; to comprehend. *Locke.*
55. To have recourſe to. *L'Eſtrange.*
56. To produce; to ſuffer to be produced. *Spenſer.*
57. To catch in the mind. *Locke.*
58. To hire; to rent. *Pope.*
59. To engage in; to be active in. *Shakſp.*
60. To incur; to receive as it happens. *Add.*
61. To admit in capitulation. *Sandys.*
62. To catch eagerly. *Dryden.*
63. To uſe as an oath or expreſſion. *Exodus.*
64. To ſeize as a diſeaſe. *Dryden.*
65. *To* TAKE *away*. To deprive of. *Pope.*
66. *To* TAKE *away*. To ſet aſide; to remove. *Locke.*
67. *To* TAKE *care*. To be careful; to be ſolicitous for; to ſuperintend. *Corinthians.*
68. *To* TAKE *care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant.
69. *To* TAKE *courſe*. To have recourſe to meaſures. *Hammond.*

70. *To* TAKE *down*. To cruſh; to reduce; to ſuppreſs. *Addiſon.*
71. *To* TAKE *down*. To ſwallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon.*
72. *To* TAKE *from*. To derogate; to detract. *Dryden.*
73. *To* TAKE *from*. To deprive of. *Locke.*
74. *To* TAKE *heed*. To be cautious; to beware. *Dryden.*
75. *To* TAKE *heed to*. To attend. *Ecclus.*
76. *To* TAKE *in*. To encloſe. *Mortimer.*
77. *To* TAKE *in*. To leſſen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his ſails.*
78. *To* TAKE *in*. To cheat; to gull; as, *the cunning ones were* taken in.
79. *To* TAKE *in hand*. To undertake. *Clar.*
80. *To* TAKE *in*. To compriſe; to comprehend. *Derham.*
81. *To* TAKE *in*. To admit. *Wotton.*
82. *To* TAKE *in*. To win by conqueſt. *Felt.*
83. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive locally. *Tillot.*
84. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive mentally. *Add.*
85. *To* TAKE *notice*. To obſerve.
86. *To* TAKE *notice*. To ſhow by any act that obſervation is made. *Clarendon.*
87. *To* TAKE *oath*. To ſwear. *Ezekiel.*
88. *To* TAKE *off*. To invalidate; to deſtroy; to remove. *Sanderſon.*
89. *To* TAKE *off*. To withhold; to withdraw. *Wake.*
90. *To* TAKE *off*. To ſwallow. *Locke.*
91. *To* TAKE *off*. To purchaſe. *Locke.*
92. *To* TAKE *off*. To copy. *Addiſon.*
93. *To* TAKE *off*. To find place for. *Bacon.*
94. *To* TAKE *off*. To remove. *Exodus.*
95. *To* TAKE *order with*. To check; to take courſe with. *Bacon.*
96. *To* TAKE *out*. To remove from within any place. *Shakſpeare.*
97. *To* TAKE *part*. To ſhare. *Pope.*
98. *To* TAKE *place*. To prevail; to have effect. *Locke.*
99. *To* TAKE *up*. To borrow upon credit or intereſt. *Swift.*
100. *To* TAKE *up*. To be ready for; to engage with. *Shakſpeare.*
101. *To* TAKE *up*. To apply to the uſe of. *Addiſon.*
102. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin. *South.*
103. *To* TAKE *up*. To faſten with a ligature paſſed under. *Sharp.*
104. *To* TAKE *up*. To engroſs; to engage. *Duppa.*
105. *To* TAKE *up*. To have final recourſe to. *Addiſon.*
106. *To* TAKE *up*. To ſeize; to catch; to arreſt. *Shakſpeare.*
107. *To* TAKE *up*. To admit. *Bacon.*
108. *To* TAKE *up*. To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand *L'Eſtrange.*
109. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin where the former left off. *Addiſon.*
110. *To* TAKE *up*. To lift. *Ray.*
111. *To* TAKE *up*. To occupy. *Hammond.*
112. *To* TAKE *up*. To manage in the place of another. *L'Eſtrange.*
113. *To* TAKE *up*. To compriſe. *Dryden.*
114. *To* TAKE *up*. To adopt; to aſſume. *Atterbury.*
115. *To* TAKE *up*. To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles.*
116. *To* TAKE *upon*. To appropriate to; to aſſume; to admit to be imputed to. *Dryden.*
117. *To* TAKE *upon*. To aſſume; to claim authority. *Felton.*

To TAKE. *v. n.*
1. To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to. *Dryden.*
2. To pleaſe; to gain reception. *Bentley.*
3. To have the intended or natural effect. *Dryden.*
4. To catch; to fix. *Bacon.*
5. *To* TAKE *after*. To learn of; to reſemble; to imitate. *Atterbury.*
6. *To* TAKE *in with*. To reſort to. *Bacon.*
7. *To* TAKE *on*. To be violently affected. *Shakſpeare.*
8. *To* TAKE *on*. To claim a character. *Sh.*
9. *To* TAKE *on*. To grieve; to pine. *Sha.*
10. *To* TAKE *to*. To apply to; to be fond of. *Swift.*
11. *To* TAKE *to*. To betake to; to have recourſe. *Addiſon.*
12. *To* TAKE *up*, To ſtop. *South.*
13. *To* TAKE *up* To reform. *Locke.*
14. *To* TAKE *up with*. To be contented with. *Bentley.*
15. *To* TAKE *up with*. To lodge; to dwell. *L'Eſtrange.*
16. *To* TAKE *with*. To pleaſe. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN. The participle paſſive of *take.*
TA'KER. *ſ.* [from *take.*] He that takes. *Sh.*
TA'KING. *ſ.* [from *take.*] Seizure; diſtreſs of mind. *Shakſpeare.*
TA'LBOT. *ſ.* A hound. *Waſe.*
TALE. *ſ.* [tale, Saxon.]
1. A narrative; a ſtory. *Watts.*
2. Oral relation *Shakſpeare.*
3. Number reckoned. *Hooker.*
4. Reckoning; numeral account. *Carew.*
5. Information; diſcloſure of any thing ſecret. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARER. *ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *L'Eſtrange.*
TALEBE'ARING. *ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*
TA'LENT. *ſ.* [*talentum*, Latin.]
1. A *talent* ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. *Baker.*
3. Quality; diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*

TA'LISMAN. *ſ.* [τελεσμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character. *Pope.*
TA'LISMANICK. *a.* [from *taliſman.*] Magical. *Addiſon.*
To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; to converſe. *Addiſon.*
2. To prattle; to ſpeak impertinently. *Milt.*

3. To give account. *Addiſon.*
4. To ſpeak; to reaſon; to conſer. *Collier.*

TALK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Oral converſation; fluent and familiar ſpeech. *Knolles.*
2. Report; rumour. *Locke.*
3. Subject of diſcourſe. *Milton.*

TALK. *ſ.* [*talc*, French.] A kind of ſtone, compoſed of parallel plates. *Woodward.*

TA'LKATIVE. *a.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious. *Addiſon.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *ſ.* [from *talk.*]
1. One who talks. *Watts.*
2. A loquacious perſon; a prattler. *Locke.*
3. A boaſter; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *a.* [from *talk.*] Conſiſting of talk; reſembling talk. *Woodward.*

TALL. *a.* [*tàl*, Welſh.]
1. High in ſtature. *Milton.*
2. High; lofty. *Waller.*
3. Sturdy; luſty. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impoſt; exciſe.

TA'LLOW. *ſ.* [*talge*, Daniſh.] The greaſe or fat of an animal; coarſe ſuet. *Abbot.*

To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To greaſe; to ſmear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *ſ.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, French.] One who makes candles of tallow. *Harvey.*

TA'LLY. *ſ.* [from *tailler*, to cut, French.]
1. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick, and uſed to keep accounts by. *Garth.*
2. Any thing made to ſuit another. *Dryden.*

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to ſuit; to cut out, ſo as to anſwer any thing. *Prior.*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be ſuitable. *Addiſon.*

TA'LMUD. } *ſ.* The book containing the
THA'LMUD. } Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *tall.*] Height of ſtature; procerity. *Hayward.*

TA'LON. *ſ.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND *Tree. ſ.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] The flower of the *tamarind tree* becomes a flat pod, containing flat angular ſeeds ſurrounded with an acid black ſh pulp. *Miller.*

TA'MARISK. *ſ.* [*tamarice*, Lat.] The flowers of the *tamariſk* are roſaceous. *Miller.*

TA'MBARINE. *ſ.* [*tambourin*, French.] A tabour; a ſmall drum. *Spenſer.*

TAME. *a.* [ꝑame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch.]
1. Not wild; domeſtick. *Addiſon.*
2. Cruſhed; ſubdued; depreſſed; dejected; ſpiritleſs; heartleſs. *Roſcommon.*

To TAME. *v. n.* [ꝑemean, Saxon.]
1. To reduce from wildneſs; to reclaim; to make gentle, *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſubdue; to cruſh; to depreſs; to conquer. *Ben Jonſon.*

TA'MEABLE. *a.* [from *tame.*] Suſceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY. *ad.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; ſpiritleſly. *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. *ſ.* [from *tame.*]
1. The quality of being tame; not wildneſs.
2. Want of ſpirits; timidity. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *ſ.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; ſubduer. *Pope.*

TA'MINY. *ſ.* A woollen ſtuff.

TA'MKIN. *ſ.* The ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. a.*
1. To be buſy with phyſick. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To meddle; to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity. *Roſcommon.*
3. To deal; to practiſe ſecretly. *Hudibras.*

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch.]
1. To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Sw.*
2. To imbrown by the ſun. *Cleaveland.*

TANG. *ſ.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]
1. A ſtrong taſte; a taſte left in the mouth. *Locke.*
2. Reliſh; taſte. *Atterbury.*
3. Something that leaves a ſting or pain behind it. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Sound; tone. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* To ring with. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'NGENT. *ſ.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Lat.] A right line perpendicularly railed on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it. *Trevoux.*

TANGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE. *a.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Locke.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]
1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To enſnare; to entrap. *Milton.*
3. To embroil; to embarraſs. *Craſhaw.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

TA'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A knot of things interwoven in one another. *Milton.*

TA'NISTRY. *ſ.* The Iriſh hold their lands by *taniſtry*, which is no more than a perſonal eſtate for his lifetime that is *taniſt*, by reaſon he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenſer.*

TANK. *ſ.* [*tanque*, French.] A large ciſtern or baſin. *Dryden.*

TA'NKARD. *ſ.* [*tankaerd*, Dutch.] A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink. *Arb.*

TA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *tan.*] One whoſe trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*

TA'NSY. *ſ.* An oderous plant. *Miller.*

TA'NTALISM. *ſ.* [from *tantalize.*] A puniſhment like that of Tantalus. *Addiſon.*

To TA'NTALIZE *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whoſe puniſhment was to ſtarve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the ſhow of pleaſures which cannot be reached. *Addiſon.*

TA'NTAMOUNT. ſ. [Fr.] Equivalent. *Locke.*

TANTI'VY. *ad.* To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great ſpeed.

TA'NTLING. *ſ.* [from *Tantalus.*] One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable. *Shakſp.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch.]
1. To touch lightly; to ſtrike gently.
2. To pierce a veſſel; to broach a veſſel. *Sh.*

TAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A gentle blow. *Gay.*
2. A pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out. *Derham.*

TAPE. *ſ.* [ꝥæppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *ſ.* [ꝥapeꝛ, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor.*

TA'PER. *a.* [from the form of a *taper*.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical. *Dryden.*

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow gradually ſmaller.

TA'PESTRY. *ſ.* [*tapeſterie*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Addiſon.*

TA'PET. *ſ.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured ſtuff. *Spenſer.*

TA'PROOT. *ſ.* The principal ſtem of the root. *Mortimer.*

TA'PSTER. *ſ.* [from *tap*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe. *Swift.*

TAR. *ſ.* [ꝥaꝛe, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire. *Camden.*

TAR. *ſ.* [from *tar* uſed in ſhips.] A ſailor; a ſeaman, in contempt. *Swift.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear over with tar.
2. To teaſe; to provoke. [ταράττω.] *Shak.*

TARA'NTULA. ſ. [Ital.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *ſ.* [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *a.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving ſlowly. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *ad.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; ſluggiſhly. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *tardy*.] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RDITY. *ſ.* [*tarditas*, Latin.] Slowneſs; want of velocity. *Digby.*

TA'RDY. *a.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]
1. Slow; not ſwift. *Sandys.*
2. Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion. *Prior.*
3. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Waller.*
4. Unwary. A low word. *Hudibras.*
5. Criminal; offending. A low word. *Collier.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, French.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakſpeare.*

TARE. *ſ.* [from *teeren*, Dut. to conſume.] A weed that grows among corn. *Decay of Piety.*

TARE. ſ. [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE. The preterit of *tear*.

TARGE. } *ſ.* [ꝥaꝛga, Saxon.] A kind of
TA'RGET. } buckler or ſhield born on the left arm. *Spenſer. Milton.*

TA'RGETIER. *ſ.* [from *target*.] One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TA'RGUM. *ſ.* [תרגום] A paraphraſe on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *ſ.* [*tarif*, French.] A cartel of commerce. *Addiſon.*

TARN. *ſ.* [*tiorn*, Iſlandick.] A bog; a fen.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternier*, Fr.] To ſully; to ſoil; to make not bright. *Thomſon.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs. *Coll.*

TARPA'WLING. *ſ.* [from *tar*.]
1. Hempen cloth ſmeared with tar. *Dryden.*
2. A ſailor, in contempt. *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *ſ.* A plant called herb dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *ſ.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps ſojourn. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RRIER. *ſ.*
1. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. Properly *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth. *Dryden.*
2. One that tarries or ſtays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]
1. To ſtay; to continue in a place. *Shakſp.*
2. To delay; to be long in coming. *Dryden.*
3. To wait; to expect attending. *Exod.*

To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RSEL, *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS. *ſ.* The ſpace betwixt the lower end of the ſocil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes. *Wiſeman.*

TART. *a.* [ꝥeaꝛꝛ, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]
1. Sour; acid; acidulated; ſharp of taſte.
2. Sharp; keen; ſevere. *Shakſpeare.*

TART. *ſ.* [*tarte*, French; *torta*, Italian.] A ſmall pie of fruit. *Bacon.*

TA'RTANE. *ſ.* [*tartana*, Italian.] A veſſel uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail. *Addiſon.*

TA'RTAR. *ſ.* [*tartarus*, Latin.]
1. Hell: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. [*tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what ſticks to wine caſks, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable; and the beſt is the *tartar* of the rheniſh wine. *Quincy.*

TARTA'REAN. *a.* [*tartarus*, Latin.] Helliſh. *Milton.*

TARTA'REOUS. *a.* [from *tartar*.]
1. Conſiſting of tartar. *Grew.*
2. Helliſh. *Milton.*

To TARTARI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *a.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; conſiſting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *tart*.]
1. Sharply; ſourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with ſeverity. *Walker.*
3. With ſourneſs of aſpect. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *tart*.]
1. Sharpneſs; ſourneſs; acidity. *Mortimer.*
2. Sourneſs of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakſpeare.*

TASK. *ſ.* [*taſche*, French; *taſſa*, Italian.]
1. Something to be done impoſed by another. *Milton.*
2. Employment; buſineſs. *Atterbury.*
3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *Addiſon.*

To TASK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To burden with ſomething to be done. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'SKER. } *ſ.* [*taſk* and *maſter.*] One
TA'SKMASTER. } who impoſes taſks. *Milton. Dryden.*

TA'SSEL. *ſ.* [*taſſe*, Fr.] An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances. *Spenſer.*

TA'SSEL. } *ſ.* An herb. See TEAZLE.
TA'ZEL. } *Ainſworth.*

TA'SSELED. *a.* [from *taſſel.*] Adorned with taſſels. *Milton.*

TA'SSES. *ſ.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainſw.*

TA'STABLE. *a.* That may be taſted; ſavoury; reliſhing. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate. *John.*
2. To try by the mouth; to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity. *Milton.*
3. To eſſay firſt. *Dryden.*
4. To obtain pleaſure from. *Carew.*
5. To feel; to have perception of. *Hebrews.*
6. To reliſh intellectually; to approve. *Mil.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton.*
2. To have a ſmack; to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation. *Bacon.*
3. To diſtinguiſh intellectually. *Swift.*
4. To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To try the reliſh of any thing. *Davies.*
6. To have perception of. *Wiſdom.*
7. To take to be enjoyed. *Milton.*
8. To enjoy ſparingly. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of taſting; guſtation. *Milton.*
2. The ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon.*
3. Senſibility; perception. *Shakſpeare.*
4. That ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual reliſh or diſcernment. *Pope.*
6. An eſſay; a trial: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen. *Bac.*

TA'STED. *a.* [from *taſte.*] Having a particular reliſh. *Bacon.*

TA'STER. *ſ.* [*taſteur*, French.]

1. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food. *Dryden.*
2. A dram cup. *Ainſworth.*

TA'STEFUL. *a.* [*taſte* and *full.*] High reliſhed; ſavoury. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. *a.* [from *taſte.*]

1. Having no power of perceiving taſte.
2. Having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; inſipid. *Boyle.*
3. Having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid. *Rogers.*
4. Having no intellectual guſt.

TA'STELESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *taſteleſs.*]

1. Inſipidity; want of reliſh.
2. Want of perception of taſte.
3. Want of intellectual reliſh.

To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝥoꝛæꝑan, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Pope.*

TA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Eſtrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. *ſ.* A ragged fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Addiſon.*

TA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Watts.*

TA'TTLER. *ſ.* [from *tattle.*] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor.*

TA'TTOO. *ſ.* The beat of drum, by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *ſ.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'VERNER. } *ſ* [from *tavern*, *man*,
TA'VERNKEEPER. } or *keep*; *tavernier*,
TA'VERNMAN. } French.] One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*

TAUGHT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *teach.*

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanſer*, French; *tanden*, Dutch, to ſhow teeth.]

1. To reproach; to inſult; to revile; to ridicule. *Rowe.*
2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakſpeare.*

TAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach; ridicule. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *taunt.*] One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *taunting.*] With inſult; ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobration. *Shakſpeare.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *tautology.*] Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *tautology.*] One who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ταυτολογία.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words. *Addiſon.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; ꝥaꝛiaꝛ, Saxon.] To dreſs white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from *tan* leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW. *ſ.* A marble to play with. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *ſ.* Tinſel finery; finery oſtentatious without elegance. *Clariſſa.*

TA'WDRY. *a.* Meanly ſhowy; ſplendid without coſt; fine without grace; ſhowy without elegance. *Addiſon.*

TA'WDRY. *ſ.* A ſlight ornament. *Drayton.*

TA'WER. *ſ.* [from *taw.*] A dreſſer of white leather.

TA'WNY. *a.* [*tane*, *tanné*, French.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Peacham.*

TAX. *ſ.* [*taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impoſt; a tribute impoſed; an exciſe; a tallage. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; cenſure. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with impoſts. *Kings.*
2. To charge; to cenſure; to accuſe. *Raleigh.*

TA'XABLE. *a.* That may be taxed.

TA'XATION. *ſ.* [*taxation*, French.]
1. The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax. *Sidney.*
2. Accuſation; ſcandal. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'XER. *ſ.* [from *tax*] He who taxes. *Bacon.*

TEA. *ſ.* A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete. [tæcan, Saxon.]
1. To inſtruct; to inform. *Milton.*
2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Milton.*
3. To ſhow; to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind. *South.*
4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tuſſer.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *teach.*] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *ſ.* Docility; willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *teach.*]
1. One who teaches; an inſtructor; a preceptor. *Hooker. Blackmore.*
2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *South.*

TEAD, or *Tede. ſ.* [*tæda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

TEAGUE. *ſ.* A name of contempt, uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL. *ſ.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind. *Carew.*

TEAM. *ſ.* [ȝyme, Saxon, a yoke.]
1. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any number paſſing in a line. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *ſ.* [ȝeaꝛ, Saxon: pronounced *teer.*]
1. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes. *Milton.*
2. Any moiſture trickling in drops. *Dryd.*

To TEAR. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. paſſ. *torn.* [ȝæꝛnan, Saxon: pronounced *tare.*]
1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to ſeparate by violent pulling. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To laniate; to wound with any ſharp point drawn along. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To break by violence. *Dryden.*
4. To divide violently; to ſhatter. *Locke.*
5. To pull with violence; to drive violently. *Dryden.*
6. To take away by ſudden violence. *Addiſ.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Eſtrange.*

TEAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

TE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears; one who buſters.

TE'ARFALLING. *a.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; ſhedding tears. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *a.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears. *Pope.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [ȝeaſan, Saxon.]
1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with aſſiduous impertinence. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *ſ.* [ȝæſl, Saxon; *dipſacus*, Latin.] A plant of ſingular uſe in raiſing the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *teaſe.*] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity. *Collier.*

TEAT. *ſ.* [*teth*, Welſh; ȝiꝛ, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch.] The dug of a beaſt; anciently the pap of a woman. *Brown.*

TE'CHNICAL. *a.* [τεχνικὸς.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular uſe. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *a.* Peeviſh; fretful; irritable; eaſily made angry; froward. *Shakſpeare.*

TECTO'NICK. *a.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED. *v. a.* [ȝeaðan, Sax. to prepare.] To lay graſs newly mown in rows. *Milton.*

TE'DDER, or *Tether. ſ.* [*tudder*, Dutch.]
1. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide.
2. Any thing by which one is reſtrained.

TE DEUM. ſ. A hymn of the church, ſo called from the firſt two words of the Latin.

TE'DIOUS. *a.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tædium*, Lat.]
1. Weariſome by continuance; troubleſome; irkſome. *Milton.*
2. Weariſome by prolixity. *Hooker.*
3. Slow. *Ainſworth.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tedious.*] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *tedious.*]
1. Wearineſs by continuance. *Davies.*
2. Wearineſs by prolixity. *Hooker.*
3. Prolixity; length. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Uneaſineſs; tireſomeneſs; quality of wearying. *Donne.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [ȝeam, Saxon, *offspring.*]
1. To bring young. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be pregnant; to engender young. *Sh.*
3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal. *Addiſon.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*
1. To bring forth; to produce. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To pour. *Swift.*

TE'EMER. *ſ.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMFUL. *a.* [ȝeamfuꝛl, Saxon.]
1. Pregnant; prolifick.
2. Brimful. *Ainſworth.*

TE'EMLESS. *a.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *ſ.* [ȝinan, Saxon; *tenen*, Elemiſh, *to vex.*] Sorrow; grief: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from ȝinan, *to kindle*, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. *Spenſ.*

TEENS. *ſ.* [from *teen* for *ten.*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Glanville.*

TEETH. The plural of *tooth.*

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'GUMENT. *ſ.* [*tegumentum*, Lat.] Cover; the outward part. *Wiſeman.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* To laugh; to titter.

TEIL *tree. ſ.* Linden or lime tree. *Iſaiah.*

TEINT. *ſ.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil, *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *a.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spinning webs. *Brown.*

TE'LESCOPE. *ſ.* [τῆλε and σκοπέω.] A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *a.* [from *teleſcope.*] Belonging to a teleſcope; ſeeing at a diſtance.

To TELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *told.* [tellan, Sax. *taelen*, *tellen*, Dut. *talen*, Dan.]

1. To utter; to expreſs; to ſpeak. *Milton.*
2. To relate; to rehearſe. *Pope.*
3. To teach; to inform. *Sanderſon.*
4. To diſcover; to betray. *Numbers.*
5. To count; to number. *Prior.*
6. To make excuſes. A low word. *Shakſp.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report. *Pſ.*
2. *To* TELL *on.* To inform of. *Samuel.*

TE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *tell.*]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four; their buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they alſo pay any money payable by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt. *Cowell.*

TE'LLTALE. *ſ.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Fairfax.*

TEMERA'RIOUS. *a.* [*temeraire*, French; *temerarius*, Latin.]

1. Raſh; heady. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Careleſs; heedleſs. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY. *ſ.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Raſhneſs; unreaſonable contempt of danger.

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Latin.]

1. To mix ſo as that one part quallifies the other. *Milton.*
2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To mingle. *Addiſon.*
4. To beat together to a proper conſiſtence. *Wiſdom.*
5. To accommodate; to modify. *Wiſdom.*
6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate exceſs. *Milton.*
7. To ſoften; to molify; to aſſuage; to ſooth; to calm. *Otway.*
8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs. *Boyle.*
9. To govern. A latiniſm. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Arbuth.*
2. Middle courſe; mean or medium. *Swift.*
3. Conſtitution of body. *Burnet.*
4. Diſpoſition of mind. *Locke.*
5. Conſtitutional frame of mind. *Shakſp.*
6. Calmneſs of mind; moderation. *Pope.*
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *ſ.* [*temperamentum*, Lat.]

1. Conſtitution; ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke.*
2. Medium; due mixture of oppoſites. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *temperament.*] Conſtitutional. *Brown.*

TE'MPERANCE. *ſ.* [*temperantia*, Latin.]

1. Moderation: oppoſed to *gluttony* and *drunkenneſs.* *Temple.*
2. Patience; calmneſs; ſedateneſs; moderation of paſſion. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERATE. *a.* [*temperatus*, Latin.]

1. Not exceſſive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon.*
2. Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiſeman.*
3. Free from ardent paſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Moderately; not exceſſively. *Addiſon.*
2. Calmly; without violence of paſſion. *Sh.*
3. Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Freedom from exceſſes; mediocrity.
2. Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. *Daniel.*

TE'MPERATURE. *ſ.* [*temperatura*, Latin.]

1. Conſtitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Watts.*
2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties. *Davies.*
3. Moderation; freedom from predominant paſſion. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERED. *a.* [from *temper.*] Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'MPEST. *ſ.* [*tempeſtas*, Latin.]

1. The utmoſt violence of the wind. *Donne.*
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb as by a tempeſt. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *a.* [*tempeſt* and *beat.*] Shattered with ſtorms. *Dryden.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *a.* [*tempeſt* and *toſt.*] driven about by ſtorm. *Shakſpeare.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*tempeſtivus*, Latin.] Seaſonableneſs. *Brown.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *a.* [*tempeſtueux*, Fr. from *tempeſt.*] Stormy; turbulent. *Collier.*

TE'MPLAR. *ſ.* [from the *Temple.*] A ſtudent in the law. *Pope.*

TE'MPLE. *ſ.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of the ſides of the head. *Wiſeman.*

TE'MPLET. *ſ.* A piece of timber in a building. *Moxon.*

TE'MPORAL. *a.* [*temporal*, French; *temporalis*, low Latin.]

1. Meaſured by time; not eternal. *Hooker.*
2. Secular; not eccleſiaſtical. *Swift.*
3. Not ſpiritual. *Rogers.*
4. Placed at the temples. *Arbuthnot.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *ſ.* [*temporalité*, French.
TE'MPORALS. } from *temporal.*] Secular poſſeſſions; not eccleſiaſtick rights. *Bac.*

TE'MPORALLY. *ad.* from *temporal.*] With reſpect to this life. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *ſ.* [from *temporal.*]

1. The laity; ſecular people. *Abbot.*
2. Secular poſſeſſions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*temporis*, Latin.] Temporary.

TEMPORA'RINESS. *f.* [from *temporary.*] The ſtate of being temporary.

TE'MPORARY. *a.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Laſting only for a limited time. *Addiſon.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiſer*, Fr.]
1. To delay; to procraſtinate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To comply with the time, or occaſions.

TEMPORI'ZER. *ſ.* [*temporiſeur*, French, from *temporize.*] One that complies with times or occaſions; a trimmer. *Shakſpeare.*

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]
1. To ſolicit to ill; to incite by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind. *Sh.*
2. To provoke. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſolicit; to draw. *Gay.*
4. To try; to attempt. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *tempt.*] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. *Sw.*

TEMPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt.*]
1. The act of tempting; ſolicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being tempted. *Duppa.*
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTER. *ſ.* [from *tempt.*]
1. One who ſolicits to ill; an enticer. *Shak.*
2. The infernal ſolicitor to evil. *Hammond.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *ſ.* [*temſen*, *tems*, Dut.]
TE'MSED BREAD. } Bread made of flower better ſifted than common.

TE'MULENCY. *ſ.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with ſtrong liquors.

TEN. *a.* [τῦn, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five.

TE'NABLE. *a.* [*tenable*, Fr.] Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition; ſuch as may be held againſt attacks. *Clarendon.*

TENA'CIOUS. *a.* [*tenax*, Latin.]
1. Graſping hard; inclined to hold faſt; not willing to let go. *South.*
2. Retentive. *Locke.*
3. [*tenace*, Fr.] Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; cohesive. *Newton.*
4. Niggardly; cloſe fiſted. *Ainſw.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* With diſpoſition to hold faſt. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Unwillingneſs to quit, reſign, or let go.

TENA'CITY. *ſ.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, Lat.] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; adheſion of one part to another.

TE'NANCY. *ſ.* [*tenanche*, old Fr.] Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *ſ.* [*tenant*, French.]
1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſe of the property of another. *Pope.*
2. One who reſides in any place. *Thomſon.*

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions. *Addiſon.*

TE'NANTABLE. *a.* [from *tenant.*] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling.*

TE'NANTLESS. *a.* [from *tenant.*] Unoccupied; unpoſſeſſed. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *ſ.* [corrupted from *tenon-ſaw.*] *See* TENON.

TENCH. *ſ.* [τινce, Saxon; *tinca*, Latin.] A pond fiſh. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*]
1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender. *Pope.*
2. To attend; to accompany. *Swift.*
3. To be attentive to. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]
1. To move toward a certain point or place. *Wotton.*
2. [*tendre*, Fr.] To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at. *Tillotſon.*
3. To contribute. *Hammond.*
4. To wait; to expect: out of uſe. *Shakſp.*
5. To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To attend as ſomething inſeparable. *Sh.*

TE'NDANCE. *ſ.* [from *tend.*]
1. Attendance; ſtate of expectation. *Spenſ.*
2. Perſons attendant. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Attendance; act of waiting. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Care; act of tending. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *tend.*]
TE'NDENCY. }
1. Direction or courſe toward any place or object. *Taylor.*
2. Direction or courſe toward any inference or reſult; drift. *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *a.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured. *Milt*
2. Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore. *Locke.*
3. Effeminate; emaſculate; delicate. *Spenſ.*
4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good. *Hooker.*
6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions. *Spenſer.*
7. Amorous; laſcivious. *Hudibras.*
8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.
9. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotſon.*
10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. *Sh.*
11. Apt to give pain. *Bacon.*
12. Young; weak: as, *tender* age. *Shakſ.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance. *Milton.*
2. To hold; to eſteem. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [from the adjective.] To regard with kindneſs; not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance. *South.*
2. Regard; kind concern: not uſed. *Shakſ.*
3. A ſmall ſhip attending on a larger.

TE'NDERHEARTED. *a.* [*tender* and *heart.*] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING. *ſ.* [from *tender.*]
1. The firſt horns of a deer.
2. A fondling.

TE'NDERLY. *ad.* [from *tender.*] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs. *Milton.*

TE'NDERNESS. *ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions. *Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being eaſily hurt; ſoreneſs. *Add.*

3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions. *Shak.*
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon.*
5. Scrupulouſneſs; caution. *Wotton.*
6. Cautious care. *Government of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.

TE'NDINOUS. *a* [*tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons. *Wiſeman.*

TE'NDON, *ſ.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Wiſem.*

TE'NDRIL. *ſ.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant. *Ray.*

TENE'BRICOSE. } *a.* [*tenebricoſus*, *tenebro-*
TE'NEBRIOUS. } *ſus*, Lat.] Dark; gloomy.

TENEBRO'SITY. *ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *ſ.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant. *Pope.*

TE'NENT. *ſ.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *ſ.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſworth.*

TENE'SMUS. *ſ.* Continual need to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET. *ſ.* [from *tenet*, Lat. *he holds.* It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold.*] Poſition; principle; opinion. *South.*

TE'NFOLD. *a.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times increaſed. *Milton.*

TE'NIS. *ſ.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Peacham.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball: not uſed. *Spenſer.*

TE'NON. ſ. [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Moxon.*

TE'NOUR. *ſ.* [*tenor*, Latin; *teneur*, French.]
1. Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode; manner of continuity. *Sprat.*
2. Senſe contained; general courſe or drift.
3. A ſound in muſic. *Bacon.*

TENSE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax. *Holder.*

TENSE. *ſ.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] A variation of the verb to ſignify time. *Clarke.*

TE'NSENESS. *ſ.* [from *tenſe.*] Contraction; tenſion: the contrary to *laxity.* *Sharp.*

TE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *a:* [*tenſilis*, Lat.] Capable of extenſion. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *ſ.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſtretching. *Holder.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtretched. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE. *ſ.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon.*

TENT. *ſ.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Latin.]
1. A ſoldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles. *Knolles.*
2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.
3. A roll of lint put into a ſore. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shakſpeare.*

To TENT. *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent. *Wiſeman.*

TENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation. *Brown.*

TE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*tentative*, French; *tento*, Lat.] Trying; eſſaying. *Bentley.*

TE'NTED. *a.* [from *tent.*] Covered with tents. *Pope.*

TE'NTER. *ſ.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Latin.]
1. A hook on which things are ſtretched.
2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extenſion. *Bac.*

TENTH. *a.* [ꝺeoꝺa, Saxon.] Firſt after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

TENTH. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The tenth part. *Locke.*
2. Tithe. *Philips.*
3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king. *Cowell.*

TE'NTHLY. *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*tentigo*, Latin.] Stiff; ſtretched.

TE'NTWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Latin.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *ſ.* [*tenuitas*, Latin.]
1. Thinneſs; exility; ſmallneſs; minuteneſs; not groſſneſs. *Bentley.*
2. Poverty; meanneſs: not uſed. *K. Ch.*

TE'NUOUS. *a.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; ſmall; minute. *Brown.*

TE'NURE. *ſ.* [*tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Lat.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Cowell.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

TE'PID. *a.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a ſmall degree. *Milton.*

TEPI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmneſs.

TE'POR. *ſ.* [*tepor*, Latin.] Lukewarmneſs; gentle heat. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *ſ.* [τέρας and λέγω.] Bombaſt; affectation of falſe ſublimity.

TERCE. *ſ.* [*tierce*, Fr.] A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainſworth.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *a.* [*terebinthine*, Fr.
TEREBI'NTHINE. } *terebinthum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *a.* [*tergiminus*, Latin.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *ſ.* [*tergum* and *verſo*, Latin.]
1. Shift; ſubterfuge; evaſion. *Bramhall.*
2. Change; fickleneſs. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *ſ.* [*terminus*, Latin.]
1. Limit; boundary. *Bacon.*

2. [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expreſſed. *Swift.*
3. Words; language. *Milton.*
4. Condition; ſtipulation. *Dryden.*
5. [*termine*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing laſts; a limited time. *Addiſon.*
6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that liſt to ſeek their right by courſe of law; the reſt of the year is called vacation. Of theſe terms there are four in every year, one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, and ends the twenty-firſt of February; another is called Eaſter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Eaſter, and ends the Monday next after Aſcenſion-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity-Sunday, and ending the Wedneſday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the ſixth of November, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowell.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *ſ.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs. *Parker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *a.* [ᵹyꝛn and magan, Sax.]
1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Quarrelſome; ſcolding; furious. *Arbuth.*

TE'RMAGANT. *ſ.* A ſcold; a brawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras.*

TE'RMER. *ſ.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term. *Ben Jonſon.*

TE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, French.]
1. To bound; to limit. *Locke.*
2. To put an end to.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *Dry.*

TE'RMINATION. *ſ.* [from *terminate*.]
1. The act of limiting or bounding.
2. Bound; limit. *Brown.*
3. End; concluſion.
4. Laſt purpoſe. *White.*
5. End of words as varied by their ſignifications. *Watts.*
6. Word; term: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

TERMI'NTHUS. *ſ.* [τερμινθος.] A tumour. *Wiſeman.*

TE'RMLESS. *a.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundleſs. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *ad.* [from *term*.] Term by term. *Bac.*

TE'RNARY. } *ſ.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Latin.]
TE'RNION. } The number three. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *ſ.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Ital.]
1. A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs. *Temple.*
2. A balcony; an open gallery. *Dryden.*

To TE'RRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light. *Wotton.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *a.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Compoſed of land and water. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE. *a.* [*terrenus*, Latin.] Earthly; terreſtrial. *Hooker.*

TERRE-BLUE. *ſ.* [*terre* and *bleu*, French.] A ſort of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE-VERTE. ſ. [French.] A ſort of earth. *Dryden.*

TE'RREOUS. *a.* [*terreus*, Latin.] Earthly; conſiſting of earth. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *a.* [*terreſtris*, Latin.]
1. Earthly; not celeſtial. *Spenſer.*
2. Terreous. Improper. *Woodward.*

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terreſtris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the ſtate of earth. *Br.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*terreſtris*, Lat.] Terreous; earthy; conſiſting of earth. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *a.* [*terribilis*, Latin.]
1. Dreadful; formidable; cauſing fear. *Sh.*
2. Great, ſo as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole. *Clarendon.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *ſ.* Formidableneſs; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulneſs. *Sid.*

TE'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *terrible*.]
1. Dreadfully; formidably; ſo as to raiſe fear. *Dryden.*
2. Violently; very much. *Swift.*

TE'RRIER. *ſ.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]
1. A dog that follows his game underground. *Dryden.*
2. A ſurvey or regiſter of lands. *Ayliffe.*
3. A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainſworth.*

TE'RRIFICK. *a.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; cauſing terrour. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to ſhock with fear; to make afraid. *Blackmore.*

TE'RRITORY. *ſ.* [*territorium*, law Latin.] Land; country; dominion; diſtrict. *Denh.*

TE'RROUR. *ſ.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.]
1. Fear communicated. *Milton.*
2. Fear received. *Knolles.*
3. The cauſe of fear. *Prior.*

TERSE. *a.* [*terſus*, Latin.]
1. Smooth: not in uſe. *Brown.*
2. Cleanly written; neat. *Swift.*

TE'RTIAN. *ſ.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] An ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days. *Harvey.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. n.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED. *a.* [*teſſela*, Lat.] Variegated by ſquares. *Woodward.*

TEST. *ſ.* [*teſt*, French; *teſta*, Italian.]
1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.
2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel. *Sh.*
3. Means of trial. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs. *Pope.*
5. Diſcriminative characteriſtick. *Dryden.*
6. Judgment; diſtinction. *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *a.* [*teſtaceus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of ſhells; compoſed of ſhells.
2. Having continuous, not jointed ſhells: oppoſed to *cruſtaceous*. *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT. *ſ.* [*teſtamentum*, Latin.]
1. A will; any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed. *Sh.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *a.* [*teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills. *Atterb.*

TE'STATE. *a.* [*teſtatus*, Latin.] Having made a will. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *ſ.* [*teſtator*, Latin.] One who leaves a will. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. ſ. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *a.* [from *teſt.*] Tried by a teſt. *Sb.*

TE'STER. *ſ.* [*teſte*, French, a head.]

1. A ſixpence. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *ſ.* [*teſticulus*, Lat.] Stone. *Br.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*teſtificatio*, Latin, from *teſtify.*] The act of witneſſing. *Hooker.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *teſtificor*, Lat.] One who witneſſes.

TE'STIFIER. *ſ.* [from *teſtify.*] One who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Latin.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence. *Milt.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witneſs; to give evidence of any point. *John.*

TE'STILY. *ad.* [from *teſty.*] Fretfully; peeviſhly; moroſely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *ſ.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Latin.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf. *Burnet.*

TE'STIMONY. *ſ.* [*teſtimonium*, Latin.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witneſs. *Dryd.*

2. Public evidences. *Milton.*

3. Open atteſtation; profeſſion. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witneſs: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *teſty.*] Moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *a.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *a.* [*teſtudo*, Latin.] Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

TE'STY. *a.* [*teſtie*, Fr. *teſtardo*, Italian.] Fretful; peeviſh; apt to be angry. *Addiſ.*

TE'TCHY. *a.* Froward; peeviſh. *Shakſpeare.*

TETE A TETE. ſ. [French.] Cheek by jowl. *Prior.*

TE'THER. *ſ.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide. *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* To tie up.

TETRAGO'NAL. *a.* [τετραγώνος.] Four ſquare. *Brown.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [τέτταρες and πέταλον.] Such flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle. *Miller.*

TE'TRARCH. *ſ.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. τετράρχης.] A Roman governour of the fourth part of a province. *Ben Jonſon.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *ſ.* [τετραρχία.] A Ro-
TETRA'RCHY. } man government of a fourth part of a province.

TETRA'STICK. *ſ.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] Froward;
TE'TRICOUS. } perverſe; ſour. *Knolles.*

TE'TTER. *ſ.* [τετεp, Saxon.] A ſcab; a ſcurf; a ringworm. *Shakſpeare.*

TEW. *ſ.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainſworth.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [τapian, Saxon.] To work; to beat ſo as to ſoften.

TE'WEL. *ſ.* [*tuyau*, or *tuyal*, French.] The taper pipe fixed in the back of a forge, into which is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break. *Mortimer.*

TEXT. *ſ.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. That on which a comment is written. *Waller.*

2. A ſentence of ſcripture. *South.*

TE'XTILE. *a.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *ſ.* [*text* and *man.*] A man ready in quotation of texts. *Sanderſon.*

TE'XTRINE. *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARIST. } *ſ.* [*textuaire*, Fr.] One
TE'XTUARY. } ready in the text of ſcripture; a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TE'XTUARY. *a.* [from *text.*]

1. Contained in the text. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanv.*

TE'XTURE. *ſ.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven. *Thomſon.*

3. Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter. *Pope.*

4. Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts. *Newton.*

THAN. *ad.* [ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adjective; as, *I am older* than *you.*

THANE. *ſ.* [ðegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shakſ.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [ðancian, Saxon.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs. *Dryden.*

2. It is often uſed in a contrary or ironical ſenſe. *Swift.*

THANK. } *ſ.* [ðancaꝛ, Sax.] Acknowledg-
THANKS. } ment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Shakſpeare.*

THA'NKFUL. *a.* [ðancfuꝛ, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *ad.* With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *thankful.*] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received. *Taylor.*

THA'NKLESS. *a.* [from *thank.*]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment. *Pope.*

2. Not deſerving, or not likely to gain thanks. *Craſhaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *ſ.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *ſ.* [*thank* and *offering.*] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *ſ.* [*thanks* and *give.*] Celebration of mercy. *Hooker.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *a.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deſerving gratitude; meritorious. *Davies.*

THARM. *ſ.* [ðearm, Sax. *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Inteſtines twiſted for ſeveral uſes.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thota*, Gothick; ðæt, Sax. *dat*, Dutch.] The plural of *that*, when it is demonſtrative, is *theſe*; as, *that* man is good, and *theſe* are mending. When it is relative, it has no plural; as, the men *that* helped me are men *that* my father favoured.

1. Not this, but the other: *take this, and give me* that.
2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing: *the houſe* that *was fired.*
3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon: *the man* that *ſpoke.*
4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing: *he is grieved, and* that *deeply.*
5. Oppoſed to *this*, as *the other* to *one.*
6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.
7. Such as. *Tillotſon.*
8. That which; what. *Shakſpeare.*
9. The thing: that *which I ſay is this.*
10. The thing which then was. *Cowley.*
11. By way of eminence. *Cowley.*
12. *In* THAT. Becauſe. *Hooker.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Becauſe: *I am ſorry* that *I cried.*
2. Noting a conſequence: *he was ſo frighted* that *he fled.*
3. Noting indication: *ſhow* that *he can ſtand.*
4. Noting a final end: *work* that *they may live.*

THATCH. *ſ.* [ðace, Saxon. ſtraw. *Skinner.*] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather. *Watts.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw. *Dryden.*

THA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *thatch.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw. *Swift.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [ðapan, Saxon. *degen*, Dut.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Boyle.*
2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakſpeare.*

THAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed. *Mil.*
2. Warmth, ſuch as liquefies congelation. *Sh.*

THE. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing. *Sh.*
2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verſe. *Daniel.*
3. Sometimes *he* is cut off. *Cowley.*

THEA'TRAL. *a.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *ſ.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum* Lat.]

1. A place in which ſhows are exhibited; a playhouſe. *Bacon.*
2. A place riſing by ſteps or gradations like a theatre. *Milton.*

THEA'TRICK. } *a.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]
THEA'TRICAL. } Scenick; ſuiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner ſuiting the ſtage. *Swift.*

THEE. The oblique ſingular of *thou.*

THEFT. *ſ.* [from *thief.*]

1. The act of ſtealing. *Cowell.*
2. The thing ſtolen. *Exodus.*

THEIR. *pronoun.* [ðeopa *of them*, Saxon.]

1. Of them: the pronoun poſſeſſive, from *they.* *Dryden.*
2. *Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive. *Roſcom.*

THEM. The oblique of *they.*

THEME. *ſ.* [*theme*, Fr. from θέμα.]

1. A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes. *Roſcommon.*
2. A ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick. *Milton.*
3. The original word whence others are derived. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *ſ.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. Theſe very perſons. *Hooker.*
2. The oblique caſe of *they* and *ſelves.*

THEN. *ad.* [*than*, Got. ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dut.]

1. At that time. *Clarendon.*
2. Afterward; immediately afterward; ſoon afterward. *Bacon.*
3. In that caſe; in conſequence. *Dryden.*
4. Therefore; for this reaſon. *Milton.*
5. At another time; as, now and *then*, at one time and another. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. That time. *Milton.*

THENCE. *ad.*

1. From that place. *Milton.*
2. From that time. *Iſaiah.*
3. For that reaſon. *Milton.*

THE'NCEFORTH. *ad.* [*thence* and *forth.*] From that time. *Milton.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *ad.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time. *Kettlewell.*

THE'OCRACY. *ſ.* [*theocratie*, French; θεὸς and κράτεω.] Government immediately ſuperintended by God. *Burnet.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *a* [*theocratique*, French; from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government adminiſtered by God. *Burnet.*

THEO'DOLITE. *ſ.* A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances.

THEO'GONY. *ſ.* [θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'LOGER. } *ſ.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theo-*
THEOLO'GIAN. } *logus*, Lat.] A divine; a profeſſor of divinity. *Milton.*

THEOLO'GICAL. *a.* [*theologia*, Latin.] Relating to the ſcience of divinity. *Swift.*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *ſ.* [*theologus*, Latin.] A
THE'OLOGUE. } divine; one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity. *Dryden.*

THEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*theologie*, French; θεολογία.] Divinity.

THEO'MACHIST. *ſ.* He who fights againſt the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'MACHY. *ſ.* [Θεὸς and μαχὴ.] The fight againſt the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO. *ſ.* [*tiorba*, Italian.] A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians. *Bailey.*

THE'OREM. *ſ.* [Θεώρημα.] A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Graunt.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *theorem.*]
THEOREMA'TICK. } Compriſed in theorems; conſiſting in theorems. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL. } *a.* [*theoretique*, Fr. from
THEORE'TICK. } Θεωρητικὸς; and *theorique*, Fr. from Θεωρία.]
THEO'RICAL. }
THEO'RICK. } Speculative; depending on theory or ſpeculation; terminating in theory or ſpeculation. *Boyle. Burnet.*

THEORE'TICALLY. } *ad.* [from *theoretick*, and *theorick.*]
THEO'RICALLY. } Speculatively; not practically.

THEO'RICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Speculation; not practice. *Shakſpeare.*

THE'ORIST. *ſ.* [from *theory.*] A ſpeculatiſt; one given to ſpeculation. *Addiſon.*

THE'ORY. *ſ.* [*theorie*, French; Θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; ſcheme; plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind. *Bacon.*

THERAPE'UTICK. *a.* [Θεραπευτικὸς.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes. *Watts.*

THERE. *ad.* [*thar*, Gothick; Ðæp, Saxon.]
1. In that place. *Pope.*
2. It is oppoſed to *here.* *Milton.*
3. An exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance. *Dryden.*
4. In compoſition it means *that.*

THE'REABOUT. } *ad.* [*there* and *about*; *thereabouts* is therefore leſs proper.]
THE'REABOUTS. }
1. Near that place. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity or ſtate. *Suckling.*
3. Concerning that matter. *Luke.*

THEREA'FTER. *ad.* [*there* and *after.*] According to that; accordingly. *Peacham.*

THEREA'T. *ad.* [*there* and *at.*]
1. At that; on that account. *Hooker.*
2. At that place. *Matthew.*

THEREBY'. *ad.* [*there* and *by.*] By that; by means of that; in conſequence of that. *Sp.*

THE'REFORE. *ad.* [*there* and *for.*]
1. For that; for this; for this reaſon. *Sh.*
2. Conſequently. *Weſt.*
3. In return for this; in recompenſe for this or for that. *Matthew.*

THEREFRO'M. *ad.* [*there* and *from.*] From that; from this. *Joſhua.*

THEREI'N. *ad.* [*there* and *in.*] In that; in this. *Bacon.*

THEREINTO'. *ad.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that. *Bacon.*

THEREO'F. *ad.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that; of this. *Hooker.*

THEREO'N. *ad.* [*there* and *on.*] On that. *Sh.*

THEREO'UT. *ad.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that. *Spenſer.*

THERETO'. } *ad.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto.*]
THEREUNTO'. } To that. *Tillotſon.*

THEREU'NDER. *ad.* [*there* and *under.*] Under that. *Raleigh.*

THEREUPO'N. *ad.* [*there* and *upon.*]
1. Upon that; in conſequence of that. *Sw.*
2. Immediately.

THEREWI'TH. *ad.* [*there* and *with.*]
1. With that. *Hooker.*
2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *ad.* [*there* and *withal.*]
1. Over and above. *Daniel.*
2. At the ſame time. *Shakſpeare.*
3. With that. *Spenſer.*

THERI'ACAL. *a.* [Θηριακὰ.] Medicinal; phyſical. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER. *ſ.* [Θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the meaſure of heat. *Cheyne.*

THE'RMOSCOPE. *ſ.* [Θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE. *pronoun.* The plural of *this.*
1. Oppoſed to *thoſe.* *Dryden.*
2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt. *Woodward.*

THE'SIS. *ſ.* [*theſe*, French; Θέσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *ſ.* [*theſmothete*, French; Θεσμοθέτης.] A lawgiver.

THE'URGY. *ſ.* [Θεουργία.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW. *ſ.* [Ðeap, Saxon.]
1. Quality; manners: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon Ðeop, the thigh.

THE'WED. *a.* [from *thew.*] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

THEY. *pronoun.* In the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe.* [Ðí, Saxon.]
1. The men; the women; the perſons. *Sh.*
2. Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others. *Prior.*
3. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it.*] The things. *Prior.*

THI'BLE. *ſ.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula. *Ainſworth.*

THICK. *a.* [Ðicce, Saxon; *thickur*, Iſlandick.]
1. Not thin.
2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent. *Temple.*
4. Great in circumference; not ſlender. *Deut.*
5. Deep; noting the third dimenſion: as a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick.*
6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches *thick.*
7. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion. *Wotton.*
8. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded. *Addiſon.*

9. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other. *Dryden.*
10. Coarſe; not thin. *Bacon.*
11. Without proper intervals of articulation. *Shakſpeare.*

THICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The thickeſt part, or time when any thing is thickeſt. *Knolles.*
2. A thicket; a place full of buſhes. *Drayton.*
3. THICK and *thin*. Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras.*

THICK. *ad.*
1. Frequently; faſt. *Denham.*
2. Cloſely. *Norris.*
3. To a great depth. *Addiſon.*
4. THICK *and threefold*. In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers. *L'Eſtrange.*

To THI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.]
1. To make thick.
2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices. *Woodward.*
3. To condenſe; to make to concrete. *Arb.*
4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To make frequent.
6. To make cloſe or numerous.

To THI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow thick.
2. To grow denſe or muddy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To concrete; to be conſolidated. *Prior.*
4. To grow cloſe or numerous. *Tatler.*
5. To grow quick. *Addiſon.*

THI'CKET. *ſ.* [ðiccetu, Sax.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe. *Sh.*

THI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *thick*.]
1. Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.*
2. Cloſely; in quick ſucceſſion.

THI'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *thick*.]
1. The ſtate of being thick; denſity.
2. Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed. *Boyle.*
3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth. *Bacon.*
4. Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiſſitude. *Bacon.*
5. Impervioufneſs; cloſeneſs. *Addiſon.*
6. Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs. *Holder.*

THICK-SCULLED. *a.* Dull; ſtupid. *Dryd.*

THI'CKSET. *a.* [*thick* and *ſet*.] Cloſe planted. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *ſ.* [*thick* and *ſkin*.] A coarſe groſs man; a numſkull. *Shakſpeare.*

THIEF. *ſ.* [ðeıf, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.]
1. One who takes by ſecrecy what belongs to another. *John.*
2. An excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } *ſ.* [*thief*, and *catch*, *lead*, *take*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves. *Brampton. L'Eſtrange.*
THIEF-LEADER.
THIEF-TAKER.

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To ſteal; to practiſe theft.

THI'EVERY. *ſ.* [from *thieve*.]
1. The practice of ſtealing; theft. *South.*
2. That which is ſtolen. *Shakſpeare.*

THI'EVISH. *a.* [from *thief*.]
1. Given to ſtealing; practiſing theft. *Add.*
2. Secret; ſly; acting by ſtealth. *Shakſp.*

THI'EVISHLY. *ad.* Like a thief. *Tuſſer.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *thieviſh*.] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

THIGH. *ſ.* [ðeop, Saxon; *thies*, Iſlan.] The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body. *Quincy.*

THILK. *pronoun.* [ðilc, Saxon.] That ſame: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

THILL. *ſ.* [ðille, Sax.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *ſ.* [*thill* and *horſe*.] The laſt horſe; the horſe that goes between the ſhafts. *Tuſſer. Shakſ.*
THI'LLER.

THI'MBLE. *ſ.* [from *thumb bell*. *Minſheu.*] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle. *Shakſpeare.*

THIME. *ſ.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, French.] A fragrant herb: properly *thyme*. *Spenſer.*

THIN. *a.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunner*, Iſlan.]
1. Not thick. *Exodus.*
2. Rare; not denſe. *Bacon.*
3. Not cloſe; ſeparate by large ſpaces. *Roſc.*
4. Not cloſely compacted or accumulated. *Geneſis.*
5. Exile; ſmall. *Dryden.*
6. Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance.
7. Not abounding. *Addiſon.*
8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; ſlim. *L'Eſtr.*

THIN. *ad.* Not thickly. *Milton.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make thin or rare; to make leſs thick. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous. *Dryden.*
3. To attenuate. *Blackmore.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Sax.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou*. It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtantive is divided from it: as, *this is* thy *houſe*; *this houſe is* thine.

THING. *ſ.* [ðinz, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]
1. Whatever is; not a perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is uſed in contempt. *Swift.*
3. It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity. *Shakſpeare. Congreve.*
4. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* once in a ſenſe of honour.

To THINK. *v. n.* preterit *thought*. [*thankgan*, Gothick; ðencean, Saxon.]
1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reaſon; to cogitate. *Dryden.*
2. To judge; to conclude. *Daniel.*
3. To intend. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet.*
5. To muſe; to meditate. *Dryden.*
6. To recollect; to obſerve. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To judge; to be of opinion. *Swift.*
8. To conſider; to doubt. *Bentley.*
9. *To* THINK *on*. To contrive; to light upon by meditation. *Swift.*
10. *To* THINK *of*. To eſtimate. *Locke.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagnie; to imagine in the mind; to conceive. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To believe; to eſteem. *Milton.*
3. *To* THINK *much.* To grudge. *Milton.*
4. *To* THINK *ſcorn.* To diſdain. *Eſther.*

THI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*

THI'NKING. *ſ.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Addiſon.*

THI'NLY. *ad.* [from *thin.*]
1. Not thickly.
2. Not cloſely; not numerouſly. *Dryden.*

THI'NNESS. *ſ.* [from *thin.*]
1. The contrary to thickneſs; exility; tenuity. *Newton.*
2. Paucity; ſcarcity. *Dryden.*
3. Rareneſs; not ſpiſſitude. *South.*

THIRD. *a.* [ðꝛiddа, Saxon.] The firſt after the ſecond; the ordinal of three.

THIRD. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The third part. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſixtieth part of a ſecond. *Holder.*

THIR'DBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under conſtable.

THI'RDLY. *ad.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [ðiꝛlian, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate: now *thrill.* *Ainſworth.*

THIRST. *ſ.* [ðẏꝛꝛe, Saxon; *dorſt*, Dutch.]
1. The pain ſuffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Eagerneſs; vehement deſire. *Fairfax.*
3. Drought. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðẏꝛꝛtan, Saxon.]
1. To feel want of drink; to be thirſty or athirſt. *Milton.*
2. To have a vehement deſire for any thing. *Locke.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *ſ.* [from *thirſt.*] The ſtate of being thirſty. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *a.* [ðuꝛꝛtiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Rowe.*
2. Poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire: as, *blood* thirſty.

THIRTE'EN. *a.* [ðꝛeotine, Saxon.] Ten and three.

THIRTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *thirteen*, ðꝛeoteoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth.

THI'RTIETH. *a.* [from *thirty*, ðꝛittegoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told.

THI'RTY. *a.* [ðꝛittiȝ, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

THIS. *pronoun.* [ðiȝ, Saxon.]
1. That which is preſent; what is now mentioned. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The next future. *Geneſis.*
3. *This* is uſed for *this time.* *Dryden.*
4. The laſt paſt. *Dryden.*
5. It is often oppoſed to *that.* *Pope.*
6. When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE. *Hooker.*
7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to *the other.* *Dry.*

THI'STLE. *ſ.* [ðiꝛel, Saxon.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Miller.*

THI'STLE, *golden. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *ad.* [from *thiſtle.*] Overgrown with thiſtles. *Thomſon.*

THI'THER. *ad.* [ðiðeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. To that place: oppoſed to *hither.* *Denh.*
2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO. *ad.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; ſo far.

THI'THERWARD. *ad.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Toward that place. *Milton.*

THO. *ad.* [ðonne, Saxon.]
1. Then. *Spenſer.*
2. *Tho'* contracted for *though.*

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait a while. *Ainſw.*

THONG. *ſ.* [ðꝛanȝ, ðꝛonȝ, Saxon.] A ſtrap or ſtring of leather. *Dryden.*

THORA'CICK. *a.* [from *thorax*, Latin.] Belonging to the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *a.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *ſ.* [*thaurus*, Gothick; ðoꝛn, Sax.]
1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds. *Geneſis.*
2. A prickle growing on the thorn buſh. *Milton.*
3. Any thing troubleſome. *Southern.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

THO'RNY. *a.* [from *thorn.*]
1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly; *Dryden.*
2. Pricking; vexatious. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Spenſer.*

THO'ROUGH. *preposition.* [the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.]
1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.
2. By means of. *Shakſpeare.*

THO'ROUGH. *a.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the prepoſition commonly *through.*]
1. Complete; full; perfect. *Clarendon.*
2. Paſſing through. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE. *ſ.* [*thorough* and *fare.*] A paſſage through; a paſſage without any ſtop or let. *Shakſpeare.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *thorough.*] Completely; fully. *Dryden.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *a.* [*thorough* and *ſped.*] Finiſhed in principles; thoroughpaced. *Sw.*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *ad.* [*thorough* and *ſtitch.*] Completely; fully. *L'Eſtrange.*

THORP. *ſ. Thorp, throp, threp, trep, trop,* are all from the Saxon ðoꝛp, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon.*

THOSE. *pronoun.*
1. The plural of *that.*
2. *Thoſe* refers to the former, *theſe* to the latter noun. *Cowley.*

THOU. *pronoun.* [ðu, Saxon; in the oblique caſes ſingular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ȝe, Saxon; in the oblique caſes plural *you*, eoꝛ, Saxon.] *You* is now commonly uſed for the nominative plural.
1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal. *Shakſp.*

2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language. *Cowley. Addiſon.*

To THOU. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shakſpeare.*

THOUGH. *conj.* [ðeah, Sax. *thauh*, Goth.]
1. Notwithſtanding that; although. *Watts.*
2. *As* THOUGH. As if; like as if. *Geneſis.*
3. It is uſed at the end of a ſentence in familiar language: however; yet. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *think.*

THOUGHT. *ſ.* [from the pret. of *to think.*]
1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking. *Prior.*
2. Idea; image formed in the mind. *Milton.*
3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery. *Dryden.*
4. Reflection; particular conſideration. *Shak.*
5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milton.*
6. Opinion; judgment. *Pope.*
7. Meditation; ſerious conſideration. *Roſcom.*
8. Deſign; purpoſe. *Jeremiah.*
9. Silent contemplation. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Solicitude; care; concern. *Milton.*
11. Expectation. *Shakſpeare.*
12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity. *Sw.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *a.* [*thought* and *full.*]
1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.*
2. Attentive; careful. *Philips.*
3. Promoting meditation; favourable to muſing. *Pope.*
4. Anxious; ſolicitous. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *ad.* With thought or conſideration; with ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *thoughtful.*]
1. Deep meditation. *Blackmore.*
2. Anxiety; ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *a.* [from *thought.*]
1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.
2. Negligent; careleſs. *Rogers.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *ad.* Without thought; carelefly; ſtupidly. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *thoughtleſs.*] Want of thought; abſence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *a.* [*thought* and *ſick.*] Uneaſy with reflection. *Shakſpeare.*

THO'USAND. *a.* or *ſ.* [ðuſend, Saxon.]
1. The number of ten hundred.
2. Proverbially, a great number. *Spenſer.*

THO'USANDTH. *a.* [from *thouſand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thouſand: proverbially, very numerous.

THOWL. *ſ.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainſ.*

THRA'LDOM. *ſ.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; ſervitude. *Sandys.*

THRALL. *ſ.* [ðræl, Saxon.]
1. A ſlave; one who is in the power of another. *Milton.*
2. Bondage; ſtate of ſlavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* To enſlave; to bring into the power of another: out of uſe. *Donne.*

THRA'PPLE. *ſ.* The windpipe of any animal; the throttle.

To THRASH. *v. n.* [ðarſcan, Saxon.]
1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Sh.*
2. To beat; to drub. *Shakſpeare.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *thraſh.*] One who thraſhes corn. *Locke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. *ſ.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *a.* [from *Thraſo*, a boaſter in old comedy.] Boaſtful; bragging. *Shak.*

THRAVE. *ſ.* [ðrag, Saxon.]
1. A herd; a drove: out of uſe.
2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *ſ.* [ðræd, Sax. *draed*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall line; a ſmall twiſt. *South.*
2. Any thing continued in a courſe; uniform tenour. *Burnet.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To paſs through with a thread. *Sharp.*
2. To paſs through; to pierce through. *Sh.*

THRE'ADBARE. *a.* [*thread* and *bare.*]
1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked thread. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Worn out; trite. *Child.*

THRE'ADEN. *a.* (from *thread.*] Made of thread. *Shakſpeare.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainſworth.*

THREAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill. *Shakſpeare.*

To THREAT. } *v. a.* [ðreatian, Sax.]
To THRE'ATEN. }
1. To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.*
2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by ſhowing evil. *Pope.*
3. To menace by action. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENER. *ſ.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens. *Milton.*

THRE'ATENING. *ſ.* [from *threaten.*] A menace; a denunciation of evil. *Law.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *ad.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner. *Sh.*

THRE'ATFUL. *a.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious. *Spenſer.*

THREE. *a.* [ðrie, Saxon.]
1. Two and one.
2. Proverbially, a ſmall number. *Shakſp.*

THRE'EFOLD. *a.* [ðreofeald, Sax.] Thrice repeated; conſiſting of three. *Pope.*

THRE'EPENCE. *ſ.* [*three* and *pence.*] A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Sh.*

THRE'EPENNY. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE. *ſ.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shakſpeare.*

THREEPI'LED. *a.* Set with a thick pile: in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another. *Shakſpeare.*

THREESCO'RE. *ſ.* [*three* and *ſcore.*] Thrice twenty; ſixty. *Dryden.*

THRENO'DY. *ſ.* [θρηνῳδία.] A ſong of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *ſ.* [properly *thraſher.*] *Dodſley.*

THRE'SHOLD. *ſ.* [ðreſcpald, Saxon.] The ground or ſtep under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shakſpeare.*

THREW. The preterit of *throw*.

THRICE. *ad.* [from *three*.]
1. Three times. *Spenſer.*
2. A word of amplification. *Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [corrupted from *thread*.] To ſlide through a narrow paſſage. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *ſ.* [from *thrive*.]
1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; ſtate of proſpering. *Sidney.*
2. Parſimony; frugality; good huſbandry. *Dryden.*
3. A plant.

THRI'FTILY. *ad.* [from *thrifty*] Frugally; parſimoniouſly. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *ſ.* [from *thrifty*] Frugality; huſbandry. *Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *a.* [from *thrift*.] Profuſe; extravagant. *Spenſer.*

THRI'FTY. *a.* [from *thrift*.]
1. Frugal; ſparing; not profuſe; not laviſh. *Swift.*
2. Well huſbanded. *Shakſpeare.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [ðýlian, Sax.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill. *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*
1. To have the quality of piercing. *Spenſer.*
2. To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound. *Spenſer.*
3. To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation. *Shak.*
4. To paſs with a tingling ſenſation *Addiſ.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, *thrived*; part. *thriven*. [perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Iſlandick, *to increaſe*.] To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired. *Watts.*

THRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *thrive*.] One that proſpers; one that grows rich. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *thriving*.] In a proſperous way.

THRO'. Contracted by barbarians from *through*. *Dryden.*

THROAT. *ſ.* [ðpote, ðpota, Saxon.]
1. The forepart of the neck; the paſſages of nutriment and breath. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The main road of any place. *Thomſon.*
3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Eſtrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *ſ.* [*throat* and *pipe*.] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *ſ.* [*digitalis*.] A plant.

To THROB. *v. n.*
1. To heave; to beat; to riſe as the breaſt with ſorrow or diſtreſs. *Smith.*
2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wiſeman.*

THROB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation. *Addiſon.*

THROE. *ſ.* [from ðpoꝛian; *to ſuffer*, Sax.]
1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children. *Milton.*
2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle. *Spenſer.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shakſpeare.*

THRONE. *ſ.* [*thronus*, Latin; θρόνος.]
1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king. *Dryden.*
2. The ſeat of a biſhop. *Ayliffe.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat. *Pope.*

THRONG. *ſ.* [ðpang, Saxon.] A crowd; a multitude preſſing againſt each other. *Dryd.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shakſpeare.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Milton.*

THRO'STLE. *ſ.* [ðpoꝛtle, Saxon.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird. *Walton.*

THRO'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe; the larinx. *Brown.*

To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath. *Dryden. Swift.*

THROVE. The preterit of *thrive*.

THROUGH. *prep.* [ðuꝛh, Sax. *door*, Dut.]
1. From end to end of; along the whole maſs or compaſs. *Dryden.*
2. Noting paſſage: *the bullet paſſed* through *the board*. *Newton.*
3. By tranſmiſſion. *Temple.*
4. By means of: *he was advanced* through *his friends*. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *ad.*
1. From one end or ſide to the other. *Bacon.*
2. To the end of any thing. *South.*

THR'OUGHBRED. *a.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *a.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both ſides. *Wotton.*

THRO'UGHLY. *ad.* [from *through*. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]
1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Sp.*
2. Without reſerve; ſincerely. *Tillotſon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of. *Bacon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *ad.* Every where; in every part. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete. *More.*

THROW. *v. n.* pret. *threw*; part. paſſ. *thrown*. [ðpapan, Saxon.]
1. To fling; to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.*
2. To toſs; to put with any violence or tumult. *Berkley.*
3. To lay careleſly, or in haſte. *Clarendon.*
4. To venture at dice. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To caſt; to ſtrip; to put off. *Shakſp.*
6. To emit in any careleſs or vehement manner. *Watts.*
7. To ſpread in haſte. *Pope.*
8. To overturn in wreſtling. *South.*
9. To drive; to ſend by force. *Dryden.*
10. To make to act at a diſtance. *Shakſp.*
11. To repoſe. *Taylor.*
12. To change by any kind of violence. *Ad.*
13. To turn. [*tornare*, Lat.] As balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainſworth.*
14. *To* THROW *away*. To loſe; to ſpend in vain. *Dryden.*
15. *To* THROW *away*. To reject. *Taylor.*

16. *To* THROW *by*. To reject; to lay aside as of no uſe. *Ben Jonſon.*
17. *To* THROW *down*. To ſubvert; to overturn. *Addiſon.*
18. *To* THROW *off*. To expel. *Arbuthnot.*
19. *To* THROW *off*. To reject; to diſcard. *Sprat.*
20. *To* THROW *out*. To exert; to bring forth into act. *Addiſon.*
21. *To* THROW *out*. To diſtance; to leave behind. *Addiſon.*
22. *To* THROW *out*. To eject; to expel. *Sw.*
23. *To* THROW *out*. To reject; to exclude; *Swift.*
24. *To* THROW *up*. To reſign angrily. *Ad.*
25. *To* THROW *up*. To emit; to reject; to bring up. *Arbuthnot.*

To THROW. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of caſting.
2. To caſt dice.
3. *To* THROW *about*. To caſt about; to try expedients. *Spenſer.*

THROW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; the act of caſting or throwing. *Addiſon.*
2. A caſt of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt. *Bentley.*
3. The ſpace to which any thing is thrown. *Addiſon.*
4. Stroke; blow. *Spenſer.*
5. Effort; violent ſally. *Addiſon.*
6. The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe*. *Dryden.*

THRO'WER. *ſ.* [from *throw*.] One that throws. *Shakſpeare.*

THRUM. *ſ.* [*thraum*, Iſlandick.]
1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. Any coarſe yarn. *Shakſpeare.*

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſely. *Dryden.*

THRUSH. *ſ.* [ðpyꝛc, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall ſinging bird. *Carew. Pope.*
2. Small ulcerations which appear firſt in the mouth; but they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: the nearer they approach to a white colour, the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

To THRUST. *v. a.* [*truſito*, Latin.]
1. To puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies. *Revelation.*
2. To puſh; to move with violence. *Spenſer.*
3. To ſtab. *Numbers.*
4. To compreſs. *Judges.*
5. To impel; to urge. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To obtrude; to intrude. *Locke.*

To THRUST. *v. n.*
1. To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To ſqueeze in; to put himſelf into any place by violence. *Dryden.*
3. To intrude. *Rowe.*
4. To puſh forward; to come violently; to throng; to preſs. *Knolles.*

THRUST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
2. Aſſault; attack. *More.*

THRU'STER. *ſ.* [from *thruſt*.] He that thruſts.

THRU'STLE. *ſ.* [from *thruſh*.] The thruſh; the throſtle. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third ploughing in ſummer. *Tuſſer.*

THUMB. *ſ.* [ðuma, Sax.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four. *Broome.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMB-BAND. *ſ.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twiſt of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*

THU'MBSTAL. *ſ.* [*thumb* and *ſtall*.] A thimble.

THUMP. *ſ.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dull blow with ſomething blunt. *Dryden.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shakſpeare.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras.*

THU'MPER. *ſ.* [from *thump*.] The perſon or thing that thumps.

THU'NDER. *ſ.* [ðunden, ðunop, Saxon; *donder*, Dutch.]
1. *Thunder* is a bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with a very rapid velocity through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling. *Muſchenbroek.*
2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noiſe, and lightning the flaſh; though *thunder* is ſometimes taken for both. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
3. Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence. *Spenſer. Rowe.*

To THU'NDER *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make thunder. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make a loud or terrible noiſe. *Pope.*

To THU'NDER. *v. a.*
1. To emit with noiſe and terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To publiſh any denunciation or threat. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it ſignifies an arrow.]
1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *Add.*
2. Fulmination; denunciation: properly eccleſiaſtical. *Hakewill.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Exploſion of thunder. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders. *Waller.*

THU'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder. *Milton.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſhower*] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stilling.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſtone*.] A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakſpeare.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *ſtrike*.]
1. To blaſt or hurt with lightning. *Sidney.*
2. To aſtoniſh with any thing terrible. *Chapman.*

THURI'FEROUS *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incenſe; the act of burning incenſe. *Stillingfleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *ſ.* [*thorſgday*, Daniſh; from *thor*. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin, yet in ſome of the northern parts they worſhipped the ſupreme Deity under his name. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *ad.* [ðuſ, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to thraſh; to bang. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras.*

THWART. *a.* [ðpýn, Saxon; *dwars*, Dut.]

1. Tranſverſe; croſs to ſomething elſe. *Milton.*
2. Perverſe; inconvenient; miſchievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To croſs; to lie or come croſs any thing. *Thomſon.*
2. To croſs; to oppoſe; to traverſe; to contravene. *Pope.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be in oppoſition to. *Locke.*

THWA'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppoſitely; with oppoſition.

THY. *pronoun.* [ðin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee; the poſſeſſive of *thou*. See THOU.

THYINE *wood*. *ſ.* A precious wood. *Revelat.*

THYME. *ſ.* [*thyme*, French; *thymus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

THYSE'LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *ſelf*.]

1. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative. *Dryden.*

TI'AR. } *ſ.* [*tiara*, Lat.] A dreſs for the
TIA'RA. } head; a diadem. *Pope. Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*

TICK. *ſ.* [contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are ſcored.]

1. Score; truſt. *Hudibras. Locke.*
2. [*tique*, French; *teke*, Dutch.] The louſe of dogs or ſheep. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on ſcore.
2. To truſt; to ſcore. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'CKEN. } *ſ.* The ſame with *tick*. A
TI'CKING. } ſort of ſtrong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET. *ſ.* [*etiquet*, French.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which, admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenſer. Collier.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches. *Dryden.*
2. To pleaſe by ſlight gratifications. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Sp.*

TI'CKLE. *a.* Tottering; unfixed; unſtable; eaſily overthrown. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'CKLISH. *a.* [from *tickle*.]

1. Senſible to titillation; eaſily tickled. *Bacon.*
2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Wood-w.*
3. Difficult; nice. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *tickliſh*.] The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TI'CKTACK. *ſ.* [*trictrac*, French.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *a.* [týðeꝛ, Saxon.] Tender; ſoft; nice.

TI'DBIT. *ſ.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A dainty.

To TI'DDER. } *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To uſe ten-
To TI'DDLE. } derly; to fondle.

TIDE. *ſ.* [týð, Saxon. *tijd*, Dutch and Iſlan.]

1. Time; ſeaſon; while. *Spenſer.*
2. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea. That motion of the water called *tide*, is a riſing and falling of the ſea; the cauſe of this, is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is the neareſt the moon, being moſt ſtrongly attracted, is raiſed higher than the reſt; and the part oppoſite to it being leaſt attracted is alſo higher than the reſt; and theſe two oppoſite riſes of the ſurface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from eaſt to weſt, and ſtriking againſt the large coaſts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and ſo make floods and ebbs in narrow ſeas and rivers. *Locke.*
3. Commotion; violent confluence. *Bacon.*
4. Stream; courſe. *Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the ſtream. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Philips.*

TI'DEGATE. *ſ.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſin.

TI'DESMAN. *ſ.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tide-waiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board of merchant-ſhips till the duty of goods be paid. *Bailey.*

TI'DEWAITER. *ſ.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe. *Swift.*

TI'DILY. *ad.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *tidy*.] Neatneſs; readineſs.

TI'DINGS. *ſ.* [tíðan, Saxon, *to happen*.] News; an account of ſomething that has happened; incidents related. *Rogers.*

TI'DY. *a.* [*tidt*, Iſlandick.]

1. Seaſonable. *Tuſſer.*
2. Neat; ready. *Gay.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tían, tíȝan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to faſten with a knot. *Knolles.*
2. To knit; to complicate. *Burnet.*
3. To hold; to faſten; to join ſo as not eaſily to be parted. *Fairfax.*
4. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Waller.*
5. To oblige; to conſtrain; to reſtrain; to confine. *Hooker*

TIE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Knot; faſtening.
2. Bond; obligation. *Waller.*

TIER. *ſ.* [*tiere*, *tiere*, old French; *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *ſ.* [*tiers*, *tiercier*, Fr.] A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe. *B. Jonſon.*

TI'ERCET. *ſ.* [from *tiers*, French.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *ſ.* [A low word.]
1. Liquor; drink. *Philips.*
2. A fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

TI'FFANY. *ſ.* [*tiffer*, to dreſs up, old Fr.] Very thin ſilk. *Brown.*

TIGE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] The ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER. *ſ.* [*tigre*, French; *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beaſt of the leonine kind. *Peacham.*

TIGHT. *a.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]
1. Tenſe; cloſe; not looſe. *Moxon.*
2. Free from fluttering rags; leſs than neat. *Swift.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To ſtraiten; to make cloſe.

TI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *tighten.*] A riband or ſtring by which women ſtraiten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *tight.*]
1. Cloſely; not looſely.
2. Neatly; not idly. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *tight.*]
1. Cloſeneſs; not looſeneſs. *Woodward.*
2. Neatneſs.

TI'GRESS. *ſ.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger. *Addiſon*

TIKE. *ſ.* [*tik*, Swediſh; *teke*, Dutch.]
1. The louſe of dogs or ſheep; a tick. *Bac.*
2. It is in *Shakſpeare* the name of a dog. [from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]

TILE. *ſ.* [ꝑıgle, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, French.] Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes. *Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with tiles. *Bacon.*
2. To cover as tiles. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *ſ.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles. *Bacon.*

TI'LING. *ſ.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles. *Luke.*

TILL. *ſ.* A money box in a ſhop. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [ꝑıl, Saxon.]
1. To the time of. *Cowley.*
2. TILL *now.* To the preſent time. *Milton.*
3. TILL *then.* To that time. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*
1. To the time when. *Dryden.*
2. To the degree that. *Taylor.*

To TILL. *v. a.* [ꝑylıan, Saxon; *tenlen*, Dut.] To cultivate; to huſband: commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plough. *Milton.*

TI'LLABLE. *a.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*

TI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture. *Bacon.*

TI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *till.*]
1. Huſbandman; ploughman. *Carew.*
2. The rudder of a boat.
3. A till; a ſmall drawer. *Dryden.*

TI'LLYFALLY. } *ad.* A word uſed for-
TI'LLYVALLEY. } merly when any thing ſaid was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'LMAN. *ſ.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; a huſbandman. *Tuſſer.*

TILT. *ſ.* [ꝑylꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A tent; any ſupport of covering over head. *Denham.*
2. The cover of a boat. *Gay.*
3. A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback. *Prior.*
4. A thruſt. *Addiſon.*

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
2. To carry or point as in tilts. *Philips.*
3. [*tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up ſo as to run out: as, the barrel is *tilted.*

To TILT. *v. n.*
1. To run in tilts or tournaments. *Milton.*
2. To fight with rapiers. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ruſh as in combat. *Collier.*
4. To play unſteadily. *Pope.*
5. To fall on one ſide. *Grew.*

TI'LTER. *ſ.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights. *Glanville.*

TILTH. *ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture. *Shakſpeare.*

TILTH. *a.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled. *Milt.*

TI'MBER. *ſ.* [ꝑımbꝺıan, Saxon, *to build.*]
1. Wood fit for building. *Woodward.*
2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The main beams of a fabrick.
4. Materials, ironically. *Bacon.*

To TI'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TI'MBER. *v. a.* To furniſh with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED. *a.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived. *Brown.*

TI'MBERSOW. *ſ.* A worm in wood; perhaps the woodlouſe. *Bacon.*

TI'MBREL. *ſ.* [*timbre*, French.] A muſical inſtrument played by pulſation. *Sandys.*

TIME. *ſ.* [ꝑıma, Saxon; *tym*, Erſe.]
1. The meaſure of duration. *Locke.*
2. Space of time. *Swift.*
3. Interval. *Bacon.*
4. Life conſidered as employed, or deſtined to employment. *Law.*
5. Seaſon; proper time. *Eccluſ.*
6. A conſiderable ſpace of duration; continuance; proceſs of time. *Woodward.*
7. Age; part of duration diſtinct from other parts. *Dryden.*
8. Paſt time. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Early time. *Rogers.*
10. Time conſidered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.*
11. Particular quality of ſome part of duration. *South.*
12. Particular time. *Addiſon.*

13. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.*
14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. *Swift.*
15. Muſical meaſure. *Shakſpeare.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To regulate as to time. *Addiſon.*
3. To meaſure harmonically. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MEFUL. *a.* [*time* and *full.*] Seaſonable; timely; early. *Raleigh.*

TI'MELESS. *a.* [from *time.*]
1. Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time. *Pope.*
2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MELY. *a.* [from *time.*] Seaſonable; ſufficiently early. *Dryden.*

TI'MELY. *ad.* [from *time.*] Early; ſoon. *Sh.*

TI'MEPLEASER. *ſ.* [*time* and *pleaſe.*] One who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they be. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MESERVING. *ſ.* [*time* and *ſerve.*] Mean compliance with preſent power. *South.*

TI'MID. *a.* [*timide*, French; *timidus*, Latin.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldneſs. *Thomſon.*

TIMI'DITY. *ſ.* [*timidité*, French; *timiditas*, Lat.] Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice. *Brown.*

TI'MOROUS. *a.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and ſcruple. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulneſs. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS. *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely; not innate: obſolete. *Bacon.*

TIN. *ſ.* [*ten*, Dutch.]
1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymiſts Jupiter. *Woodward.*
2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle.*

TI'NCAL. *ſ.* A mineral, of which borax is made. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Latin; *teint*, Fr.]
1. To ſtain; to colour; to ſpot; to die. *Bac.*
2. To imbue with a taſte. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; ſtain; ſpot. *Thomſon.*

TI'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*teinture*, French; *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Latin.]
1. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething. *Wotton.*
2. Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits; an infuſion in ſpirits. *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte. *Blackmore.*
2. To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; tendan, Saxon.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

TI'NDER. *ſ.* [tynder, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'NDERBOX. *ſ.* [*tinder* and *box.*] The box for holding tinder. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *ſ.* [*tinne*, Iſlandick.]
1. The tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork. *Mortimer.*
2. Trouble; diſtreſs. *Spenſer.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon.]
1. To kindle; to light; to ſet on fire. *Dryd.*
2. [tinan, Saxon.] To ſhut.

To TINE. *v. n.*
1. To rage; to ſmart. *Spenſer.*
2. To light. *Spenſer.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte. *Newton.*

TI'NGENT. *a.* [*tingens*, Latin.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*

TI'NGLASS. *ſ.* [*tin* and *glaſs.*] Biſmuth.

To TI'NGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]
1. To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound, in the ears. *Brown.*
2. To feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion. *Pope.*
3. To feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion. *Arbuthnot.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin; *tincian*, Welſh.] To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

TI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *tink*, becauſe in their work they make a tinkling noiſe.] A mender of old braſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To TI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat.]
1. To make a ſharp quick noiſe; to clink. *Dodſley.*
2. To hear a low quick noiſe. *Dryden.*

TI'NMAN. *ſ.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*

TI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TI'NNY. *a.* [from *tin.*] Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*

TI'NPENNY. *ſ.* A certain cuſtomary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TI'NSEL. *ſ.* [*etincelle*, French.]
1. A kind of ſhining cloth. *Fairfax.*
2. Any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhowy and of little value. *Swift.*

To TI'NSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with luſtre that has no value. *Cleaveland.*

TINT. *ſ.* [*teinte*, French; *tinta*, Italian.] A die; a colour. *Pope.*

TI'NWORM. *ſ.* An inſect. *Bailey.*

TI'NY. *a.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Daniſh.] Little; ſmall; puny. A burleſque word. *Swift.*

TIP. *ſ.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity. *Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Milton.*
2. To ſtrike ſlightly; to tap. *Swift.*

TI'PPET. *ſ.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriouſly; to waſte life over the cup. *Shakſpeare.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or exceſs. *Cleaveland.*

TI'PPLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Eſtrange.*

TI'PPLED. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Tipſy; drunk. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER. *ſ.* [from *tipple.*] A ſottiſh drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF. *ſ.* [*tip* and *ſtaff.*]
1. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal.
2. The ſtaff itſelf ſo tipt. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with exceſs of drink. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'PTOE. *ſ.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe. *Herbert.*

TIRE. *ſ.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]
1. Rank; row. *Raleigh.*
2. [corrupted from *tira.*] A headdreſs. *Spen.*
3. Furniture; apparatus. *Philips.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [ꝑıꝛıan, Saxon.]
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to haraſs; to wear out with labour or tediouſneſs. *Dryden.*
2. It has often *out* added, to intend the ſignification. *Bacon.*
3. [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara.*] To dreſs the head. *Kings.*

To TIRE. *v. n.* [ꝑeoꝛıan, Saxon.] To tail with wearineſs.

TI'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *tired.*] State of being tired; wearineſs. *Hakewill.*

TI'RESOME. *a.* [from *tire.*] Wearifome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addiſon.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *tireſome.*] Act or quality of being tireſome.

TI'REWOMAN. *ſ.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head. *Locke.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *ſ.* [*tire* and *houſe* or
TI'RINGROOM. } *room.*] The room in which players dreſs for the ſtage. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'RWIT. *ſ.* [*vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainſw.*

'TIS. Contracted for *it is.* *Shakſpeare.*

TI'SICAL. *a.* [for *phthiſical.*] Conſumptive.

TI'SICK. *ſ.* [corrupted from *phthiſick.*] Conſumption; morbid waſte.

TI'SSUE. *ſ.* [*tiſſue*, Fr. ꝑıꝛan, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver, or figured colours. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton.*

TIT. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall horſe: generally in contempt. *Denham.*
2. A woman: in contempt. *Dryden.*
3. A titmouſe, or tomtit; a ſmall bird.

TITBI'T. *ſ.* [properly *tidbit.*] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbuthnot.*

TITHE. *ſ.* [ꝑeoða, Saxon, tenth.]
1. The tenth part; the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry. *Bacon.*
2. The tenth part of any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Small part; ſmall portion. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [ꝑeoðıan, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part. *Spenſer.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* To pay tithe. *Tuſſer.*

TI'THEABLE. *a.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken. *Swift.*

TI'THER. *ſ.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING. *ſ.* [*tithinga*, law Lat.]
1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety: of theſe companies there was one chief perſon, who, from his office, was called tithingman. *Cowell.*
2. Tithe; tenth part due to the prieſt. *Tuſ.*

TI'THINGMAN. *ſ.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace officer; a conſtable. *Spenſer.*

TI'THYMAL. *ſ.* [*tithymalle*, Fr. *tithymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*titillation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate.*]
1. The act of tickling. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being tickled. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any ſlight or petty pleaſure. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK. *ſ.* A ſmall bird. *Walton.*

TI'TLE. *ſ.* [*titulus*, Latin.]
1. A general head compriſing particulars. *Hale.*
2. An appellation of honour. *Milton.*
3. A name; an appellation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The firſt page of a book, telling its name, and generally its ſubject. *Swift.*
5. A claim of right. *South.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS. *a.* [from *title.*] Wanting a name or appellation: not in uſe. *Shakſ.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *ſ.* [*title* and *page.*] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE or *Tit. ſ.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick, or ſmall bird; *titlingier*, Iſlandiſh, a little bird.] A ſmall ſpecies of birds. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* [formed, I ſuppoſe, from the ſound.] To laugh with reſtraint; to laugh without much noiſe. *Pope.*

TI'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A reſtrained laugh.

TI'TTLE. *ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *tit.*] A ſmall particle; a point; a dot. *Swift.*

TI'TTLETATTLE. *ſ.* [formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly. *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION *ſ.* [*titubo*, Latin.] The act of ſtumbling.

TI'TULAR. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title. *Bacon.*

TITULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *titular.*] The ſtate of being titular. *Brown.*

TI'TULARY. *a.* [*titulaire*, French.]
1. Conſiſting in a title. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to a title. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *ſ.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*

TI'VY. *a.* [A word expreſſing ſpeed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden.*

TO. *ad.* [ꝑo, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt: *I love* to *read*. *Smalridge.*
2. It notes the intention: as, *ſhe raiſed a war* to *call me back*. *Dryden.*
3. After an adjective it notes its object: as, *born* to *beg*. *Sandys.*
4. Noting futurity: as, *we are ſtill* to *ſeek*. *Bentley.*
5. { To *and again.* } Backward and forward. *Milton.*
{ To *and fro.* }

TO. *preposition.*
1. Noting motion *toward*; oppoſed to *from*. *Sidney. Smith.*
2. Noting accord or adaptation: *dance* to *the tune*. *Milton.*
3. Noting addreſs or compellation: as *here's* to *you all*. *Denham.*
4. Noting attention or application. *Dryden.*
5. Noting addition or accumulation: *two* to *two make four*. *Denham.*
6. Noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes: as, *away* to *horſe*. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Noting oppoſition: as, *foot* to *foot*. *Dryd.*
8. Noting amount: as, to *the number of three hundred*. *Bacon.*
9. Noting proportion: as, *three* to *nine*. *Sw.*
10. Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation: *he has it* to *himſelf*. *Felton.*
11. Noting perception: as, *ſharp* to *the taſte*. *Dryden.*
12. Noting the ſubject of an affirmation; as, *oath* to *the contrary*. *Shakſpeare.*
13. In compariſon of. *Tillotſon.*
14. As far as. *Arbuthnot.*
15. After an adjective it notes the object: *deaf* to *cries*. *Shakſpeare.*
16. Noting obligation: *true* to *his truſt*. *Holyday.*
17. Reſpecting. *Shakſpeare.*
18. Noting extent. *Hammond.*
19. Toward. *Dryden.*
20. Noting preſence. *Swift.*
21. After a verb, *to* notes the object: *books conduce* to *learning*. *Shakſpeare.*
22. Noting the degree: *it was repeated* to *the hundredth time*. *Boyle.*

TOAD. *ſ.* [ꝑaðe, Saxon,] An animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reaſon. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *ſ.* A kind of ſea fiſh.

TO'ADFLAX. *ſ.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtone*.] A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtool*.] A plant like a muſhroom, but not eſculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*toſtum*, Latin.]
1. To dry or heat at the fire. *Brown.*
2. To name when a health is drunk. *Prior.*

TOAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon.*
2. Bread dried and put into liquor. *Pope.*
3. A celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk. *Addiſon.*

TO'ASTER. *ſ.* [from *toaſt*.] He who toaſts. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *ſ.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.] The flower of the *tobacco* conſiſts of one leaf. *Miller.*

TOBA'CCONIST. *ſ.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *ſ.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German.]
1. A buſh; a thick ſhrub: obſolete. *Spenſ.*
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shakſpeare.*

TOE. *ſ.* [ꝑa, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *ad.* [ꝑoꝼoꝛan, Saxon.] Before: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

TOFT. *ſ.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a meſſuage has ſtood. *Cowell.*

TO'GED. *a.* [*togatus*, Latin] Gowned; dreſſed in gowns. *Shakſpeare.*

TOGE'THER. *ad.* [ꝑoᵹæðeꝛe, Saxon.]
1. In company. *Milton.*
2. Not apart; not in ſeparation. *Bacon.*
3. In the ſame place. *Davies.*
4. In the ſame time. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermiſſion. *Dryden.*
6. In concert. *Addiſon.*
7. In continuity. *Milton.*
8. TOGETHER *with*. In union with; in a ſtate of mixture with. *Dryden.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [ꝑilian, Sax. *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage. *Prior.*

To TOIL. *v. a.*
1. To labour; to work at. *Milton.*
2. To weary; to overlabour. *Shakſpeare.*

TOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton.*
2. [*toile*, *toiles*, Fr.] Any net or ſnare woven or meſhed. *Denham.*

TOI'LET. *ſ.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dreſſing-table. *Pope.*

TOI'LSOME. *a.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary. *Pope.*

TOI'LSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *toilſome*.] Weariſomeneſs; laboriouſneſs.

TO'KEN. *ſ.* [ꝑacn, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]
1. A ſign. *Pſalms.*
2. A mark. *South.*
3. A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance. *Drayton.*

To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

TOLD. [pret. and part paſſ. of *tell*.] Mentioned; related. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* To train; to draw by degrees. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *a.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Latin.]
1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported. *Hooker.*
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *tolerable*.] The ſtate of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *ad.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward.*

TO'LERANCE. *ſ.* [*tolerantia*, Latin.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Latin; *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow ſo as not to hinder; to ſuffer; to paſs uncenſured. *Hooker.*

TOLERA'TION. *ſ.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*

TOLL. *ſ.* [*tollo*, Lat. toll, Sax. *tol*, Dutch.] An exciſe of goods; a ſeizure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To pay toll or tollage. *Hudibras.*
2. To take toll or tollage. *Tuſſer.*
3. To ſound as a ſingle bell. *Dryden.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.]
1. To ring a bell. *Graunt.*
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. In this ſenſe the *o* is ſhort. *Ayliffe.*
3. To take away, or perhaps to invite. *Bac.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *ſ.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A priſon.

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To impriſon in a tollbooth. *Corbet.*

TO'LLGATHERER. *ſ.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *ſ.* The ſame with *tollbooth.*

TOLUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*voluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*

TOMB. *ſ.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are incloſed. *Dryden.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *a.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument. *Sh.*

TO'MBOY. *ſ.* A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl. *Shakſpeare.*

TOME. ſ. [French; τομὸς.]
1. One volume of many.
2. A book. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *ſ.* [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouſe; a ſmall bird. *Spectator.*

TON. *ſ.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure or weight. *Bacon.*

TON or TUN, in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon τun, *a hedge* or *wall*; and this ſeems to be from τun, *a hill*, the towns being anciently built on hills. *Gibſon.*

TONE. *ſ.* [*ton*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]
1. Note; ſound. *Bacon.*
2. Accent; ſound of the voice. *Dryden.*
3. A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.*
4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking.
5. Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *ſ.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. *Spenſer.*

TONGS. *ſ.* [τanz, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire. *Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *ſ.* [τunz, Sax. *tonghe*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings. *Dryden.*
2. The organ by which animals lick. *Milt.*
3. Speech; fluency of words. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Power of articulate utterance. *Dryden.*
5. Speech, as well or ill uſed. *Milton.*
6. A language. *Watts.*
7. Speech, as oppoſed to thoughts. *John.*
8. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. A ſcriptural term. *Iſaiah.*
9. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*
10. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent. *Add.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold. *Shakſpeare.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Sha.*

TO'NGUED. *a.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *a.* [from *tongue.*]
1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs. *Shakſp.*
2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *a.* [*tongue* and *tie.*]
1. Having an impediment of ſpeech. *Holder.*
2. Unable to ſpeak freely, from whatever cauſe. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'NICAL. } *a.* [*tonique*, French.]
TO'NICK. }
1. Being extended; being elaſtick. *Brown.*
2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

TO'NNAGE. *ſ.* [from *ton.*] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell.*

TO'NSIL. *ſ.* [*tonſillæ*, Latin.] *Tonſils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered. *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *ſ.* [*tonſure*, French; *tonſura*, Latin.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn. *Addiſon.*

TOO. *ad.* [τo, Saxon.]
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Sprat.*
2. Likewiſe; alſo. *Oldham.*

TOOK. The preterit and ſometimes participle paſſive of *take.*

TOOL. *ſ.* [τol, τool, Saxon.]
1. Any inſtrument of manual operation. *Heylin.*
2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another. *Swift.*

To TOOT. *v. n.* To pry; to peep; to ſearch narrowly and ſlily. *Spenſer.*

TOOTH. *ſ.* plural *teeth.* [τoð, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]
1. The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body; about the ſeventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw; about the ſeventh year they are thruſt out by new *teeth*, which then begin to ſprout, and if theſe *teeth* be loſt, they never grow again; but ſome have been obſerved to ſhed their *teeth* twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two laſt of the *molares* ſpring up, and they are called *dentes ſapientiæ.* *Quincy.*
2. Taſte; palate. *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifidous inſtrument. *Newton.*
4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correſpondent parts of other bodies. *Moxon.*
5. TOOTH *and nail.* With one's utmoſt violence. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. *To the* TEETH. In open oppoſition. *Shak.*
7. *To caſt in the* TEETH. To inſult by open exprobration. *Hooker.*
8. *In ſpite of the* TEETH. Notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. *To ſhow the* TEETH. To threaten. *Young.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with teeth; to indent. *Grew.*
2. To lock in each other. *Moxon.*

TOOTHA'CH. *ſ.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth. *Shakſpeare. Temple.*

TO'OTHDRAWER. *ſ.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth. *Wiſeman.*

TO'OTHED. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK. } *ſ.* [*tooth* and *pick.*]
TO'OTHPICKER. } An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed from any thing ſticking between them. *Sandys.*

TO'OTHSOME. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

TO'OTHWORT. *ſ.* [*dentaria.*] A plant.

TOP. *ſ.* [*topp*, Welſh; τοπ, Sax. *top*, Dutch.]
1. The higheſt part of any thing. *Cowley.*
2. The ſurface; the ſuperficies. *Bacon.*
3. The higheſt place. *Swift.*
4. The higheſt perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The utmoſt degree. *Sprat.*
6. The higheſt rank. *Locke.*
7. The crown of the head. *Shakſpeare.*
8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shakſpeare.*
9. The head of a plant. *Watts.*
10. An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. *Shakſpeare.*
11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To riſe aloft; to be eminent. *Denham.*
2. To predominate. *Locke.*
3. To excel. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*
1. To cover on the top; to tip. *Waller.*
2. To riſe above. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To outgo; to ſurpaſs. *Collier.*
4. To crop. *Evelyn.*
5. To riſe to the top of. *Denham.*
6. To perform eminently; as, *he* tops *his part.*

TO'PARCH. *ſ.* [τόπος and ἀρχὴ.] The principal man in a place. *Brown.*

TO'PARCHY. *ſ.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

TO'PAZ. *ſ.* [*topaſe*, French; *topazius*, low Latin.] A yellow gem. *Bacon.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad*; *toper*, French.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *ſ.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TO'PFUL. *a.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim. *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*]
1. The higheſt ſail.
2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or ſplendid. *Bacon.*

TOPHA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *tophus*, Latin.] Gritty; ſtony. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHEA'VY. *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Wotton.*

TO'PHET. *ſ.* [תפת Heb. *a drum.*] Hell: a ſcriptural name. *Milton.*

TO'PICAL. *a.* [from τόπος.]
1. Relating to ſome general head.
2. Local; confined to ſome particular place. *Hale.*
3. Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part. *Brown.*

TO'PICK. *ſ.* [*topique*, French; τόπος.]
1. Principle of perſuaſion. *Swift.*
2. A general head; ſomething to which other things are referred. *Watts.*
3. A thing as is externally applied to any particular part. *Wiſeman.*

TO'PKNOT. *ſ.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L'Eſt.*

TO'PLESS. *a.* [from *top.*] Having no top. *Chapman.*

TO'PMAN. *ſ.* [*top* and *man.*] The ſawer at the top. *Moxon.*

TO'PMOST. *a.* Uppermoſt; higheſt. *Addiſon.*

TOPO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [τόπος and γράφω.] Deſcription of particular places. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *a.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *ad.* Splendidly; nobly.

TO'PPINGLY. *a.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; ſhowy: obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'PPROUD. *a.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the higheſt degree. *Shakſpeare.*

TOPSAI'L. *ſ.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail. *Knolles.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *ad.* With the bottom upward. *Swift.*

TOR. *ſ.* [τορ, Saxon.]
1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill: whence *tor* in the initial ſyllable of ſome local names.

TORCH. *ſ.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian.] A waxlight generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle. *Dryden.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *ſ.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whoſe office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHER. *ſ.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *ſ.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun. *Bacon.*

TORE. The preterit and ſometimes participle paſſive of *tear.*

To TO'RMENT. *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, French.]
1. To put to pain; to haraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To teaſe; to vex with importunity.
3. To put into great agitation. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT. *ſ.* [*tourment*, French.]
1. Any thing that gives pain. *Matthew.*
2. Pain; miſery; anguiſh. *Milton.*
3. Penal anguiſh; torture. *Dryden.*

TORME'NTIL. *ſ.* [*tormentilla*, Latin.] A plant; ſeptfoil. The root has been uſed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beſt aſtringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

TORME'NTOR. *ſ.* [from *torment.*]
1. One who torments; one who gives pain. *Sidney.*
2. One who inflicts penal tortures. *Sandys.*

TORN. The participle paſſive of *tear.*

TORNA'DO. *ſ.* [*tornado*, Spaniſh.] A hurricane; a whirlwind. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO. ſ. [Latin.] A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TO'RPENT. *a.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs; not active. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *a.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numbed; motionleſs; ſluggiſh; not active. *Ray.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *torpid.*] The ſtate of being torpid. *Hale.*

TO'RPITUDE. *ſ.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionleſs; numbneſs. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. ſ. [Latin.] Dulneſs; numbneſs; inability to move; dulneſs of ſenſation. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*torrefaction*, Fr.] The act of drying by the fire. *Boyle.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrefier*, French; *torrefacio*, Latin.] To dry by the fire. *Brown.*

TO'RRENT. *ſ.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]
1. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers. *Sandys.*
2. A violent and rapid ſtream; tumultuous current. *Clarendon.*

TO'RRENT. *a.* [*torrens*, Latin.] Rolling in a rapid ſtream. *Milton.*

TO'RRID. *a.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]
1. Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey.*
2. Burning; violently hot. *Milton.*
3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. *Prior.*

TO'RSEL. *ſ.* [*torſe*, French.] Any thing in a twiſted form. *Moxon.*

TO'RSION. *ſ.* [*torſio*, Latin.] The act of turning or twiſting.

TORT. *ſ.* [*tort*, French; *tortum*, low Latin.] Miſchief; injury: obſolete. *Fairfax.*

TO'RTILE. *a.* [*tortilis*, Latin.] Twiſted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain: not in uſe *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS. *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenſer.*

TO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Twiſted; wreathed. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'RTOISE. *ſ.* [*tortue*, French.]
1. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.
2. A form into which the ancient ſoldiers uſed to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads ſo that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden.*

TORTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *tortuous.*] Wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TO'RTUOUS. *a.* [from *tortueſus*, Latin.]
1. Twiſted; wreathed; winding. *Boyle.*
2. [from *tort.*] Miſchievous. *Spenſer.*

TO'RTURE. *ſ.* [*tortura*, Latin.]
1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted. *Dryden.*
2. Pain; anguiſh; pang. *Shakſpeare.*

To TO'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puniſh with tortures. *Milton.*
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Add.*
3. To keep on the ſtretch. *Bacon.*

TO'RTURER. *ſ.* [from *torture.*] He who tortures; tormentor. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'RVITY. *ſ.* [*torvitas*, Latin.] Sourneſs; ſeverity of countenance.

TO'RVOUS. *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aſpect; ſtern; ſevere of countenance. *Derham.*

TO'RY. *ſ.* [A cant term from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage.] One who adheres to the ancient conſtitution of the ſtate, and the apoſtolical hierarchy of the church of England: oppoſed to a *whig.* *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [of the ſame original with *teaſe.*] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* preterit and part. paſſ. *toſſed* or *toſt.* [*toſen*, Germ. to make a noiſe.]
1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden.*
2. To throw with violence. *Woodward.*
3. To lift with a ſudden and violent motion. *Addiſon.*
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion. *Proverbs.*
5. To make reſtleſs; to diſquiet. *Milton.*
6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Aſcham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*
1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Addiſon.*
2. To be toſſed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To* Toss *up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it will fall. *Bramſton.*

TOSS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of toſſing. *Addiſon.*
2. An affected manner of raiſing the head. *Swift.*

TOSSEL. *ſ.* See TASSEL. *Mortimer.*

TO'SSER. *ſ.* [from *toſs.*] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *ſ.* [*toſs* and *pot.*] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. The preterit and part paſſ. of *toſs*.

TO'TAL. *a.* [*totus*, Latin ; *total*, French.]
1. Whole ; complete ; full. *Prior.*
2. Whole ; not divided. *Milton.*

TOTA'LITY. *ſ.* [*totalite*, French.] Complete ſum ; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY. *ad.* [from *total.*] Wholly ; fully ; completely. *Atterbury.*

T'OTHER. Contracted for *the other.*

To TO'TTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall. *Dryden.*

TO'TTERY. } *a.* [from *totter.*] Shaking ;
TO'TTY. } unſteady ; dizzy. *Spenſer.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr.]
1. To perceive by feeling. *Creech.*
2. To handle ſlightly. *Brown.*
3. To reach with any thing, ſo as that there be no ſpace between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Milton.*
4. To come to ; to attain. *Pope.*
5. To try, as gold with a ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To relate to. *Hooker.*
7. To meddle with. *Spenſer.*
8. To effect. *Milton.*
9. To move ; to ſtrike mentally ; to melt. *Congreve.*
10. To delineate or mark out. *Pope.*
11. To cenſure ; to animadvert upon. *Hayw.*
12. To infect ; to ſeize ſlightly. *Bacon.*
13. To bite ; to wear ; to have an effect on. *Moxon.*
14. To ſtrike a muſical inſtrument. *Pope.*
15. To influence by impulſe ; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*
16. To treat of perfunctorily. *Milton.*
17. To TOUCH *up*. To repair, or improve by ſlight ſtrokes. *Addiſon.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in a ſtate of conjunction ſo that no ſpace is between them.
2. To faſten on ; to take effect on. *Bacon.*
3. *To* TOUCH *at*. To come to without ſtay. *Cowley.*
4. *To* TOUCH *on*. To mention ſlightly. *Add.*
5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon*. To go for a very ſhort time. *Dryden.*
6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon*. To light upon in mental inquiries. *Addiſon.*

TOUCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached. *Milton.*
2. The ſenſe of feeling. *Davies.*
3. The act of touching. *Milton.*
4. The ſtate of being touched. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Examination, as by a ſtone. *Hayward.*
6. Teſt ; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.*
7. Proof ; tried qualities. *Shakſpeare.*
8. [*touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Dryden.*
9. Feature ; lineament. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument. *Milton.*
11. Power of exciting the affections. *Shakſ.*
12. Something of paſſion or affection. *Hook.*
13. Particular relation. *Bacon.*
14. A ſtroke. *Swift.*
15. Animadverſion ; cenſure. *King Charles.*
16. Exact performance of agreement. *More.*
17. A ſmall quantity intermingled. *Holder.*
18. A hint ; ſlight notice given. *Bacon.*
19. A cant word for a ſlight eſſay. *Swift.*

TOU'CHABLE. *a.* [from *touch.*] Tangible ; that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE. *ſ.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*

TO'UCHINESS. *ſ.* [from *touching.*] Peeviſhneſs ; iraſcibility. *King Charles.*

TO'UCHING. *prepoſition.* With reſpect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker.*

TO'UCHING. *a.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick ; affecting ; moving.

TO'UCHINGLY. *ad.* With feeling emotion ; in a pathetick manner. *Garth.*

TO'UCHMENOT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

TO'UCHSTONE. *ſ.* [*touch* and *ſtone.*]
1. Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon.*
2. Any teſt or criterion. *Dryden.*

TO'UCHWOOD. *ſ.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint. *Howel.*

TO'UCHY. *a.* [from *touch.*] Peeviſh ; irritable ; iraſcible ; apt to take fire. A low word. *Arb.*

TOUGH. *a.* [ꝥoh, Saxon.]
1. Yielding to flexure or extenſion without fracture ; not brittle. *Bacon.*
2. Stiff ; not eaſily flexible. *Dryden.*
3. Not eaſily injured or broken. *Shakſp.*
4. Viſcous ; clammy ; ropy ; tenacious.

To TO'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

To TO'UGHEN. *v. a.* To make tough.

TO'UGHNESS. *ſ.* [from *tough.*]
1. Not brittleneſs ; flexibility. *Dryden.*
2. Viſcoſity ; tenacity ; clammineſs ; glutinouſneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Firmneſs againſt injury. *Shakſpeare.*

TOUPE'T. ſ. [French.] A curl ; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift.*

TOUR. *ſ.* [*tour*, French.]
1. Ramble ; roving journey. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Turn ; revolution. *Blackmore.*

TO'URNAMENT. } *ſ.* [*tournamentum*, low
TO'URNEY. } Latin.]
1. Tilt ; juſt ; military ſport ; mock encounter. *Daniel.*
2. *Milton* uſes it ſimply for encounter.

To TO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the liſts. *Spenſer.*

TO'URNIQUET. ſ. [Fr.] A bandage uſed in amputation, ſtraitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. n.* [perhaps of the ſame original with *taw*, *teaſe*, *toſe.*] To pull ; to tear ; to haul ; to drag : whence *touſer*, or *towzer*, the name of a maſtiff. *Drayton.*

TOW. *ſ.* [ꝥop, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance. *Sharp.*

To TOW. *v. a.* [ᵹeoᵹ, ᵹeohan, Saxon; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'WARD. } TO'WARDS } *prepoſition.* [ᵹopaꝺ, Saxon.]

1. In a direction to: *he ſet his face* toward *the wilderneſs.* *Numbers.*
2. With local tendency to: *the currents drive* towards *the ſea.* *Milton.*
3. Near to: as, *the danger now comes* toward *him.*
4. With reſpect to; touching; regarding: *he has love* towards *us.* *Sidney.*
5. With ideal tendency to: *this was the firſt act* toward *a breach.* *Clarendon.*
6. Nearly; little leſs than: *he is* toward *ſeventy.* *Swift.*

TO'WARD. } TO'WARDS. } *ad* Near; at hand; in a ſtate of preparation. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'WARD. *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

TO'WARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *towardly.*] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*

TO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Ba.*

TO'WARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *toward.*] Docility. *South.*

TO'WEL. *ſ.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden.*

TO'WER. *ſ.* [ᵹop, Saxon; *tour*, French.]

1. A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice. *Geneſis.*
2. A fortreſs; a citadel. *Pſalms.*
3. A high headdreſs. *Hudibras.*
4. A high flight; elevation.

To TO'WER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high. *Dryden.*

TO'WER-MUSTARD. *ſ.* [*turritis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TO'WERED. *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TO'WERY. *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*

TOWN. *ſ.* [ᵹun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch.]

1. Any walled collection of houſes. *Joſhua.*
2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village. *Shakſpeare.*
3. In England, any number of houſes to which belong a regular market, and which is not a city, or the ſee of a biſhop.
4. The inhabitants of a town. *Chapman.*
5. The court end of London. *Pope.*
6. The people who live in the capital. *Pope.*

TO'WNCLERK. *ſ.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place. *Acts.*

TO'WNHO'USE. *ſ.* [*town* and *houſe.*] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted. *Addiſ.*

TO'WNSHIP. *ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip.*] The corporation or diſtrict of a town. *Raleigh.*

TO'WNSMAN. *ſ.* [*town* and *man.*]

1. An inhabitant of a place. *Clarendon.*
2. One of the ſame town.

TO'WNTALK. *ſ.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO'XICAL. *a.* [*toxicum*, Latin.] Poiſonous; containing poiſon.

TOY. *ſ.* [*teyen*, *tooghen*, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot.*
2. A plaything; a bauble. *Addiſon.*
3. Matter of no importance. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Folly; trifling practice. *Hooker.*
5. Play; ſport; amorous dalliance. *Milton.*
6. Odd ſtory; ſilly tale. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Slight repreſentation. *Hooker.*
8. Wild fancy; odd conceit. *Shakſpeare.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorouſly; to play.

TOYISH. *a.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *toyiſh.*] Nugacity; wantonneſs. *Glanville.*

TO'YMAN. *ſ.* A ſeller of toys. *Young.*

TO'YSHOP. *ſ.* A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold. *Pope.*

To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOUSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity. *Shakſp.*

TRACE. *ſ.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]

1. Mark left by any thing paſſing; footſteps. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.*
3. [from *tiraſſer*, Fr. *tiraſſes*, traces.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught. *Pope.*

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Ital.]

1. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks. *Temple.*
2. To follow with exactneſs. *Denham.*
3. To mark out. *Swift.*
4. To walk over. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'CER. *ſ.* One that traces. *Howel.*

TRACK. *ſ.* [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot, or otherwiſe. *Milton.*
2. A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left by the way. *Dryden.*

TRA'CKLESS. *a.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps. *Prior.*

TRACT. *ſ.* [*tractus*, Latin.]

1. Any kind of extended ſubſtance. *Milton.*
2. A region; a quantity of land. *Raleigh.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length. *Howel.*
4. Courſe; manner of proceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakſpeare* for *track.*
6. [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*tractabilis*, Latin; *traitable*, French.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable; governable. *Tillotſon.*
2. Palpable; ſuch as may be handled. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *tractable.*] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY. *ad.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE. *ſ.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a tract; a ſmall book. *Brown.*

TRA'CTILE. *a.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon.*

TRACTI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*

TRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the ſtate of being drawn. *Holder.*

TRADE. *ſ.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Inſtruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exerciſe. *Bacon.*
5. Cuſtom; habit; ſtanding practice. *Shak.*

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To act merely for money. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRADE. *v. a.* To ſell or exchange in commerce. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE-WIND. *ſ.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monſoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden. Cheyne.*

TRA'DED. *a.* [from *trade.*] Verſed; practiſed. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'DEFUL. *a.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; buſy in traffick. *Spenſer.*

TRA'DER. *ſ.* [from *trade.*]

1. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce. *Child.*
2. One long uſed in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK. *ſ.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *ſ.* [*trade* and *man.*] A ſhopkeeper. *Arbuthnot.*

TRADI'TION. *ſ.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Pope.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; deſcending by oral communication. *Tillotſon.*
2. Obſervant of traditions, or idle rites: not uſed, nor proper. *Shakſpeare.*

TRADI'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *traditional.*]

1. By tranſmiſſion from age to age. *Burnet.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; tranſmiſſive. *Tillotſon.*

TRA'DITIVE. *a.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Latin.] Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age. *Dryden.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Latin; *traduire*, French.]

1. To cenſure; to condemn; to repreſent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry. *Hooker.*
2. To propagate; to increaſe or continue by deriving one from another. *Hale.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *traduce.*] Cenſure; obloquy. *Shakſpeare.*

TRADU'CER. *ſ.* [from *traduce.*]

1. A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator.
2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION *ſ.* [from *traduce.*]

1. Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation. *Glanville.*
2. Tradition; tranſmiſſion from one to another. *Hale.*
3. Conveyance; act of transferring. *Hale.*
4. Tranſition. *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *ſ.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Ital.]

1. Commerce; merchandiſing; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Addiſon.*
2. Commodities; ſubject of traffick. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practiſe commerce; to merchandiſe; to exchange commodities. *Bacon.*
2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *ſ.* [*trafiquer*, French; from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'GACANTH. *ſ.* [*tragacantha*, Latin.] A gum which proceeds from an inciſion of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called.

TRAGE'DIAN. *ſ.* [*tragœdus*, Latin.]

1. A writer of tragedy. *Stilling fleet.*
2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *ſ.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragœdia*, Lat.]

1. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action. *Rymer.*
2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakſ.*

TRA'GICAL. } *a.* [*tragicus*, Latin; *tragi-*
TRA'GICK. } *que*, French.]

1. Relating to tragedy. *Spenſer.*
2. Mournful; calamitous; ſorrowful; dreadful. *Sandys. Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragical.*]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.*
2. Mournfully; calamitouſly; ſorrowfully.

TRA'GICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *tragical.*] Mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY *ſ.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr.] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *a.* [*tragicomique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy. *Gay.*
2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner. *Bramſt.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] To caſt through; to throw. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT *ſ.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a paſſage for a water-carriage. *Shakſpeare.*

TRAJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darting through. *Boyle.*
2. Emiſſion. *Brown.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, French.]

1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground. *Dryden.*
3. To draw a long floating or waving body. *Pope.*
4. To draw; to drag. *Milton.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Dryden.*

TRAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Scent left on the ground by the animal purſued; track followed by the hunter. *Shak.*
2. Any thing drawn to length. *Rowe.*
3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]
1. To draw along. *Milton.*
2. To draw; to entice; to invite. *Shakſp.*
3. To draw by artifice or ſtratagem. *Shakſ.*
4. To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To educate; to bring up. *Tillotſon.*
6. To exerciſe, or form to any practice by exerciſe. *Dryden.*

TRAIN. *ſ.* [*train*, French.]
1. Artifice; ſtratagem of enticement. *Spenſ.*
2. The tail of a bird. *Ray.*
3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſeries; a conſecution. *Watts.*
5. Proceſs; method; ſtate of procedure. *Swift.*
6. A retinue; a number of followers. *Shakſ.*
7. An orderly company; a proceſſion. *Dryd.*
8. The line of powder reaching to the mine. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. TRAIN *of artillery.* Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBA'NDS. *ſ.* [*train* and *band.*] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBE'ARER. *ſ.* [*train* and *bearer.*] One that holds up a train.

TRAINO'IL. *ſ.* [*train* and *oil.*] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *a.* [from *train.*] Belonging to train oil. A bad word. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [a low word.] To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *ſ.* [*trait*, French.] A ſtroke; a touch. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR. *ſ.* [*traitre*, French; *traditor*, Lat.] One who being truſted betrays. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *a.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *a.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious; faithleſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *ad.* In a manner ſuiting traitors; perfidiouſly. *Donne.*

TRA'ITRESS. *ſ.* [from *traitor.*] A woman who betrays. *Dryden.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *tranſlatus*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *linea.*] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

TRA'MMEL. *ſ.* [*tramail*, French.]
1. A net in which birds or fiſh are caught. *Carew.*
2. Any kind of net. *Spenſer.*
3. A kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace. *Dryden.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Daniſh.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*
1. To tread in contempt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. To tread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *ſ.* One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *ſ.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE. *ſ.* [*tranſe*, Fr. *tranſitus*, Lat.] An ecſtacy; a ſtate in which the ſoul is wrapt into viſions of future or diſtant things. *Milton.*

TRA'NCED. *a.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or ecſtacy.

TRA'NGRAM. *ſ.* [a cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing. *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *ſ.* A ſharp pin. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful. *Shakſpeare.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *ſ.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*tranſactus*, Latin.]
1. To manage; to negociate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
2. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addiſ.*

TRANSA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *tranſact.*] Negociation; dealing between man and man; management. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another. *Brown.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*tranſcendo*, Latin.]
1. To paſs; to overpaſs. *Davies.*
2. To ſurpaſs; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller.*
3. To ſurmount; to riſe above. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To climb: not in uſe. *Brown.*
2. To ſurpaſs thought. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *tranſcend.*]
TRANSCE'NDENCY. }
1. Excellence; unuſual excellence; ſupereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *a.* [*tranſcendens*, Lat.] Excellent; ſupremely excellent; paſſing others. *Rogers.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *a.* [*tranſcendentalis*, low Latin.]
1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent; paſſing others. *Grew.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *tranſcendent.*] Excellently; ſupereminently. *South.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander; to ſuffer to paſs, as through a ſtrainer. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*tranſcribo*, Lat.; *tranſcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar. *Clarendon.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *tranſcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addiſon.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*tranſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original. *South.*

TRANSCRI'PTION, *ſ.* [from *tranſcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *ad.* [from *tranſcript.*] In manner of a copy. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*tranſcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *ſ.* [from *tranſcurſus*, Lat.] Ramble; paſſage through; paſſage beyond certain limits. *Wotton.*

TRANSE. *ſ.* [See TRANCE.] A temporary abſence of the ſoul; an ecſtacy. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another. *Burnet.*

TRANSE'XION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *ſexus*, Latin.] Change from one ſex to another. *Brown.*

To TRA'NSFER. *v. a.* [*tranſfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another. *Prior.*
2. To remove; to tranſport. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSFER. *ſ.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFE'RRER. *ſ.* He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form. *Brown.*
2. The miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount. *Addiſon.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with reſpect to outward appearance. *Boyle.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*tranſixus*, Latin.] To pierce through. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphoſe; to change with regard to external form. *Davies.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphoſed. *Addiſon.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tranſform.*] Change of ſhape; act of changing the form; ſtate of being changed with regard to form; metamorphoſis. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Paſſage over the ſea. *Davies.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſfuſus*, Latin.] To pour out of one into another. *Hooker.*

TRANSFU'SION. *ſ.* [*tranſfuſus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Dr.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*tranſgreſſus*, Lat.]

1. To paſs over; to paſs beyond. *Dryden.*
2. To violate; to break. *Wake.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law. *Wiſdom.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*tranſgreſſion*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs.*]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command. *South.*
2. Offence; crime; fault. *Shakſpeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *tranſgreſs.*] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, Fr.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender. *Clarendon.*

TRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*tranſiens*, Lat.] Soon paſt; ſoon paſſing; ſhort; momentary. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *ad.* In paſſage; with a ſhort paſſage; not with continuance. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *tranſient.*] Shortneſs of continuance; ſpeedy paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *tranſilio*, Lat.]
TRANSI'LIENCY. } Leap from thing to thing. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT. *ſ.* [*tranſitus*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, the paſſage of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; paſſage from one to another. *Woodward.*
2. Change; mode of change. *Pope.*
3. Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *a.* [*tranſitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of paſſing. *Bacon.*
2. [In grammar.] A verb *tranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object: as, *I ſtrike the earth.* *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *ad.* [from *tranſitory.*] With ſpeedy evaneſcence; with ſhort continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *ſ.* [from *tranſitory.*] Speedy evaneſcence.

TRA'NSITORY. *a.* [*tranſitorius*, from *tranſeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedily vaniſhing. *Tillotſon.*

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſlatus*, Lat.]

1. To tranſport; to remove. *Hebrews.*
2. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another. *Camden.*
3. To tranſfer from one to another; to convey. *Peacham.*
4. To change. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [*tranſlater*, old Fr.] To interpret in another language. *Luke.*
6. To explain. *Shakſpeare.*

TRANSLA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſlatio*, Lat; *tranſlation*, French.]

1. Removal; act of removing. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The removal of a biſhop to another ſee. *Clarendon.*
3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation. *Denham.*
4. Something made by tranſlation; verſion. *Hooker.*

TRANSLA'TIVE. *a.* [*tranſlativus*, Latin.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *tranſlate.*] One that turns any thing into another language. *Denham.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *a.* [from *tranſlate.*] Transferring. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *ſ* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *tranſlucent.*] Diaphaneity; tranſparency. *Boyle.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *a.* [*trans* and *lucens* or
TRANSLU'CID. } *lucidus*, Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon. Pope.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *a.* [*tranſmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other ſide of the ſea; found beyond ſea. *Howel.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*tranſmeur*, Fr.] To tranſmute; to transform; to metamorphoſe; to change: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *a* [*tranſmigrans*, Lat.] Paſſing into another country or ſtate. *Bacon.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*tranſmigro*, Latin.] To paſs from one place or country into another. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tranſmigrate.*] Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another. *Denham.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*tranſmiſſion*, French; *tranſmiſſus*, Latin.] The act of ſending from one place or perſon to another. *Newton.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] Tranſmitted; derived from one to another. *Granville.*

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*tranſmitto*, Lat.] To ſend from one place to another. *Hale.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *ſ.* [from *tranſmit.*] The act of tranſmitting; tranſmiſſion. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *tranſmit.*] One that tranſmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*tranſmutable*, Fr. from *tranſmute.*] Capable of change; poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *tranſmute.*] With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſmutation*, Fr.] Change into another nature or ſubſtance. The great aim of alchemy is the *tranſmutation* of baſe metals into gold. *Bentley.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſmuto*, Latin.] To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another. *Raleigh.*

TRANSMU'TER. *ſ.* [from *tranſmute.*] One that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *ſ.* [*tranſenna*, Latin.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an inſtrument called a croſs-ſtaff, being a piece of wood fixed acroſs with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *ſ.* [from *tranſparent.*] Clearneſs; diaphaneity; tranſlucency; power of tranſmitting light. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *a.* [*tranſparent*, French.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opaque. *Addiſon.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*trans* and *ſpecio*, L.] Tranſparent; pervious to the ſight. *Philips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*tranſpercer*, Fr.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſpiration*, Fr.] Emiſſion in vapour. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*tranſpiro*, Latin; *tranſpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*tranſpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour. *Woodward.*
2. To eſcape from ſecrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilk.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Latin.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place. *Roſ.*
2. To remove and ſettle. *Bacon.*
3. To remove. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſplantation*, French.]

1. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil. *Suckling.*
2. Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.*
3. Removal of men from one country to another. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *tranſplant.*] One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin; *tranſporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place. *Dryden.*
2. To carry into baniſhment as a felon. *Sw.*
3. To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment.
4. To hurry by violence or paſſion. *Swift.*
5. To put into eſtacy; to raviſh with pleaſure. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *ſ.* [*tranſport*, French, from the verb.]

1. Tranſportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A veſſel of carriage; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed. *Dryden.*
3. Rapture; eſtacy. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shakſp.*

TRANSPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tranſport.*]

1. Removal; conveyance. *Wotton.*
2. Baniſhment for felony.
3. Eſtatick violence of paſſion. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER *ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] One that tranſports. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *tranſpoſe.*] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Sw.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To put each in the place of other. *Locke.*
2. To put out of place. *Shakſpeare.*

TRANSPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſpoſition*, Fr.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.
2. The ſtate of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*

To TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *ſhape.*] To transform; to bring into another ſhape. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*tranſubſtantier*, French.] To change to another ſubſtance. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Roman church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of Chriſt. *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tranſude.*] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Lat.] To paſs through in vapour. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *a.* [*tranſverſal*, French.] Running croſſwiſe. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *ad.* [from *tranſverſal.*] In a croſs direction. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn. *Leſley.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] Being in a croſs direction. *Blackmore.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *tranſverſe.*] In a croſs direction. *Stilling fleet.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRA'NTERS. *ſ.* Men who carry fiſh from the ſeacoaſts to ſell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *ſ.* [ꝥnappe, Saxon; *trape*, French; *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin. *Taylor.*
2. An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Calamy.*
3. A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [ꝥnappan, Saxon.]

1. To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem. *Dryden.*
2. [See TRAPPINGS.] To adorn; to decorate. *Spenſer.*

TRAPDO'OR. *ſ.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipſe.*] To run idly and ſluttiſhly about. It is uſed only of women.

TRAPES. *ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *trape.*] An idle ſlatternly woman. *Gay.*

TRAPE'ZIUM. *ſ.* [τραπέζιον.] A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID. *ſ.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος.] An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel.

TRA'PSTICK. *ſ.* [*trap* and *ſtick.*] A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator.*

TRA'PPINGS. *ſ.* [*drap*, French, *cloth.*]

1. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle. *Milt.*
2. Ornaments; dreſs; embelliſhments *Shak.*

TRASH. *ſ.* [*troſ*, Iſlandick; *druſen*, Germ.]

1. Any thing worthleſs; droſs; dregs. *Sw.*
2. A worthleſs perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Matter improper for food. *Garth.*

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cruſh; to humble. *Hammond.*

TRA'SHY. *a.* [from *traſh.*] Worthleſs; vile; uſeleſs. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, French.]

1. To labour; to toil.
2. To be in labour; to ſuffer the pains of childbirth. *Iſaiah.*

To TRA'VAIL *v. a.* To haraſs; to tire. *Hayward.*

TRA'VAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker.*
2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE. *ſ.* A wooden frame for ſhoeing unruly horſes.

To TRA'VEL. *v n.*

1. To make journeys. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs; to go; to move. *Pope.*
3. To make journeys of curioſity. *Watts.*
4. To labour; to toil. This ſhould be rather *travail.* *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs; to journey over. *Milton.*
2. To force to journey. *Spenſer.*

TRA'VEL. *ſ.* [*travail*, French.]

1. Journey; act of paſſing from place to place. *Prior.*
2. Journey of curioſity or inſtruction. *Bacon.*
3. Labour; toil. This ſhould be rather *travail.* *Milton.*
4. Labour in childbirth. This ſenſe belongs rather to *travail.* *Dryden.*
5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey into foreign parts. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. *ſ.* [*travailleur*, French.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenſer.*
2. One who viſits foreign countries. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED *a.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Haraſſed; fatigued with travel. *Shakſpeare.*

TRAVERS. ad. [French.] Athwart; acroſs: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'VERSE. *ad.* [*a travers*, French.] Croſſwiſe; athwart. *Hayward.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through; croſſwiſe. *Mil.*

TRA'VERSE. *a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat. *traverſe*, Fr.] Lying acroſs; lying athwart. *Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE. *ſ.*

1. Any thing laid or built acroſs. *Bacon.*
2. Something that thwarts, croſſes, or obſtructs; croſs accident; thwarting obſtacle. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverſer*, French.]

1. To croſs; to lay athwart. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To croſs by way of oppoſition; to thwart with obſtacles. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To oppoſe; to croſs by an objection. A law term. *Baker.*
4. To wander over; to croſs. *Milton.*
5. To ſurvey; to examine thoroughly. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'VESTY. *a.* [*traveſti*, French.] Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous; burleſqued.

TRAUMA'TICK. *a.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; uſeful to wounds. *Wiſeman.*

TRAY. *ſ.* [*tray*, Swediſh.] A ſhallow wooden veſſel in which meat or fiſh is carried. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP. *ſ.* A kind of play. *Shakſpeare.*

TREA'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *treachery.*] Faithleſs; perfidious; guilty of deſerting or betraying. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *ad.* Faithleſsly; perfidiouſly; by treaſon; by diſhoneſt ſtratagem. *Otway.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiouſneſs.

TRE'ACHERY. *ſ.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *ſ.* [from *tricher*, *tri-*
TRE'ACHOUR. } *cheur*, French.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

TRE'ACLE. *ſ.* [*triacle*, Fr. *theriaca*, Latin.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle.*
2. Moloſſes; the ſpume of ſugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* preterit *trod*; part. paſſ. *trodden.* [*tredan*, Gothick; ꝑꝛeꝺan, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To ſet the foot. *Milton.*
2. To trample; to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To walk with form or ſtate. *Milton.*
4. To copulate as birds. *Bacon.*

To TREAD. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Prior.*
2. To preſs under the foot. *Swift.*
3. To beat; to track. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To walk on in a formal or ſtately manner.
5. To cruſh under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Pſalms.*
6. To put in action by the feet. *Job.*
7. To love as the male bird the female. *Dryden.*

TREAD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; ſtep with the foot. *Milton.*
2. Way; track; path. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The cock's part in the egg.

TREA'DER. *ſ.* [from *tread.*] He who treads. *Iſaiah.*

TRE'ADLE. *ſ.* [from *tread.*]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon.*
2. The ſperm of the cock. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *ſ.* [*trahiſon*, Fr.] An offence committed againſt the dignity and majeſty of the commonwealth. It is divided into high *treaſon* and petit *treaſon*. High *treaſon* is an offence againſt the ſecurity of the commonwealth, or of the king's majeſty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compaſs or imagine *treaſon*, or the death of the prince, or the queen conſort, or his ſon and heir apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldeſt daughter unmarried, or his eldeſt ſon's wife; or levy war againſt the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great ſeal, privy ſeal, or money; or knowingly to bring falſe money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the ſame; or to kill the king's chancelior, treaſurer, juſtice of the one bench or the other; juſtices in eyre, juſtices of aſſize, juſtices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's ſeal manual, or privy ſignet; or diminiſhing or impairing the current money; and in ſuch *treaſon*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. Petit *treaſon* is when a ſervant kills his maſter, a wife her huſband, a clerk ſecular or religious kills his prelate: this *treaſon* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treaſons* are capital. *Cowell.*

TREA'SONABLE. } *a.* [from *treaſon.*] Hav-
TRE'ASONOUS. } ing the nature or guilt of treaſon. *Clarendon. Milton.*

TRE'ASURE. *ſ.* [*treſor*, French.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repoſit; to lay up. *Rowe.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *ſ.* [*treaſure* and *houſe.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Taylor.*

TRE'ASURER. *ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorier*, French.] One who has care of money; one who has the charge of treaſure. *Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *treaſurer.*] Office or dignity of treaſurer. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASURY. *ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorerie*, French.]

1. A place in which riches are accumulated. *Temple.*
2. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* for *treaſure.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tractо*, Lat.]

1. To negociate; to ſettle. *Dryden.*
2. To diſcourſe on.
3. To uſe in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator.*
4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.*
5. To entertain without expence to the gueſt.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꝑꝛahtian, Saxon.]

1. To diſcourſe; to make diſcuſſions. *Milt.*
2. To practiſe negotiation. *2 Mac.*
3. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.*
4. To make gratuitous entertainments. *Prior.*

TREAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given. *Collier.*
2. Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *a.* [*traitable*, French.] Moderate; not violent. *Hooker.*

TRE'ATISE. *ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Diſcourſe; written tractate. *Shakſpeare.*

TRE'ATMENT. *ſ.* [*traitement*, Fr.] Uſage; manner of uſing, good or bad. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATY. *ſ.* [*traité*, French.]

1. Negociation; act of treating. *Spenſer.*
2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.*
3. [for *entreaty.*] Supplication; petition; ſolicitation. *Shakſpeare.*

TRE'BLE. *a.* [*triple*, French; *triplus*, *triplex*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; triple. *Sandys.*
2. Sharp of ſound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [*triplico*, Latin; *tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *f.* A ſharp ſound. *Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *f.* [from *treble.*] The ſtate of being treble. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *ad.* [from *treble.*] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Ray.*

TREE. *f.* [*trie*, Iſlandick; *tree*, Daniſh.]
1. A large vegetable riſing, with one woody ſtem, to a conſiderable height. *Locke.*
2. Any thing branched out. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander.* *f.* A plant.

TREE *of life.* *f.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is eſteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primroſe.* *f.* A plant.

TREEN. The old plural of *tree.* *Ben Jonſon.*

TREEN. *a.* Wooden; made of wood: obſolete. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Peacham.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *f.* [French.] A contexture of pales to ſupport eſpaliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

TRE'LLIS. *f.* [French.] A ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder. *Rowe.*
2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.*
3. To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trembling.*] So as to ſhake or quiver. *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *a.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible. *Pope.*

TRE'MOUR. *f.* [*tremor*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of trembling. *Harvey.*
2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *a.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]
1. Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holder.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *tremulous.*] The ſtate of quivering.

TREN. *f.* A fiſh ſpear. *Ainſworth.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, French.]
1. To cut. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Pope.*
3. To fortify by earth thrown up. *Milton.*

TRENCH. *f.* [*tranche*, French.]
1. A pit or ditch. *Mortimer.*
2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *a.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER. *f.* [from *trench*; *trencheir*, French.]
1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *More.*
2. The table. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Food; pleaſures of the table. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *f.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts tables; a paraſite. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *f.* [*trencher* and *man.*]
1. A cook: obſolete. *Sidney.*
2. A feeder; an eater. *Shakſpeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *f.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a paraſite. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden.*

TRE'NDLE. *f.* [ꝑpendel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle.*

TRE'NTALS. *f.* [*trente*, French.] A number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty, ſaid on the ſame account. *Ayliffe.*

TRE'PAN. *f.* [*trepan*, French.]
1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.
2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. *Roſcommon.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To perforate with the trepan. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To catch; to enſnare. *South.*

TRE'PHINE. *f.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiſeman.*

TREPIDA'TION. *f.* [*trepidatio*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of trembling, or quivering. *Bacon.*
2. State of terrour. *Wotton.*
3. Hurry; confuſed haſte.

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*treſpaſſer*, French.]
1. To tranſgreſs; to offend. *Norris.*
2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *f.* [*treſpas*, French.]
1. Tranſgreſſion; offence. *Milton.*
2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *f.* [from *treſpaſs.*]
1. An offender; a tranſgreſſor.
2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *a.* [from *treſſer*, French.] Knotted or curled. *Spenſer.*

TRE'SSES. *f.* without a ſingular. [*treſſe*, French; *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shakſp. Milton.*

TRE'STLE. *f.* [*treſteau*, French.]
1. The frame of a table.
2. A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET. *f.* [probably from *tritus*, Latin.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *f.* [*trethingi*, low Lat. from *trethu*, Welſh, to tax.] Taxes; impoſts.

TRE'VET. *f.* [ꝑpiꝼet, Saxon; *trepied*, French.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs; as, a ſtool.

TREY. *f.* [*tres*, Latin; *trois*, French.] A three at cards. *Shakſpeare.*

TRI'ABLE. *a.* [from *try.*]
1. Poſſible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.*
2. Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *f.* [*trias*, Latin; *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *f.* [from *try*.]
1. Teſt; examination. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Experiment; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.*
3. Experience; experimental knowledge. *Hebrews.*
4. Judicial examination. *Cowell.*
5. Temptation; teſt of virtue. *Rogers.*
6. State of being tried. *Shakſpeare.*

TRI'ANGLE. *f.* [*triangle*, French; *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles. *Locke.*

TRI'ANGULAR. *a.* [*triangularis*, Latin.] Having three angles. *Ray.*

TRIBE. *f.* [*tribus*, Latin.]
1. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. It is often uſed in contempt. *Roſcommon.*

TRI'BLET, or TRIBO'ULET. *f.* A goldſmith's tool for making rings. *Ainſworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *f.* [*tribulation*, French.] Perſecution; diſtreſs; vexation; diſturbance of life. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *f.* [*tribunal*, Latin and Fr.]
1. The ſeat of a judge. *Waller.*
2. A court of juſtice. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *f.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Latin.]
1. An officer of Rome choſen by the people. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *a.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.]
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

TRI'BUTARY. *a.* [*tributaire*, French; *tributarius*, Latin.]
1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter. *Dryden.*
2. Subject; ſubordinate. *Prior.*
3. Paid in tribute. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *ſ.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *ſ.* [*tribut*, French; *tributum*, Lat.] Payment in acknowledgment; ſubjection. *Matthew.*

TRICE. *ſ.* [probably from *trait*, French, corrupted by pronunciation.] A ſhort time; an inſtant; a ſtroke. *Bentley.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [τριχολομια.] Diviſion into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK. *ſ.* [*treck*, Dutch.]
1. A ſly fraud. *Raleigh.*
2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope.*
3. A vitious practice. *Dryden.*
4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocoſely, or to divert. *Prior.*
5. An unexpected effect. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A practice; a manner; a habit: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricher*, Fr.]
1. To cheat; to impoſe on; to detraud. *Stephens.*
2. To dreſs; to decorate; to adorn; properly, to knot. *Sandys.*
3. To perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *ſ.* [often written *trigger*.] The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*

TRI'CKING. *ſ.* [from *trick*.] Dreſs; ornament. *Shakſpeare.*

TRI'CKISH. *a.* [from *trick*.] Knaviſhly artful; fraudulently cunning; miſchievouſly ſubtle. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a ſlender ſtream. *Pope.*

TRI'CKSY. *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*

TRICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*tricorpus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE. *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *ſ.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Latin.] A three-forked ſceptre of Neptune. *Addiſon.*

TRI'DENT. *a.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING. *ſ.* [ꝥꝛıðınga, Saxon; rather *trithing*.] The third part of a county or ſhire. This diviſion is uſed only in Yorkſhire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

TRI'DUAN. *a.* [from *triduum*, Latin.]
1. Laſting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]
1. Laſting three years. *King Charles.*
2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *try*.]
1. One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*
2. One who examines judicially. *Hale.*
3. Teſt; one who brings to the teſt. *Shakſ.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and ꝥealȝa, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time before ſowing. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *a.* [among botaniſts.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY. *a.* [*tres* and *fiſtula*, Lat.] Having three pipes. *Brown.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]
1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly. *Hooker.*
2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To indulge light amuſement. *Law.*
4. To be of no importance. *Spenſer.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

TRI'FLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. *Drayton.*

TRI'FLER. *ſ.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity, or talks with folly. *Watts.*

TRI'FLING. *a.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *ad.* Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke.*

TRIFO'LIATE. *a.* [*tres* and *folium*, Latin.] Having three leaves. *Harte.*

TRI'FORM. *a.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple ſhape. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Lat.]
1. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground.
2. The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS. *ſ.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty*.] A number of maſſes to the tale of thirty, inſtituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *ſ.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order, ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

TRI'GON. *ſ.* [τρίγωνον.] A triangle; a term in aſtrology. *Hale.*

TRI'GONAL. *a.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *ſ.* [τρίγωνος and μέτρον.] The art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical. *Harris.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Latin.] Having three ſides.

TRILL. *ſ.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremuloufneſs of muſick. *Addiſon.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Thomſon.*

To TRILL. *v. n.*
1. To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *ſ.* [A word invented by *Locke*.] A million of millions of millions.

TRILU'MINAR. } *a.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.]
TRILU'MINOUS. } Having three lights.

TRIM. *a.* [ȝetrymmeð, Saxon, *completed*.] Nice; ſmug; dreſſed up. *Dryden.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* [ꝥrimman, Saxon, *to build*.]
1. To fit out. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To dreſs; to decorate. *Dryden.*
3. To ſhave; to clip. *Howel.*
4. To make neat; to adjuſt. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. To balance a veſſel. *Spectator.*
6. It has often *up* emphatical. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South.*

TRIM. *ſ.* Dreſs; geer; ornaments. *Shakſ.*

TRI'MLY. *ad.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly. *Spenſer.*

TRI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *trim*.]
1. One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat. *Swift.*
2. A piece of wood inſerted. *Moxon.*

TRI'MMING. *ſ.* [from *trim*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Garth.*

TRI'MMNESS. *ſ.* [from *trim*.] Neatneſs; petty elegance of dreſs.

TRI'NAL. *a.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenſ.*

TRINE. *ſ.* [*trine*, French; *trinus*, Latin.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign. *Creech.*

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aſpect. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY. *ſ.* [*trinitas*, Latin; *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehenſible union of the Three Perſons in the Godhead. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *ſ.*
1. Toys; ornaments of dreſs; ſuperfluities of decoration. *Swift.*
2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRIO'BOLAR. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthleſs. *Cheynel.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion. *Sh.*
2. To ſtrike from under the body. *Shakſ.*
3. To catch; to detect. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRIP. *v. a.*
1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet.
2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Dryden.*
3. To ſtumble; to titubate. *Locke.*
4. To run lightly. *Dryden.*
5. To take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt.
3. A failure; a miſtake. *Dryden.*
4. A ſhort voyage or journey. *Pope.*

TRI'PARTITE. *a.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correſpondent copies; relating to three parties. *Shakſpeare.*

TRIPE. *ſ.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span.]
1. The inteſtines; the guts. *King.*
2. It is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL. *a.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [τρεῖς and πέταλον.] Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *a.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. τρεῖς and φθογγὴ.] A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound: as, *eau*; *eye*.

TRI'PLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.]
1. Threefold; conſiſting of three conjoined. *Waller.*
2. Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker.*
2. To make threefold. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *ſ.* [from *triple*.]
1. Three of a kind. *Swift.*
2. Three verſes rhiming together. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE. *a.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling, or adding three together. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*triplicité*, French; from *triplex*, Latin.] Trebleneſs; ſtate of being threefold. *Watts.*

TRI'PMADAM. *ſ.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD. *ſ.* [*tripus*, Lat.] A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles. *Dryden.*

TRI'POLY. *ſ.* A ſharp cutting ſand. *Newton.*

TRI'POS. *ſ.* A tripod. *Ben Jonſon.*
TRI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *trip.*] One who trips.
TRI'PPING. *a.* [from *trip.*] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*
TRI'PPING. *ſ.* [from *trip.*] Light dance. *Mil.*
TRI'PPINGLY. *ad.* [from *tripping.*] With agility; with ſwift motion. *Shakſpeare.*
TRI'PTOTE. *ſ.* [*triptoton*, Latin.] A noun uſed but in three caſes. *Clarke.*
TRIPU'DIARY. *a.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*
TRIPUDIA'TION. *ſ.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.
TRI'REME. *ſ.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on one ſide.
TRISE'CTION. *ſ.* [*tres* and *ſectio*, Latin.] Diviſion into three equal parts.
TRI'STFUL. *a.* [*triſtis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. A bad word. *Shakſpeare.*
TRISU'LC. *ſ.* [*triſulcus*, Latin.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*
TRISYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *triſyllable.*] Conſiſting of three ſyllables.
TRISY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [*triſyllaba*, Lat.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.
TRITE. *a.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; ſtale; common; not new. *Rogers.*
TRI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *trite.*] Staleneſs; commonneſs.
TRITHEI'SM. *ſ.* [τρεῖς and θεὸς.] The opinion which holds three diſtinct gods.
TRI'TURABLE. *a.* [*triturable*, French; from *triturate.*] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*
TRITURA'TION. *ſ.* [*trituration*, French.] Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller; levigation. *Brown.*
TRI'VET. *ſ.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet, *Chapman.*
TRI'VIAL. *a.* [*trivialis*, Latin.]
1. Vile; worthleſs; vulgar; ſuch as may be picked up in the highway. *Roſcommon.*
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconſiderable. *Dryden. Rogers.*
TRI'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *trivial.*]
1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; inconſiderably.
TRI'VIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *trivial.*]
1. Commonneſs; vulgarity.
2. Lightneſs; unimportance.
TRI'UMPH. *ſ.* [*triumphus*, Latin.]
1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated. *Bacon.*
2. State of being victorious. *Dryden.*
3. Victory; conqueſt. *Pope.*
4. Joy for ſucceſs. *Milton.*
5. A conquering card, now called *trump.*
To TRI'UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin.]
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory. *Knolles.*
3. To inſult upon an advantage gained. *Shak.*
TRIU'MPHAL. *a.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] Uſed in celebrating victory. *Swift.*
TRIU'MPHAL. *ſ.* [*triumphalia*, Latin.] A token of victory: not in uſe. *Milton.*
TRIU'MPHANT. *a.* [*triumphans*, Latin.]
1. Celebrating a victory. *South.*
2. Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.*
3. Victorious; graced with conqueſts. *Pope.*
TRIU'MPHANTLY. *ad.* [from *triumphant.*]
1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Granville.*
2. Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. With inſolent exultation. *South.*
TRIU'MPHER. *ſ.* [from *triumph.*] One who triumphs. *Peacham.*
TRIU'MVIRATE. } *ſ.* [*triumviratus*, or *tri-*
TRIU'MVIRI. } *umviri*, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Swift.*
TRI'UNE. *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, Latin.] At once three and one. *Burnet.*
To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting-time.
TRO'CAR. *ſ.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, Fr.] A chirurgical inſtrument. *Sharp.*
TROCHA'ICAL. *a.* [*trochaique*, French; *trochaicus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of trochees.
TROCHA'NTERS *ſ.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two proceſſes of the thigh bone called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate.
TRO'CHEE. *ſ.* [*trochæus*, Latin; τροχαῖος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.
TROCHI'LICKS. *ſ.* [τροχίλικος.] The ſcience of rotatory motion. *Brown.*
TRO'CHINGS. *ſ.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainſworth.*
TROCHI'SCH. *ſ.* [τροχίσκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*
TROD. } The participle paſſive of *tread.*
TRODDEN. }
TRODE. The preterit of *tread.*
TRODE. *ſ.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing. *Spenſer.*
TRO'GLODYTE. *ſ.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*
To TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *B. Jonſon.*
To TROLL. *v. n.*
1. To roll; to run round. *Swift.*
2. To fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bottom. *Gay.*
TRO'LLOP. *ſ.* A ſlatternly looſe woman.
TRO'NAGE. *ſ.* Money paid for weighing.
TROOP. *ſ.* [*troope*, Dutch.]
1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A body of ſoldiers. *Dryden.*
3. A ſmall body of cavalry.
To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To march in a body. *Milton.*
2. To march in haſte. *Chapman.*
3. To march in company. *Shakſpeare.*
TRO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *troop.*] A horſe ſoldier, that fights only on horſeback. *Grew.*
TROPE. *ſ.* [τρόπος.] A change of the word from its original ſignification: as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreſhow.* *Hudibras.*
TRO'PHIED. *a.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *ſ.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Latin.] Something ſhown or treaſured up in proof of victory. *Shakſpeare.*

TRO'PICAL. *a.* [from *trope.*]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *South.*

2. [from *tropick.*] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICK. *ſ.* [*tropicus*, Latin.] The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the ſouth the tropick of Capricorn. *Dryden.*

TROPOLO'GICAL. *a* [τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *ſ.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of ſpeech including tropes, or a change of ſome word from the original meaning. *Brown.*

TRO'SSERS. *ſ.* [*trouſſes*, French.] Breeches; hoſe. See TROUSE. *Shakſpeare.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace. *Shak.*

2. To walk faſt: in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT. *ſ.* [*trot*, French.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horſe. *Dryden.*

2. An old woman in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

TROTH. *ſ.* [*treuth*, old Eng. τρεοδ, Sax.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Truth; verity. *Addiſon.*

TRO'THLESS. *a.* [from *troth.*] Faithleſs; treacherous. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT. *a.* [*troth* and *plight.*] Betrothed; affianced. *Shakſpeare.*

TRO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *trot.*]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.

2. A ſheep's foot.

To TROUBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, French.]

1. To diſturb; to perplex. *Locke.*

2. To afflict; to grieve. *Tillotſon.*

3. To diſtreſs; to make uneaſy. *Milton.*

4. To buſy; to engage overmuch. *Luke.*

5. To give occaſion of labour to. A word of civility or ſlight regard. *Locke.*

6. To teaſe; to vex. *Shakſpeare.*

7. To diſorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *Davies.*

8. [In low language.] To ſue for a debt.

TROUBLE. *ſ.* [*trouble*, French.]

1. Diſturbance; perplexity. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Moleſtation; obſtruction; inconvenience. *Milton.*

4. Uneaſineſs; vexation. *Milton.*

TROUBLE-STATE. *ſ.* [*trouble* and *ſtate.*] Diſturber of a community; public makebate. *Daniel.*

TROUBLER. *ſ.* [from *trouble.*] Diſturber; confounder. *Atterbury.*

TROUBLESOME. *a.* [from *trouble.*]

1. Vexatious; uneaſy; afflictive. *Tillotſon.*

2. Full of moleſtation. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdenſome; tireſome; weariſome. *Pope.*

4. Full of teaſing buſineſs. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly baraſſing. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Unſeaſonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenſer.*

7. Importunate; teaſing. *Arbuthnot.*

TROUBLESOMELY. *ad.* [from *troubleſome.*] Vexatiouſly; wearifomely; unſeaſonably; importunately. *Locke.*

TROUBLESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *troubleſome.*]

1. Vexatiouſneſs; uneaſineſs. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unſeaſonableneſs.

TROUBLOUS. *a.* [from *trouble.*] Tumultuous; confuſed; diſordered; put into commotion. *Spenſer.*

TROVER. *ſ.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them. *Cowell.*

TROUGH. *ſ.* [τρογ, τροh, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide. *Dryden.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.

1. To move volubly. *Milton.*

2. To utter volubly. *Shakſpeare.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* To puniſh by an indictment or information. *Dryden.*

TROUSE. } *ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe.]
TROUSERS. } Breeches; hoſe. *Wiſeman.*

TROUT. *ſ.* [τρυhτ, Saxon.]

1. A delicate ſpotted fiſh, inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams. *Carew.*

2. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [τρεοδιαν, Sax. *troe*, Dan.]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive: not uſed. *Sidney.*

2. To believe. *Shakſpeare.*

TROW. *interject.* An exclamation of inquiry. *Shakſpeare.*

TROWEL. *ſ.* [*truelle*, French; *trulla*, Latin.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks. *Moxon.*

TROY-WEIGHT. } *ſ.* [from *Troies*, Fr.]
TROY. } A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains. The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troy-weight* after the following manner: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 8 drachms; drachm = 3 ſcruples; ſcruple = 20 grains.

TRU'ANT. *ſ.* [*truand*, old French; *treuwaent*, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave. *More.*

TRU'ANT. *a.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, Fr. *truwanten*, old Germ.] To idle at a diſtance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *truant.*] Idleneſs; negligence; neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs. *Aſcham.*

TRUBS. *ſ.* [*tuber*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

TRU'BTAIL. *ſ.* A ſhort ſquat woman. *Ainſw.*

TRUCE. *f.* [*truga*, low Lat. *truie*, old Fr.]
1. A temporary peace; a ceſſation of hoſtilities. *Dryden.*
2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion; ſhort quiet. *Milt.*

TRUCIDA'TION. *f.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, French; *truccare*, Italian.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *Swift.*

TRUCK. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Exchange; traffick by exchange. *Dryden.*
2. [τροχος.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainſworth.*

To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep. *Cleaveland.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or *Trundlebed.* *f.* [properly *troclebed*; from *troclea*, Latin, or τροχος.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'CULENCE *f.* [*truculentia*, Latin.]
1. Savageneſs of manners.
2. Terribleneſs of aſpect.

TRU'CULENT. *a.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]
1. Savage; barbarous. *Ray.*
2. Terrible of aſpect.
3. Deſtructive; cruel. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriouſly; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Locke.*

TRUE. *a.* [τρεορα, τρυρα, Saxon.]
1. Not falſe; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things. *Cowley.*
2. Not falſe; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falſehood; veracious. *Proverbs.*
4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit. *Milton.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; ſteady. *Pope.*
6. Honeſt; not fraudulent. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Exact; conformable to a rule. *Prior.*
8. Rightful. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *a.* [*true* and *born.*] Having a right by birth to any title. *Shakſpeare.*

TRUEBRE'D. *a.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a right breed. *Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*true* and *heart.*] Honeſt; faithful. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *f.* An herb.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *f.* [*true*, *love*, and
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } *knot.*] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *f.* [from *true.*] Sincerity; faithfulneſs. *Bacon.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *f.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow. *Shakſp.*

TRU'FFLE. *f.* [*truffe*, *truffe*, Fr.] In Italy, the uſual method for the finding of *truffles*, or ſubterraneous muſhrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, obſerving where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *f.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL. *f.* [*trulla*, Italian.]
1. A low whore; a vagrant itrumpet. *Shak.*
2. A girl; a laſs; a wench. *Tuberville.*

TRU'LY. *a.* [from *true.*]
1. According to truth; not falſely; faithfully; honeſtly. *Sidney.*
2. Really; without fallacy. *Milton.*
3. Exactly; juſtly. *South.*
4. Indeed. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *f.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old French; *tromba*, Italian.]
1. A trumpet; an inſtrument of warlike muſick. *Weſley.*
2. [corrupted from *triumph.*] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Swift.*
3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the laſt expedient. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To win with a trump card.
2. *To* TRUMP *up.* [from *tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To deviſe; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *f.* [*tromperie*, Fr. a cheat.]
1. Something fallaciouſly ſplendid; ſomething of leſs value than it ſeems. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Falſehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*
3. Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRU'MPET. *f.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.]
1. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath. *Roſcommon.*
2. In military ſtyle, a trumpeter. *Clarendon.*
3. One who celebrates; one who praiſes. *Dryden.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. n.* [*trompetter*, French.] To publiſh by ſound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER. *f.* [from *trumpet.*]
1. One who ſounds a trumpet. *Hayward.*
2. One who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces. *South.*
3. [*ſcolopex.*] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *f.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *a.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'MPLIKE. *a.* Reſembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut ſhort.

TRUNCA'TION. *f.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *f.* [*trunçon*, French.]
1. A ſhort ſtaff; a club; a cudgel. *Hayward.*
2. A ſtaff of command. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon. *Shakſpeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER. *f.* [from *truncheon.*] One armed with a truncheon. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [τρendl, *a bowl*, Sax.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addiſon.*

TRU'NDLE. *f.* [τρendl, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *f.* Round-tail. *Shakſp.*

TRUNK. *f.* [*truncus*, Latin; *tronc*, French.]
1. The body of a tree. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The main body of any thing. *Ray.*
4. A cheſt for clothes; a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper. *Dryden.*
5. The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton.*
6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

TRU'NKED. *a.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *ſ.* [*trunk* and *hoſe*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *ſ.* [*trognons*, French.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *ſ.* [*trudo*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or puſhing. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *ſ.* [*trouſſe*, French.]
1. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing. *Wiſeman.*
2. Bundle; any thing thruſt cloſe together. *Carew.*
3. Trouſe; breeches: obſolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouſſer*, French.] To pack up cloſe together. *Spenſer.*

TRUST. *ſ.* [*trauſt*, Runick.]
1. Confidence; reliance on another. *Swift.*
2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryden.*
3. Confident opinion of any event. *Milton.*
4. Credit given without examination. *Locke.*
5. Credit on promiſe of payment. *Raleigh.*
6. Something committed to one's faith. *Kettlewell.*
7. Depoſit; ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given. *Swift.*
8. Confidence in ſuppoſed honeſty. *Tobit.*
9. State of him to whom ſomething is entruſted. *Clarendon.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place confidence in; to confide in. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To believe; to credit. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently. *Milton.*
6. To ſell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*
1. To be confident of ſomething future. *Raleigh.*
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Iſaiah.*
3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To expect. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRUSTE'E. *ſ.* [from *truſt*.]
1. One entruſted with any thing. *Taylor.*
2. One to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *ſ.* [from *truſt*.] One who truſts. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *truſty*.] Honeſty; fidelity; faithfulneſs. *Grew.*

TRU'STLESS. *a.* [from *truſt*.] Unfaithful; unconſtant; not to be truſted. *Spenſer.*

TRU'STY. *a.* [from *truſt*.]
1. Honeſt; faithful; true; fit to be truſted. *Addiſon.*
2. Strong; ſtout; ſuch as will not fail. *Dryd.*

TRUTH. *ſ.* [τρεοῤδα, Saxon.]
1. The contrary to falſehood; conformity of notions to things. *Locke.*
2. Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milton.*
3. Purity from falſehood. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Right opinion. *Harte.*
5. Fidelity; conſtancy.
6. Honeſty; virtue. *Shakſpeare.*
7. It is uſed ſometimes by way of conceſſion. *Matthew.*
8. Exactneſs; conformity to rule. *Mortimer.*
9. Reality; real ſtate of things. *Hooker.*
10. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality; certainly. *Kings.*

TRUTINA'TION. *ſ.* [*trutina*, Latin.] The act of weighing; examination by the ſcale. *Brown.*

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]
1. To examine; to make experiment of. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To experience; to aſſay; to have knowledge or experience of. *Dryden.*
3. To examine as a judge.
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
5. To bring to a deciſion. *Dryden.*
6. To act on as a teſt. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To bring as to a teſt. *Milton.*
8. To eſſay; to attempt. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine. *Milton.*
10. To uſe as means. *Swift.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make eſſay. *Wotton.*

TUB. *ſ.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open veſſel of wood. *Milton.*
2. A ſtate of ſalivation; ſo called, becauſe the patient was formerly ſweated in a tub. *Shakſpeare.*

TUBE. *ſ.* [*tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a ſiphon; a long hollow body. *Roſcommon.*

TU'BERCLE. *ſ.* [*tuberculum*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE. *ſ.* A flower. *Mortimer.*

TU'BEROUS. *a.* [*tubereux*, French; from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *a.* [from *tubus*, Latin.] Reſembling a pipe or trunk; conſiſting of a pipe; long and hollow; fiſtular. *Grew.*

TU'BULATED. } *a.* [from *tubulus*, Latin.]
TU'BULOUS. } Fiſtular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*

TU'BULE. *ſ.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body. *Woodward.*

TUCK. *ſ.* [*twca*, Welſh, a knife; *eſtoc*, French; *ſtocco*, Italian.]
1. A long narrow ſword. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, German, to preſs. *Skinner.*]

1. To gather into a narrower compaſs; to cruſh together; to hinder from ſpreading. *Addiſon.*
2. To encloſe, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*

To TUCK. *v. a.* To contract. *Sharp.*

TU'CKER. *ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women. *Addiſon.*

TU'CKETSONANCE. *ſ.* The ſound of the tucket. An ancient inſtrument of muſick. *Shakſpeare.*

TU'EL. *ſ.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *ſ.* [ꝺuęꝺæg, Saxon; ꝺuy, Sax. is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFT. *ſ.* [*touffe*, French.]
1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together. *Dryden.*
2. A cluſter; a plump. *Milton.*

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. *Thomſ.*

TUFTA'FFETY. *ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of ſilk. *Donne.*

TU'FTED. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or cluſters. *Milton.*

TU'FTY. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. *Thomſon.*

To TUG. *v. a.* [ꝺeogan, Saxon.]
1. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw. *Roſcommon.*
2. To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*

To TUG. *v. n.*
1. To pull; to draw. *Sandys.*
2. To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle. *Shakſ.*

TUG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmoſt effort. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER. *ſ.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUI'TION. *ſ.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *ſ.* [*tulipe*, French; *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower. *Hakewill.*

TU'LIPTREE. *ſ.* A tree.

To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, French; *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]
1. To fall; to come ſuddenly and violently to the ground. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly. *Bacon.*
3. To roll about. *Sidney.*
4. To play tricks by various librations of the body. *Rowe.*

To TU'MBLE. *v. a.*
1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier.*
2. To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.*
3. To throw down. *Dryden.*

TU'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A fall. *L'Eſt.*

TU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *tumble*.]
1. One who ſhows poſtures by contortions of body, or feats of activity. *Wilkins.*
2. A large drinking glaſs.

TU'MBREL. *ſ.* [*tombereau*, French.] A dung-cart. *Congreve.*

TUMEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] To ſwell; to make to ſwell. *Sharp.*

TU'MID. *a.* [*tumidus*, Latin.]
1. Swelling; puffed up.
2. Protuberant; raiſed above the level. *Milton.*
3. Pompous; boaſtful; puffy; falſely ſublime. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *tumour*.]
1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*
2. Faſtuous; vainly pompous; falſely magnificent. *Ben Jonſon.*

TU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*tumor*, Latin.]
1. A morbid ſwelling. *Wiſeman.*
2. Affected pomp; falſe magnificence; puffy grandeur; ſwelling mien; unſubſtantial greatneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TUMP. [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To ſwell. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE. *a.* [*tumuloſus*, Latin.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY. *ſ.* [*tumulus*, Latin.] Hilineſs. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *ſ.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.]
1. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.*
2. A multitude put into wild commotion.
3. A ſtir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Addiſon.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *ad.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *ſ.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions. *K. Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *a.* [*tumultuaire*, French, from *tumult*.]
1. Diſorderly; promiſcuous; confuſed. *Bac.*
2. Reſtleſs; put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION *ſ.* [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confuſed agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *a.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, French.]
1. Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes. *Spenſer.*
2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confuſedly agitated. *Addiſon.*
3. Turbulent; violent. *Knolles.*
4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tumultuous*.] By act of the multitude; with confuſion and violence. *Bacon.*

TUN. *ſ.* [ꝺunne, Saxon; *tonne*, Dutch.]
1. A large caſk. *Milton.*
2. The meaſure of four hogſheads.
3. Any large quantity proverbially. *Shakſ.*
4. A drunkard, in burleſque. *Dryden.*
5. The weight of two thouſand pounds.
6. A cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

To TUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put into caſks; to barrel. *Bacon.*

TU'NABLE. *a.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; muſical. *Holder.*

TU'NABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiouſneſs.

TU'NABLY. *ad.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniouſly; melodiouſly.

TUNE. *ſ.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. *Tune* is a diverſity of notes put together. *Bacon.*
2. Sound; note. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. *K. Ch.*
4. State of giving the due ſounds; as, *the fiddle is in* tune, or *out of* tune.
5. Proper ſtate for uſe or application; right diſpoſition; fit temper or humour. *Locke.*
6. State of any thing with reſpect to order. *Shakſpeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced. *Dryden.*
2. To ſing harmoniouſly. *Pope.*
3. To put into order ſo as to produce the proper effect.

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one ſound to another. *Milton.*
2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *a.* [*tune* and *full.*] Muſical; harmonious. *Dryden.*

TU'NELESS. *a.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmuſical. *Cowley.*

TU'NER. *ſ.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes. *Sh.*

TU'NICK. *ſ.* [*tunique*, French; *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dreſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle. *Derham.*

TU'NICLE. *ſ.* [from *tunick.*] Natural cover; integument. *Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *ſ.* [from *tun.*]

1. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Tax laid by the tun: as *to levy* tunnage *and poundage.*

TU'NNEL. *ſ.*

1. The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke. *Wotton.*
2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels. *Bacon.*
3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*
2. To catch in a net.

TU'NNY. *ſ.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Lat.] A ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

TUP. *ſ.* A ram. This word is yet uſed in ſeveral provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

TU'RBAN. } *ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] The
TU'RBANT. } cover worn by the Turks on
TU'RBAND. } their heads. *Bacon. Howel.*

TU'RBANED. *a.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban. *Shakſpeare.*

TU'RBARY. *ſ.* [*turbaria*, low Latin.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear. *Philips.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *turbid.*] Muddineſs; thickneſs.

TU'RBINATED. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twiſted; ſpiral; paſſing from narrower to wider. *Bentley.*
2. Among botaniſts, plants are called *turbinated*, as ſome parts of them reſemble, or are of a conical figure.

TURBINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *turbinated.*] The act of ſpinning like a top.

TU'RBITH. *ſ.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow mercury precipitate. *Wiſeman.*

TU'RBOT. *ſ.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fiſh. *Peacham.*

TU'RBULENCE. } *ſ.* [*turbulence*, French;
TU'RBULENCY. } *turbulentia*, Latin]

1. Tumult; confuſion. *Milton.*
2. Diſorder of paſſions. *Dryden.*
3. Tumultuouſneſs; tendency to confuſion. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raiſing agitation; producing commotion. *Milton.*
2. Expoſed to commotion; liable to agitation. *Milton.*
3. Tumultuous; violent. *Bentley.*

TU'RBULENTLY. *ad.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuouſly; violently.

TURD. *ſ.* [ꝥuꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *ſ.* [ꝥyꝛꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch.] A clod covered with graſs; a part of the ſurface of the ground. *Addiſon.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *ſ.* [from *turf.*] The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *a.* [from *turf.*] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT. *a.* [*turgens*, Latin.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomſon.*

TURGE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*turgeſcens*, Latin.]
TURGE'SCENCY. }

1. The act of ſwelling; the ſtate of being ſwollen. *Brown.*
2. Empty magnificence.

TU'RGID. *a.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Philips.*
2. Pompous; tumid; faſtuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*

TURGI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *turgid.*] State of being ſwollen. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RKEY. *ſ.* [*gallena turcica*, Latin.] A large domeſtick fowl ſuppoſed to be brought from Turkey. *Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *ſ.* [*turquoiſe*, French; from *turkey.*] A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones, now diſcovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *ſ.* [*martagon.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

TURM. *ſ.* [*turmæ*, Latin.] A troop: not in uſe. *Milton.*

TU'RMERICK. *ſ.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOI'L. *ſ.* [from *meil*, to labour.] Trouble; diſturbance; haraſſing uneaſineſs; tumultuous moleſtation. *Shakſpeare.*

To TURMOI'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To haraſs with commotion. *Dryden.*
2. To weary; to keep in unquietneſs. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [turnan, Saxon; *tourner*, French; from *torno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve. *Milton.*
2. To put the upper ſide downward; to ſhift with regard to the ſides. *Addiſon.*
3. To change with reſpect to poſition. *Milton.*
4. To change the ſtate of the balance. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To bring the inſide out. *Milton.*
6. To change as to the poſture of the body, or direction of the look. *Pope.*
7. To form on a lathe by moving round. *Moxon.*
8. To form; to ſhape. *Tatler.*
9. To change; to transform; to metamorphoſe; to tranſmute. *Taylor.*
10. To make of another colour. *Floyer.*
11. To change; to alter. *Shakſpeare.*
12. To make a reverſe of fortune. *Dryden.*
13. To tranſlate. *Pope.*
14. To change to another opinion, or party, worſe or better; to convert; to pervert. *Leviticus.*
15. To change with regard to inclination or temper. *Pſalms.*
16. To alter from one effect or purpoſe to another. *Tillotſon.*
17. To betake. *Temple.*
18. To transfer. *1 Chron.*
19. To fall upon by ſome change. *Bacon.*
20. To make to naſeate. *Fell.*
21. To make giddy. *Pope.*
22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain. *Dryden.*
23. To change direction to, or from, any point, *Locke.*
24. To direct by a change to a certain purpoſe or propenſion. *Addiſon.*
25. To double in. *Swift.*
26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.*
27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Aſcham.*
28. To drive by violence; to expel. *Knolles.*
29. To apply by a change of uſe. *Temple.*
30. To reverſe; to repeal. *Deuteronomy.*
31. To keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick. *Collier.*
32. To adapt the mind. *Adaiſon.*
33. To put toward another. *Exodus.*
34. To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*
35. *To* TURN *away.* To diſmiſs from ſervice; to diſcard. *Arbuthnot.*
36. *To* TURN *away.* To avert. *Duty of M.*
37. *To* TURN *back.* To turn to the hand from which it was received. *Shakſpeare.*
38. *To* TURN *off.* To diſmiſs contemptuouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
39. *To* TURN *off.* To give over; to reſign. *Decay of Piety.*
40. *To* TURN *off.* To deflect. *Addiſon.*
41. *To be* TURNED *of.* To advance to an age beyond. *Addiſon.*
42. *To* TURN *over.* To transfer. *Sidney.*
43. *To* TURN *over.* To refer. *Dryden.*
44. *To* TURN *over.* To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.*
45. *To* TURN *over.* To throw off the ladder. *Butler.*
46. *To* TURN *to.* To have recourſe to. *Grew.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To ſhow regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing. *Locke.*
3. To move the body round. *Milton.*
4. To move from its place. *Wiſeman.*
5. To change poſture. *Cheyne.*
6. To have a tendency or direction. *A. Philips.*
7. To move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.*
8. To depart from the way; to deviate. *Dryden.*
9. To alter; to be changed; to be tranſformed. *Taylor.*
10. To become by a change. *Boyle.*
11. To change ſides. *Swift.*
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Milton.*
13. To change to acid. *Bacon.*
14. To be brought eventually. *Addiſon.*
15. To depend on, as the chief point. *Pope.*
16. To grow giddy. *Shakſpeare.*
17. To have an unexpected conſequence or tendency. *Wake.*
18. *To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper courſe. *Proverbs.*
19. To return; to recoil. *Milton.*
20. To be directed to or from any point: as, *the needle* turns *to the pole.*
21. To change attention or practice. *Milton.*
22. *To* TURN *off.* To divert one's courſe. *Norris.*

TURN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.
2. Meander; winding way. *Dryden.*
3. Winding or flexuous courſe. *Addiſon.*
4. A walk to and fro. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Change; viciſſitude; alteration. *Hooker.*
6. Succeſſive courſe. *Bacon.*
7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or firſt appearance. *Swift.*
8. Chance; hap. *Collier.*
9. Occaſion; incidental opportunity. *L'Eſt.*
10. Time at which by ſucceſſive viciſſitudes, any thing is to be had or done. *Denham.*
11. Actions of kindneſs or malice. *South.*
12. Reigning inclination. *Swift.*
13. A ſtep off the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.*

14. Convenience; uſe; purpoſe; exigence. *Clarendon.*
15. The form; caſt; ſhape; manner. *Watts.*
16. The manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence. *Addiſon.*
17. New poſition of things; as, ſomething troubleſome happens at every *turn*.
18. *By* TURNS. One after another; alternately. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *ſ.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A ſmall iron lathe. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *ſ.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forſakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakſpeare.*

TU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *turn.*] One whoſe trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryden.*

TU'RNING. *ſ.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *turning.*] Quality of turning; tergiverſation; ſubterfuge. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP. *ſ* A white eſculent root. *Miller.*

TURNPI'KE. *ſ.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*]
1. A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering.
2. Any gate by which the way is obſtructed. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RNSICK. *a.* [*turn* and *ſick.*] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*

TURNSO'L. *ſ.* [*heliotropium.*] A plant. *Mill.*

TU'RNSPIT. *ſ.* [*turn* and *ſpit.*] He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed. It is now uſed of a dog that turns the ſpit. *Swift.*

TU'RNSTILE. *ſ.* [*turn* and *ſtile.*] A turnpike in a footpath. *Gay.*

TU'RPENTINE. *ſ.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Peacham.*

TU'RPITUDE. *ſ.* [*turpitudo*, Latin.] Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileneſs; badneſs. *South.*

TU'RQUOISE. *ſ.* See TURKOIS. *Shakſpeare.*

TU'RRET. *ſ.* [*turris*, Latin.] A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax.*

TU'RRETED. *a.* [from *turret.*] Formed like a tower; riſing like a tower. *Bacon.*

TU'RTLE. } *ſ.* [ꝥuꝛtle, Saxon;
TU'RTLEDOVE. } *turtur*, Latin.]
1. A ſpecies of dove. *Shakſpeare. Geneſis.*
2. It is uſed among ſailors and gluttons for a tortoiſe.

TUSH. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt. *Pſ.*

TUSK. *ſ.* [ꝥux, Saxon; *toſken*, old Friſick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Dryden.*

TU'SKED. } *a.* [from *tuſk.*] Furniſhed with
TU'SKY. } tuſks. *Grew.*

TU'SSUCK. *ſ.* [diminutive of *tuz.*] A tuft of graſs or twigs. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Sha.*

TU'TANAG. *ſ.* The Chineſe name for ſpelter. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE. *ſ.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſtate of being under a guardian. *Drummond.*

TU'TELAR. } *a.* [*tutela*, Latin.] Having
TU'TELARY. } the charge or guardianſhip of any perſon or thing; protecting; defenſive; guardian. *Temple. Dryden.*

TU'TOR. *ſ.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*. French.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or inſtructor. *Butler.*

To TU'TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inſtruct; to teach; to document. *Sh.*
2. To treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity. *Add.*

TU'TORAGE. *ſ.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor. *Gov. of the Tong.*

TU'TORESS. *ſ.* [from *tutor.*] Directreſs; inſtructreſs; governeſs. *Moore.*

TU'TTY. *ſ.* [*tutia*, low Latin; *tuthie*, Fr.] A ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TU'TSAN, or *parkleaves. ſ.* A plant.

TUZ. *ſ.* [probably a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. [ꝥpezen, baꝥa, both twain, Saxon.] Two. *Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [formed from the ſound.] To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe. *Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to ſound ſharply. *Shakſpeare.*

TWANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſharp quick ſound. *Butler.*
2. An affected modulation of the voice. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word marking a quick action accompanied with a ſharp ſound. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING. *a.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noiſy. *Shakſpeare.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang.*] To make to ſound. *Addiſon.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was.* *Dryden.*

To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ſchwatzen*, Ger.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN. *Spenſer.*

TWA'YBLADE. *ſ.* [*ophris*, Latin.] A polypetalous flower. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. } *v. a.* [*twacken*, German.]
To TWEAK. } To pinch; to ſqueeze between the fingers. *Butler.*

TWEAGUE. } *ſ.* [from the verb.] Perplexity;
TWEAK. } ludicrous diſtreſs. *Arb.*

To TWE'EDLE. *v. a.* To handle lightly: uſed of awkward fiddling. *Addiſon.*

TWE'EZERS. *ſ.* [*etuy*, French.] Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *a.* [ꝥpelꝥa, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *ſ.* The twelfth day after Chriſtmas. *Tuſſer.*

TWELVE. *a.* [ꝥpelf, Saxon.] Two and ten; twice ſix.

TWE'LVEMONTH. *ſ.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as conſiſting of twelve months. *Sh.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *ſ.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A ſhilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *a.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a ſhilling. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *ſ.* [*twelve* and *ſcore.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIE'TH. *a.* [ꝑpentiġoꝺa, Saxon.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

TWE'NTY. *a.* [ꝑpentiġ, Saxon.]
1. Twice ten.
2. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bac.*

TWI'BIL. *ſ.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill.*] A halbert. *Ainſworth.*

TWICE. *ad.* [ꝑpiġꝺ, Saxon; *tweer*, Dutch.]
1. Two times. *Spenſer.*
2. Doubly. *Dryden.*

To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* [commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. *Wiſeman.*

TWIG. *ſ.* [ꝑpiġ, ꝑpiġġa, Saxon; *twyg*, Dut.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long. *Sandys.*

TWI'GGEN. *a.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs; wicker. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *a.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *ſ.* [*twelicht*, Dutch; ꝑpeoneleoht, Saxon.]
1. The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſunſet; obſcure light. *Donne.*
2. Uncertain view. *Cleaveland.*

TWI'LIGHT. *a.*
1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded. *Pope.*
2. Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*

TWIN. *ſ.* [ꝑpinn, Sax. *tweelingen*, Dutch.]
1. One of two children born at a birth. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. *Cleaveland.*
2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack. *Creech.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be born at the ſame birth. *Shakſp.*
2. To bring two at once. *Tuſſer.*
3. To be paired; to be ſuited. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN. *a.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the ſame birth. *Shakſpeare.*

To TWINE. *v. a.* [ꝑpinan, Sax. *twynan*, Dut.]
1. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more. *Exodus.*
2. To unite itſelf. *Craſhaw.*

To TWINE. *v. n.*
1. To convolve itſelf; to wrap itſelf cloſely about. *Pope.*
2. To unite by interpoſition of parts. *Shak.*
3. To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.*
4. To turn round. *Chapman.*

TWINE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A twiſted thread. *Dryden.*
2. Twiſt; convolution. *Milton.*
3. Embrace; act of convolving itſelf round. *Philips.*

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German.]
1. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Short ſudden ſharp pain. *Dryden.*
2. A tweak; a pinch. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWINK. *ſ.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [ꝑpincłian, Saxon.]
1. To ſparkle; to flaſh irregularly; to ſhine faintly; to quiver. *Newton.*
2. To open and ſhut the eye by turns. *L'Eſtr.*
3. To play irregularly. *Donne.*

TWI'NKLE. } *ſ.* [from the verb.]
TWI'NKLING. }
1. A ſparkling intermitting light.
2. A motion of the eye. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Dryden.*

TWI'NLING. *ſ.* [diminutive of *twin.*] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tuſſer.*

TWI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins. *Tuſſer.*

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl.*] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bacon.*

To TWIRL. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Rotation; circular motion.
2. Twiſt; convolution. *Woodward.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [ġeꝑpiꝛan, Sax. *twiſten*, Dut.]
1. To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Taylor.*
2. To contort; to writhe. *Pope.*
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething round about. *Burnet.*
4. To form; to weave. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To unite by intertexture of parts. *Wallis.*
6. To unite; to inſinuate. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Pope.*

TWIST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſingle ſtring of a cord. *Moxon.*
3. A cord; a ſtring. *Dryden.*
4. Contortion; writhe. *Addiſon.*
5. The manner of twiſting. *Arbuthnot.*

TWI'STER. *ſ.* [from *twiſt.*]
1. One who twiſts; a ropemaker.
2. The inſtrument of twiſting. *Wallis.*

To TWIT. *v. a.* [eꝺpitan, Sax.] To ſneer; to flout; to reproach. *Tillotſon.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [ꝑpiccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to ſnatch. *Dryden. Pope.*

TWITCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Quick pull; a ſudden vellication. *Hudibras.*
2. A contraction of the fibres. *Blackmore.*

TWI'TCHGRASS. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER. *v. n.*
1. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWI'TTER. *ſ.*
1. Any motion or diſorder of paſſion. *Hudib.*
2. An upbraider.

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *ſ.* Tattle; gabble. A vile word. *L'Eſtrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt.* *Milton.*

TWO. *a.* [*twai*, Gothick; ꝑpu, Sax.] One and one. *Shakſpeare.*

TWO'EDGED. *a.* [*two* and *edge.*] Having an edge on either ſide. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *a.* [*two* and *fold.*] Double; two of the ſame kind. *Prior.*

TWO'FOLD. *ad.* Doubly. *Matthew.*

TWO'HANDED. *a.* [*two* and *hand.*] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *ſ.* A ſmall coin, valued at twice a penny. *Shakſpeare.*

TYE. *ſ.* [See TIE.] A knot; a bond or obligation. *Pope.*

TY'GER. *ſ.* See TIGER.

TYKE. *ſ.* [See TIKE.] A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shakſpeare.*

TY'MBAL. *ſ.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettledrum. *Prior.*

TYMPANI'TES. [τυμπανίτης.] A ſort of dropſy that ſwells the belly up like a drum.

TY'MPANUM. *ſ.* A drum; a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum. *Wiſeman.*

TY'MPANY. *ſ.* [from *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum; the wind dropſy. *Arb.*

TY'NY. *a.* Small. *Shakſpeare.*

TYPE. *ſ.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Latin; τύπος.]

1. Emblem; mark of ſomething. *Prior.*
2. That by which ſomething future is prefigured. *Tillotſon.*
3. A ſtamp; a mark: not in uſe. *Shakſp.*
4. A printing letter.

To TYPE. *v. a.* To prefigure. *White.*

TY'PICAL. } *a.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.]
TY'PICK. } Emblematical; figurative of ſomething elſe. *Atterbury.*

TY'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *typical.*] The ſtate of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type.*] To figure; to ſhow in emblem. *Hammond.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL *a.* [from *typography.*]

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.*

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [*typographie*, French; *typographia*, Latin.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation. *Brown.*
2. The art of printing.

TY'RANNESS. *ſ.* [from *tyrant.*] A ſhe tyrant. *Spenſer.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *a.* [*tyrannus*, Lat. τυραννικὸς.]
TYRA'NNICK. } Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; deſpotick; imperious. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *ad.* [from *tyrannical.*] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *ſ.* [*tyrannus*, and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyranniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant.*] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs. *Hooker.*

TY'RANNOUS. *a.* [from *tyrant.*] Tyrannical; deſpotick; arbitrary; ſevere; cruel; imperious: not in uſe. *Sidney.*

TY'RANNY. *ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; τυραννὶς.]

1. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered. *Milton.*
2. Unreſiſted and cruel power. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Cruel government; rigorous command. *Bacon.*
4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shakſp.*

TY'RANT. *ſ.* [τύραννος; *tyrannus*, Latin.]

1. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.
2. A cruel, deſpotick, and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor. *Sidney.*

TYRE. *ſ.* See TIRE. *Hakewill.*

TY'RO. *ſ.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not maſter of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garth.*

V.

VAC

V Has two powers expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters, *v* conſonant, and *u* vowel, which ought to be conſidered as two letters. *U*, the vowel, has two ſounds; one clear, expreſſed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuſe*; the other cloſe, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or Engliſh *oo*, as *obtund*. *V*, the conſonant, has a ſound nearly approaching to thoſe of *b* and *f*; and it is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *ſ.* [from *vacant.*]

1. Empty ſpace; vacuity. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Chaſm; ſpace unfilled. *Watts.*
3. State of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied. *Ayliffe.*
4. Time of leiſure; relaxation; intermiſſion; time unengaged. *Watts.*
5. Liſtleſſneſs; emptineſs of thought. *Wot.*

VA'CANT. *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.*
2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. *More.*
3. Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor. *Swift.*

4. Being at leiſure; diſengaged. *Clarendon.*
5. Thoughtleſs; empty of thought; not buſy. *Wotton.*

To VA'CATE. *v. n.* [*vaco*, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority. *Nelſon.*
2. To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of.
3. To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *ſ.* [*vacatio*, Latin.]
1. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates. *Cowell.*
2. Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VA'CCARY. *ſ.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-houſe; a cow-paſture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *ſ.* [*vacillans*, Lat.] A ſtate of wavering; fluctuation; inconſtancy. *More.*

VACILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*vacillatio*, Latin.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering. *Derham.*

VACUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

VA'CUIST. *ſ.* [from *vacuum.*] A philoſopher that holds a *vacuum.* *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *vacuitas*, Latin.]
1. Emptineſs; ſtate of being unfilled. *Arb.*
2. Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied. *Rogers.*
3. Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *a.* [*vacuus*, Latin; *vacue*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

VA'CUUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to paſs away. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *a.* [*vagabond*, French.]
1. Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home. *Ayliffe.*
2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'GABOND. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a ſenſe of reproach. *Raleigh.*
2. One that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY. *ſ.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick. *Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *a.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard caſes.

VA'GOUS. *a.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, French.] Wandering; unſettled: not in uſe. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *ſ.* [from *vagrant.*] A ſtate of wandering; unſettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *a.* Wandering; unſettled; vagabond; unfixed in place. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *ſ.* [*vagant*, Fr.] A vagabond; a man unſettled in habitation. *Prior.*

VAGUE. *a.* [*vague*, French; *vagus*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayw.*
2. Unſettled; undetermined. *Locke.*

VAIL. *ſ.* [*vaile*, French.]
1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wiſdom.*
2. A part of female dreſs, by which the face is concealed. See VEIL.
3. Money given to ſervants. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaler le bonet*, French.]
1. To let fall; to ſuffer to deſcend. *Carew.*
2. To let fall in token of reſpect. *Knolles.*
3. To fall; to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to ſhow reſpect by yielding. *South.*

VAIN. *a.* [*vain*, French; *vanus*, Latin.]
1. Fruitleſs; ineffectual. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Empty; unreal; ſhadowy. *Dryden.*
3. Meanly; proud; proud of petty things. *Swift.*
4. Showy; oſtentatious. *Pope.*
5. Idle; worthleſs; unimportant. *Denham.*
6. Falſe; not true.
7. *In* VAIN. To no purpoſe; to no end; ineffectually; without effect. *Addiſon.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriſus*, Latin.] Boaſting without performances; proud in diſproportion to deſert. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RY. *ſ.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride above merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*

VAI'NLY. *ad.* [from *vain.*]
1. Without effect; to no purpoſe; in vain. *Dryden.*
2. Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.*
3. Idly; fooliſhly. *Grew.*

VAI'NNESS. *ſ.* [from *vain.*] The ſtate of being vain; pride; emptineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'IVODE. *ſ.* [*waiwod*, a governour, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *ſ.* [from *Valencia*, whence the uſe of them came.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and ſtead of a bed. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* To decorate with drapery: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

VALE. *ſ.* [*val*, French; *vallis*, Latin.]
1. A low ground; a valley. *Dryden.*
2. [from *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.] Money given to ſervants. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewell. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE. *ſ.* A ſweetheart choſen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN. *ſ.* [*valeriana*, Latin; *valerian*, French.] A plant.

VA'LET. *ſ.* [French.] A waiting-ſervant. *Add.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *a.* [*valetudinaire*,
VALETU'DINARY. } Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; ſickly; infirm of health. *Derham.*

VA'LIANCE. *ſ.* [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; perſonal puiſſance; bravery. *Spenſer.*

VA'LIANT. *a.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; perſonally puiſſant; brave. *Nelſon.*

VA'LIANTLY. *ad.* [from *valiant.*] Stoutly; with perſonal ſtrength. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *valiant.*] Valour; perſonal bravery; puiſſance; fierceneſs; ſtoutneſs. *Knolles.*

VA'LID. *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.*

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; concluſive. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *ſ.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid.*]
1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*
2. Value. A ſenſe not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'LLANCY. *ſ.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that ſhades the face. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *ſ.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills. *Milton.*

VA'LOROUS. *a.* [from *valour.*] Brave; ſtout; valiant. *Spenſer.*

VA'LOROUSLY. *ad.* In a brave manner.

VA'LOUR. *ſ.* [*valeur*, French; *valor*, Lat.] Perſonal bravery; ſtrength; proweſs; puiſſance; ſtoutneſs. *Temple.*

VA'LUABLE. *a.* [*valuable*, French.]
1. Precious; being of great price.
2. Worthy; deſerving regard. *Atterbury.*

VALUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *value.*]
1. The act of ſetting a value; appraiſement. *Ray.*
2. Value ſet upon any thing. *Bacon.*

VALUA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *value.*] An appraiſer; one who ſets upon any thing its price. *Sw.*

VA'LUE. *ſ.* [*value*, French; *valor*, Latin.]
1. Price; worth. *Job.*
2. High rate. *Addiſon.*
3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, French.]
1. To rate at a certain price. *Spenſer.*
2. To rate highly; to have in high eſteem. *Atterbury.*
3. To appraiſe; to eſtimate. *Levitieus.*
4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To take account of. *Bacon.*
6. To reckon at, with reſpect to number or power. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To conſider with reſpect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*
8. To compare with reſpect to price, or excellence. *Job.*
9. To raiſe to eſtimation: not in uſe. *Sid.*

VA'LUELESS. *a.* Being of no value. *Shak.*

VA'LUER. *ſ.* He that values. *Fell.*

VALVE. *ſ.* [*valva*, Latin.]
1. A folding door. *Pope.*
2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel. *Boyle.*
3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs. *Arb.*

VA'LVULE. *ſ.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A ſmall valve.

VAMP. *ſ.* The upper leather of a ſhoe. *Ainſ.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* To piece an old thing with ſome new part. *Bentley.*

VA'MPER. *ſ.* [from *vamp.*] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN. *ſ.* [from *avant*, French.]
1. The front of an army; the firſt line. *Dryden.*
2. [*van*, Fr.] Any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan. *Broome.*
3. A wing with which the air is beaten. *Milton.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat.] To fan; to winnow: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

VA'NCOURIER. *ſ.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precurſor.

VANE. *ſ.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'NGUARD. *ſ.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or firſt line of the army. *Milton.*

VANI'LLA. *ſ.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate. *Miller.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Latin.]
1. To loſe perceptible exiſtence. *Sidney.*
2. To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To paſs away; to be loſt. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *ſ.* [*vanitas*, Latin.]
1. Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity. *Eccles.*
2. Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour. *Sidney.*
3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh.*
4. Falſehood; untruth. *Davies.*
5. Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhow; unſubſtantial enjoyment. *Pope.*
6. Oſtentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*
7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon ſlight grounds. *Swift.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vancre*, French.]
1. To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*
2. To confute. *Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *ſ.* [from *vanquiſh.*] Conqueror; ſubduer. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'NTAGE. *ſ.* [from *advantage.*]
1. Gain; profit. *Sidney.*
2. Superiority; ſtate in which one hath better means of action than another. *South.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakſpeare.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage.*] To profit: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

VA'NTBRASS. *ſ.* [*avant bras*, French.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*

VA'PID. *a.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; mawkiſh; flat. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *vapid.*] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs; mawkiſhneſs.

VAPORA'TION *ſ.* [*vaporatio*, Latin.] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

VA'PORER. *ſ.* [from *vapour.*] A boaſter; a braggart. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH. *a.* [from *vapour.*]
1. Vaporous; full of vapours. *Sandys.*
2. Splenetick; humorſome; peeviſh. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS. *a.* [*vaporeux*, French.]
1. Full of exhalations; ſumy. *Derham.*
2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'POUR. *ſ.* [*vapor*, Latin.]
1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Milton.*
2. Fume; ſteam. *Newton.*
3. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*
4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal. *Hammond.*
5. [In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; ſpleen. *Add.*

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]
1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations. *Donne.*
2. To emit fumes. *Bacon.*
3. To bully; to brag. *Glanville.*

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour. *Donne.*

VA'RIABLE. *a.* [*variable*, French; *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant. *Sh.*

VA'RIABLENESS. *f.* [from *variable.*]
1. Changeableness; mutability. *Addison.*
2. Levity; inconstancy. *Clarissa.*

VA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *variable.*] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *f.* [from *vary.*] Discord; disagreement; dissension. *Sprat.*

VA'RIATION. *f.* [*variatio*, Latin.]
1. Change; mutation; difference from itself. *Bentley.*
2. Difference; change from one to another. *Woodward.*
3. Successive change. *Shakspeare.*
4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.*
5. Change in natural phenomenons. *Wotton.*
6. Deviation. *Dryden.*
7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *a.* [*varicosus*, Latin.] Diseased with dilatation. *Sharp.*

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours. *Woodward.*

VARIEGA'TION. *f.* [from *variegate.*] Diversity of colours. *Evelyn.*

VARI'ETY. *f.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Lat.]
1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another. *Newton.*
2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. *Raleigh.*
3. Difference; dissimilitude. *Atterbury.*
4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. *Hale.*
5. Many and different kinds. *Law.*

VA'RIOUS. *a.* [*varius*, Latin.]
1. Different; several; manifold. *Milton.*
2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself. *Locke.*
3. Unlike each other. *Dryden.*
4. Variegated; diversified. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *various.*] In a various manner. *Bacon.*

VA'RIX. f. [Latin; *varice*, French.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharp.*

VA'RLET. *f.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet.*]
1. Anciently a servant or footman. *Spenser.*
2. A scoundrel; a rascal. *Dryden.*

VA'RLETRY. *f.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; crowd; populace. *Shakspeare.*

VA'RNISH. *f.* [*vernis*, French; *vernix*, Lat.]
1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. *Bacon.*
2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*vernisser*, French.]
1. To cover with something shining. *Shak.*
2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental. *Dryden.*
3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick. *Denham.*

VA'RNISHER. *f.* [from *varnish.*]
1. One whose trade is to varnish. *Boyle.*
2. A disguiser; an adorner. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS. *f.* [*varvelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

To VA'RY. *v. a.* [*vario*, Latin.]
1. To change; to make unlike itself. *Milt.*
2. To change to something else. *Waller.*
3. To make of different kinds. *Brown.*
4. To diversify; to variegate. *Milton.*

To VA'RY. *v. n.*
1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Milton.*
2. To be unlike each other. *Collier.*
3. To alter; to become unlike itself. *Pope.*
4. To deviate; to depart. *Locke.*
5. To succeed each other. *Addison.*
6. To disagree; to be at variance. *Davies.*
7. To shift colours. *Pope.*

VA'RY. *f.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

VA'SCULAR. *a.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULI'FEROUS. *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, beside the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells. *Quincy.*

VASE. *f.* [*vase*, French; *vasa*, Latin.]
1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use. *Pope.*
2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

VA'SSAL. *f.* [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*, Ital.]
1. One who holds by the will of a superiour lord. *Addison.*
2. A subject; a dependant. *Raleigh.*
3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another. *Shakspeare.*
4. A slave; a low wretch. *Shakspeare.*

VA'SSALLAGE. *f.* [*vasselage*, French.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance. *Dryden.*

VAST. *a.* [*vaste*, French; *vastus*, Latin.]
1. Large; great. *Clarendon.*
2. Vitiously great; enormously extensive or capacious. *Milton.*

VAST. *f.* [*vastum*, Lat.] An empty waste. *Milt.*

VASTA'TION. *f.* [*vastatio*, Latin.] Waste; depopulation. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTI'DITY. *f.* [*vastitas*, Latin.] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word. *Shaksp.*

VA'STLY. *ad.* [from *vast.*] Greatly; to a great degree. *South.*

VA'STNESS. *f.* [from *vast.*] Immensity; enormous greatness. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *a.* [from *vast.*] Large; enormously great. *Shakspeare.*

VAT. *f.* [*vat*, Dutch; *fat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *ſ.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets.

To VATI'CINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To propheſy; to practiſe prediction. *Howel.*

VA'VASOUR. *ſ.* [*vavaſſeur*, Fr.] One who himſelf holding of a ſuperiour lord, has others holding under him. *Camden.*

VA'UDEVIL. *ſ.* [*vaudeville*, French.] A ſong common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial ſtrain.

VAULT. *ſ.* [*vaulte*, French; *volta*, Italian.]
1. A continued arch. *Burnet.*
2. A cellar. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.*
4. A repoſitory for the dead. *Shakſpeare.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voûter*, French.]
1. To arch; to ſhape as a vault. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cover with an arch. *Milton.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, French.]
1. To leap; to jump. *Addiſon.*
2. To play the tumbler, or poſturemaſter.

VAULT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTAGE. *ſ.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'ULTED. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER. *ſ.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave: a bad word. *Shakſpeare.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, French.] To boaſt; to diſplay with oſtentation. *Spenſer.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with oſtentation; to boaſt. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; vain oſtentation. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *ſ.* [from *avant*, French.] The firſt part: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'UNTER. *ſ.* [*vanteur*, French.] Boaſter; braggart. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *a.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boaſtful; oſtentatious. *Spenſer.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *vaunting*.] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'UNTMURE. *ſ.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A falſe wall. *Knowles.*

VA'WARD. *ſ.* [*van* and *ward*.] Forepart. *Sb.*

U'BERTY. *ſ.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulneſs.

UBICA'TION. } *ſ.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local
UBI'ETY. } relation; whereneſs. *Glan.*

UBI'QUITARY. *a.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Exiſting every where. *Howel.*

UBI'QUITARY. *ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exiſts every where. *Hall.*

UBI'QUITY. *ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places. *Hooker.*

U'DDER. *ſ.* [uðep, Saxon.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior.*

U'DDERED. *a.* [from *udder*.] Furniſhed with udders. *Gay.*

VEAL. *ſ.* [*veel*, a calf, old French.] The fleſh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*

VE'CTION. } *ſ.* [*vectio*, *vectito*,
VECTITA'TION. } Lat.] The act of carrying, or being carried. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*vectura*, Lat.] Carriage. *Bac.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, Fr.] To turn about. *Roſ.*

To VEER. *v. a.*
1. To let out. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To turn; to change. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without ſenſation. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE. *ſ.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Latin.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants. *Watts.*

VE'GETABLE. *ſ.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a plant. *Prior.*
2. Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*

To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation. *Woodward.*

VEGETA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]
1. The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.*
2. The power of growth without ſenſation. *Hooker.*

VE'GETATIVE. *ſ.* [*vegetatif*, French.]
1. Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Broome.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. *a.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; ſprightly. *South.*

VE'GETIVE. *a.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants. *Tuſſer.*

VE'GETIVE. *ſ.* A vegetable. *Dryden.*

VE'HEMENCE. }
VE'HEMENCY. } *ſ.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
1. Violence; force. *Milton.*
2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour. *Add.*

VE'HEMENT. *a.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, L.]
1. Violent; forcible. *Grew.*
2. Ardent; eager; fervent. *Milton.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *ad.* [from *vehement*.]
1. Forcibly.
2. Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotſon.*

VE'HICLE. *ſ.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]
1. That in which any thing is carried. *Addiſ.*
2. That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Br.*
4. That by means of which any thing is conveyed. *L'Eſtrange.*

To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Latin. See VAIL.]
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle.*
2. To cover; to inveſt. *Milton.*
3. To hide; to conceal. *Pope.*

VEIL. *ſ* [*velum*, Latin.]
1. A cover to conceal the face. *Waller.*
2. A cover; a diſguiſe. *Dryden.*

VEIN. *ſ.* [*veine*, French; *vena*, Latin.]
1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again toward the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at laſt they all form three large veins. *Quincy.*
2. Hollow; cavity. *Newton.*

3. Courſe of metal in the mine. *Swift.*
4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Dryden.*
5. Favourable moment. *Wotton.*
6. Humour; temper. *Bacon.*
7. Continued diſpoſition. *Temple.*
8. Current; continued production. *Swift.*
9. Strain; quality. *Oldham.*
10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE'INED. } *a.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]
VE'INY. }
1. Full of veins.
2. Streaked; variegated. *Thomſon.*

VELLE'ITY. *ſ.* [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.] The loweſt degree of deſire. *Locke.*

To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by ſtimulation. *Bacon.*

VE'LLICATION. *ſ.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; ſtimulation. *Watts.*

VE'LLUM. *ſ.* [*velin*, French.] The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer. *Wiſeman.*

VELO'CITY. *ſ.* [*velocitas*, Latin.] Speed; ſwiftneſs; quick motion. *Bentley.*

VE'LVET. *ſ.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villus*, Lat.] Silk with a ſhort fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *a.*
1. Made of velvet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Soft; delicate. *Young.*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VE'LURE *ſ.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. *Shak.*

VE'NAL. *a.* [*venal*, French; *venalis*, Lat.]
1. Mercenary; proſtitute. *Pope.*
2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *venal*.] Mercinarineſs; proſtitution.

VENA'TICK. *a.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Uſed in hunting.

VENA'TION. *ſ.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, French; *vendo*, Lat.] To ſell; to offer to ſale. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E. *ſ.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is ſold. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *ſ.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] A ſeller. *Graunt.*

VE'NDIBLE. *a.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable. *Carew.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *vendible*.] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

VE'NDIBLY. *ad.* In a ſaleable manner.

VENDITA'TION. *ſ.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boaſtful diſplay. *Ben Jonſon.*

VENDI'TION. *ſ.* [*vendition*, French; *venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the act of ſelling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *ſ.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poiſoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poiſon; bewitching. *Brown.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poiſon or witchcraft. *Brown.*

VE'NEMOUS. *a.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poiſonous. Commonly *venomous*. *Acts.*

To VE'NENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poiſon; to infect with poiſon. *Woodward.*

VENENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *venenate*.] Poiſon; venom. *Brown.*

VENE'NE } *a.* [*veneneux*, Fr.] Poiſonous;
VENENO'SE. } venemous. *Harvey. Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *a.* [*venerabilis*, Latin.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence. *Fairfax.*

VE'NERABLY. *ad.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence. *Addiſon.*

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe. *Herbert.*

VENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, L.] Reverend regard; awful reſpect. *Add.*

VENERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *venerate*.] Reverencer. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *a.* [*venereus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to love. *Addiſon.*
2. Conſiſting of copper, called *Venus* by chymiſts. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS. *a.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; luſtful. *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *ſ.* [*veneríe*, from *venir*, French.]
1. The ſport of hunting. *Howel.*
2. The pleaſures of the bed. *Grew.*

VENESE'CTION. *ſ.* [*vena* and *ſectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiſeman.*

VE'NEY. *ſ.* [*venez*, Fr.] A bout; a turn at fencing. *Shakſpeare.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to puniſh. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenſer.*

VE'NGEANCE. *ſ.* [*vengeance*, French.]
1. Puniſhment; penal retribution; avengement. *King Charles.*
2. It is uſed in familiar language. *To do with a* vengeance, is *to do with vehemence.*

VE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive. *Prior.*

VE'NIABLE. } *a.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Lat.]
VE'NIAL. }
1. Pardonable; excuſeable. *Roſcommon.*
2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *venial*.] State of being excuſeable.

VE'NISON. *ſ.* [*venaiſon*, Fr.] Game; beaſt of chaſe; the fleſh of deer. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'NOM. *ſ.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poiſon. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poiſon; to envenom.

VE'NOMOUS. *a.* [from *venom*.]
1. Poiſonous. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Malignant; miſchievous. *Addiſon.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *ad.* Poiſonouſly; miſchievouſly; malignantly. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *venomous*.] Poiſonouſneſs; malignity.

VENT. *ſ.* [*fente*, French.]
1. A ſmall aperture; a hole; a ſpiracle; paſſage at which any thing is let out. *Milt.*
2. Paſſage out of ſecrecy to public notice. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening. *Phillips.*
4. Emiſſion; paſſage. *Addiſon.*
5. Diſcharge; means of diſcharge. *Mort.*
6. [*vente*, Fr.] Sale. *Pope.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To let out at a ſmall aperture.
2. To let out; to give way to. *Denham.*
3. To utter; to report. *Stephens.*
4. To emit; to pour out. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To publiſh. *Raleigh.*
6. To ſell; to let go to ſale. *Carew.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To ſnuff: as, *he* venteth *in the air* *Spenſer.*

VE'NTAIL. *ſ.* [from *ventail*, French.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTA'NNA. ſ. [Span.] A window. *Dryd.*

VE'NTER. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breaſt, and abdomen, which are called by anatomiſts the three *venters*.
2. Womb; mother. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *ſ.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A paſſage for the wind. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin.]
1. To fan with wind. *Woodward.*
2. To winnow; to fan.
3. To examine; to diſcuſs. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*ventilatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned. *Addiſon.*
2. Vent; utterance: not in uſe. *Wotton.*
3. Refrigeration. *Harvey.*

VE'NTILATOR. *ſ.* [from *ventilate*.] An inſtrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *ſ.* [*ventricule*, French; *ventriculus*, Latin.]
1. The ſtomach. *Hale.*
2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart. *Donne.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *ſ.* [*ventriloque*, Fr.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner, as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *ſ.* [*avanture*, French.]
1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *Locke.*
2. Chance; hap. *Bacon.*
3. The thing put to hazard; a ſtake. *Shak.*
4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much conſideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spenſer.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dare. *Addiſon.*
2. To run hazard. *Dryden.*
3. *To* VENTURE *at.* } To engage
To VENTURE *on* or *upon.* } in; or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, upon mere hope. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*
1. To expoſe to hazard. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To put or ſend on a venture. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *ſ.* He who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME. *a.* [from *venture*.] Bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY. *ad.* In a bold or daring manner.

VE'NTUROUS. *a.* [from *venture*.] Daring; bold; fearleſs; ready to run hazards. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* Daringly; fearleſly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *venturous*.] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard. *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' *baſin.*
VE'NUS' *comb.*
VE'NUS' *hair.*
VE'NUS' *looking-glaſs.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*
} *ſ.* Plants.

VERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*verax*, Latin.] Obſervant of truth.

VERA'CITY. *ſ.* [*verax*, Latin.]
1. Moral truth; honeſty of report.
2. Phyſical truth; conſiſtency of report with facts. *Addiſon.*

VERB. *ſ.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. *Clarke.*

VE'RBAL. *a.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.]
1. Spoken; not written.
2. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Conſiſting in mere words. *Glanville.*
4. Verboſe; full of words. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Minutely exact in words. *Pope.*
6. Literal; having word anſwering to word. *Denham.*
7. [In grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *verbal*.] Mere words; bare literal expreſſion. *Brown.*

VE'RBALLY. *ad.* [from *verbal*.]
1. In words; orally. *South.*
2. Word for word. *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM. ad. [Lat.] Word for word. *Sh.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *verberate*.] Blows; beating. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *a.* [*verboſus*, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*

VERBO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *verboſe*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *a.* [*verdoiant*, Fr.] Green. *Milt.*

VE'RDERER. *ſ.* [*verdier*, French.] An officer in the foreſt.

VE'RDICT. *ſ.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]
1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenſer.*
2. Declaration; deciſion; judgment. *South.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *ſ.* The ruſt of braſs. *Peach.*

VE'RDITURE. *ſ.* Chalk made green. *Peach.*

VE'RDURE. *ſ.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VE'RDUROUS. *a.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered, or decked with green. *Milton.*

VERECU'ND. *a.* [*verecundus*, Latin.] Modeſt; baſhful.

VERGE. *ſ.* [*verge*, French; *virga*, Latin.]
1. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. *Swift.*
2. [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmoſt border. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In law, *verge* is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold. *Cowell.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downward. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *ſ.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL. *a.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth.

VERIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

VE'RIFIER. *ſ.* [from *verify*.] One who aſſures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY. *v. n.* [*verifier*, French.] To juſtify againſt charge of falſehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker.*

VE'RILY. *ad.* [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly. *Shakſpeare.*

2. With great confidence. *Swift.*

VERISI'MILAR. } *a.* [*veriſimilis*, Latin.]
VERISI'MILOUS. } Probable; likely. *White.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *ſ.* [*veriſimilitudo*,
VERISIMI'LITY. } Lat.] Probability; likelihood; reſemblance of truth. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *a.* [*veritable*, French.] True; agreeable to fact. *Brown.*

VE'RITABLY. *ad.* In a true manner.

VE'RITY. *ſ.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.]

1. Truth; conſonance to the reality of things. *South.*

2. A true aſſertion; a true tenet. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *ſ.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expreſſed from crab apples. *Dryden.*

VERMICE'LLI. ſ. [Italian.] A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *a.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the ſame body. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *ſ.* [*vermiculis*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub, worm. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *a.* [*vermiculoſus*, Latin.] Full of grubs; reſembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *a.* [*vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *ſ.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *ſ.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*,
VERMI'LION. } French.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; ſulphur mixed with mercury. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour. *Spenſer.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red. *Granville.*

VE'RMIN. *ſ.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.] Any noxious animal. Uſed commonly for ſmall creatures. *Taylor.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed vermin.

VERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermin. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *a.* [from *vermin*.] Tending to vermin; diſpoſed to breed vermin. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Latin.] Producing worms. *Brown.*

VERNA'CULAR. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country. *Addiſon.*

VE'RNAL. *a.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpring. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *ſ.* [*vernans*, Latin.] Flouriſhing as in the ſpring. *Milton.*

VERNI'LITY. *ſ.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the ſubmiſſive fawning behaviour of a ſlave. *Bailey.*

VERSABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*verſabilis*, Latin.]
VE'RSABLENESS. } Aptneſs to be turned or wound any way.

VE'RSAL. *a.* [a cant word for *univerſal*.] Total; whole. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *a.* [*verſatilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be turned round. *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable. *Glanville.*

3. Eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *ſ.* [from *verſatile*.]
VERSATI'LITY. } The quality of being verſatile.

VERSE. *ſ.* [*vers*, French; *verſus*, Latin.]

1. A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of ſyllables. *Shakſp.*

2. [*verſet*, French.] A ſection or paragraph of a book. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verſe; to relate poetically. *Shakſpeare.*

To be VERSED. *v. n.* [*verſor*, Latin.] To be ſkilled in; to be acquainted with. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN, *ſ.* [*verſe* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verſe. *Prior.*

VE'RSICLE. *ſ.* [*verſiculus*, Latin.] A little verſe.

VERSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*verſification*, French; from *verſify*.] The art or practice of making verſes. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *ſ.* [*verſificateur*, Fr.
VERSI'FIER. } *verſificator*, Lat.] A verſifier; a maker of verſes, with or without the ſpirit of poetry. *Watts.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*verſifier*, Fr. *verſificor*, Latin.] To make verſes. *Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verſe. *Dan.*

VE'RSION. *ſ.* [*verſion*, Fr. *verſio*, Latin.]

1. Change; transformation. *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction. *Bacon.*

3. Tranſlation. *Dryden.*

4. The act of tranſlating.

VERT. *ſ.* [*vert*, French.] Every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the foreſt, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowell.*

VE'RTEBRAL. *a.* [from *vertebræ*, Latin.] Relating to the joints of the ſpine. *Ray.*

VE'RTEBRE *ſ.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Zenith; the point overhead. *Creech.*
2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *a.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]
1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomſon.*
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *vertical*.] The ſtate of being in the zenith. *Brown.*

VE'RTICALLY. *ad.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith. *Brown.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *a. Verticillate* plants are ſuch as have their flowers intermixt with ſmall leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a ſtalk. *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Glan.*

VERTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*vertigineſus*, Latin.]
1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.*
2. Giddy. *Woodward.*

VE'RTIGO. ſ. [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'RVAIN. } *ſ.* [*verbena*, Latin.] A plant.
VE'RVINE. } *Drayton.*

VE'RVAIN *mallow. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

VE'RVELES. *ſ.* [*vervele*, French.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

VE'RY. *a.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, French.]
1. True; real. *Dryden.*
2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree: *a* very *villain*. *Davies.*
3. To note things emphatically, or eminently: *the* very *bottom*. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Same: *the* very *man*. *Sprat.*

VE'RY. *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addiſon.*

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*veſica*, Latin.] To bliſter. *Wiſeman.*

VESICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *veſicate*.] Bliſtering; ſeparation of the cuticle. *Wiſeman.*

VESI'CATORY. *ſ.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering application.

VE'SICLE. *ſ.* [*veſicula*, Lat.] A ſmall cuticle filled or inflated. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *a.* [from *veſicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. ſ. [Latin.] The evening ſtar; the evening. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'SPERS. *ſ.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Latin.] The evening ſervice of the Romiſh church.

VE'SPERTINE. *a.* [*veſpertinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening.

VE'SSEL. *ſ.* [*vaſſelle*, French.]
1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burnet.*
2. The containing parts of an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on water. *Raleigh.*
4. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milt.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *ſ.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *ſ.* [among horſemen.] A windgall.

VEST. *ſ.* [*veſtis*, Latin.] An outer garment. *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryden.*
2. To dreſs in a long garment. *Milton.*
3. To make poſſeſſour of; to inveſt with. *Pri.*
4. To place in poſſeſſion. *Clarendon.*

VE'STAL. *ſ.* [*veſtalis*, Lat.] A virgin conſecrated to Veſta; a pure virgin. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *a.* Denoting pure virginity. *Shak.*

VE'STIBULE. *ſ.* [*veſtibulum*, Latin.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE. *ſ.* [*veſtigium*, Latin.] Footſtep; mark left behind in paſſing. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *ſ.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dreſs. *Waller.*

VE'STRY. *ſ.* [*veſtiarium*, Latin.]
1. A room appendant to the church in which the ſacerdotal garments and conſecrated things are repoſited. *Dryden.*
2. A parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry. *Clarendon.*

VE'STURE. *ſ.* [*veſture*, old French.]
1. Garment; robe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Dreſs; habit; external form. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *ſ.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*

VE'TCHY. *a.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenſer.*

VE'TERAN. *ſ.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old ſoldier; a man long practiſed. *Addiſon.*

VE'TERAN. *a.* Long practiſed in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*veterinarius*, Latin.] One ſkilled in the diſeaſes of cattle. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]
1. To plague; to torment; to haraſs. *Prior.*
2. To diſturb; to diſquiet. *Pope.*
3. To trouble with ſlight provocations.

To VEX. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneaſy. *Chapman.*

VEXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vex*.]
1. The act of troubling. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of being troubled; uneaſineſs; ſorrow. *Temple.*
3. The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs. *Shak.*
4. An act of haraſſing by law. *Bacon.*
5. A ſlight teaſing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *vexation*.]
1. Afflictive; troubleſome; cauſing trouble. *South.*
2. Full of trouble, or uneaſineſs. *Digby.*
3. Teaſing; ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vexatious*.] Troubleſomely; uneaſily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *vexatious*.] Troubleſomeneſs; uneaſineſs.

VE'XER. *ſ.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *ad.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity.

U'GLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ugly*.]
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryd.*
2. Turpitude; loathſomeneſs; moral depravity. *South.*

U'GLY. *a.* Deformed; offenſive to the ſight; contrary to beautiful; hateful. *Milton.*

VI'AL. *ſ.* [φιαλὴ.] A ſmall bottle. *Addiſon.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To encloſe in a vial. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *ſ.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dreſſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VIA'TICUM. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Proviſion for a journey.
2. The laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]
1. To brandiſh; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*
1. To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle.*
2. To quiver. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving, or ſtate of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering. *Newton.*

VI'CAR. *ſ.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Swift.*
2. One who performs the functions of another; a ſubſtitute. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *ſ.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *a.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *ſ.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.

VICE. *ſ.* [*vitium*, Latin.]
1. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life. *Law.*
2. A fault; an offence. *Milton.*
3. The fool, or punchinello of old ſhows. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen. *Arb.*
5. Gripe; graſp. *Shakſpeare.*
6. [*vice*, Lat.] It is uſed in compoſition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command; as a *viceroy*, *vicechancellor*.

To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'CEADMIRAL. *ſ.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]
1. The ſecond commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
2. A naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VI'CEADMIRALTY. *ſ.* [from *viceadmiral*.] The office of a viceadmiral. *Carew.*

VI'CEAGENT. *ſ.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *ſ.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VI'CED. *a.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *ſ.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT. *ſ.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour. *Sprat.*

VICEGE'RENT. *a.* [*vicegerens*, Lat.] Having a delegated power; acting by ſubſtitution. *Milton.*

VI'CENARY. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *ſ.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of a king with regal authority. *Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY. *ſ.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy. *Addiſon.*

VI'CETY. *ſ.* Nicety; exactneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

VI'CINAGE. *ſ.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICI'NAL. } *a.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near;
VICI'NE. } neighbouring. *Glanville.*

VICI'NITY. *ſ.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]
1. Nearneſs; ſtate of being near. *Hale.*
2. Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*

VI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue. *Mil.*

VICI'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*viciſſitudo*, Latin.]
1. Regular change; return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion. *Newton.*
2. Revolution; change. *Atterbury.*

VI'CTIM. *ſ.* [*victima*, Latin.]
1. A ſacrifice; ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice. *Denham.*
2. Something deſtroyed. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR. *ſ.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquiſher; he that gains the advantage in any conteſt. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

VICTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*victorieux*, French.]
1. Conquering; having obtained conqueſt; ſuperiour in conteſt. *Milton.*
2. Producing conqueſt. *Pope.*
3. Betokening conqueſt. *Shakſpeare.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With conqueſt; ſucceſsfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *victorious*.] The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *ſ.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conqueſt; ſucceſs in conteſt; triumph. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'CTUAL. } *ſ.* [*victuailles*, Fr.] Proviſion
VI'CTUALS. } of food; ſtores for the ſupport of life; meat. *Shakſpeare.*

To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore with proviſion for food. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'CTUALLER. *ſ.* [from *victuals*.]
1. One who provides victuals. *Hayward.*
2. One who keeps a houſe of entertainment.

VIDE LICET. ad. [Latin.] To wit; that is. Generally written *viz.*

To VIE. *v. a.* To ſhow or practiſe in competition. *L'Eſtrange.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To conteſt; to contend. *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, French.]
1. To ſurvey; to look on by way of examination. *Prior.*

2. To ſee; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*

VIEW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Proſpect. *Wotton.*
2. Sight; power of beholding. *Locke.*
3. Intellectual ſight; mental ken. *Milton.*
4. Act of ſeeing. *Denham.*
5. Sight; eye. *Locke.*
6. Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryden.*
7. Intellectual ſurvey. *Locke.*
8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of ſight. *Dryden.*
9. Appearance; ſhow. *Waller.*
10. Diſplay; exhibition to the ſight or mind. *Locke.*
11. Proſpect of intereſt. *Locke.*
12. Intention; deſign. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'EWER. *ſ.* [from *view.*] One who views.

VI'EWLESS. *a.* [from *view.*] Unſeen; not diſcernible by the ſight. *Pope.*

VIGESIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*vigeſimus*, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL. *ſ.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]
1. Watch; devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt. *Pope.*
2. A faſt kept before a holiday. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Service uſed on the night before a holiday. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Watch; forbearance of ſleep. *Waller.*

VI'GILANCE. } *ſ.* [*vigilance*, French; *vi-*
VI'GILANCY. } *gilantia*, Latin.]
1. Forbearance of ſleep. *Broome.*
2. Watchfulneſs; circumſpection; inceſſant care. *Wotton.*
3. Guard; watch. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *a.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumſpect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker.*

VI'GILANTLY. *ad.* Watchfully; attentively; circumſpectly. *Hayward.*

VI'GOROUS. *a.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of ſtrength and life. *Atterbury.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *ad.* With force; forcibly; without weakneſs. *South.*

VI'GOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *vigour.*] Force; ſtrength. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR. *ſ.* [*vigor*, Latin.]
1. Force; ſtrength. *Milton.*
2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
3. Energy; efficacy. *Blackmore.*

VILE. *a.* [*vil*, French; *vilis*, Latin.]
1. Baſe; mean; worthleſs; ſordid; deſpicable. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*

VI'LED. *a.* [from *vile*; whence *revile.*] Abuſive; ſcurrilous; defamatory. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY. *ad.* [from *vile.*] Baſely; meanly; ſhamefully. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'LENESS. *ſ.* [from *vile.*]
1. Baſeneſs; meanneſs; deſpicableneſs; worthleſſneſs. *Drayton. Creech.*
2. Moral or intellectual baſeneſs. *Prior.*

VILIFI'ER. *ſ.* One that vilifies.

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*]
1. To debaſe; to degrade. *Milton.*
2. To defame; to make contemptible. *Add.*

VILL. *ſ.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A village; a ſmall collection of houſes. *Hale.*

VI'LLA. *ſ.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country ſeat. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*village*, French.] A ſmall collection of houſes, leſs than a town. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER. *ſ.* [from *village.*] An inhabitant of a village. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *ſ.* [from *village.*] Diſtrict of villages. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'LLAIN. *ſ.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Lat.]
1. One who held by a baſe tenure. *Davies.*
2. A wicked wretch. *Clarendon.*

VI'LLANAGE. *ſ.* [from *villain.*]
1. The ſtate of a villain; baſe ſervitude. *Davies.*
2. Baſeneſs; infamy. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain.*] To debaſe; to degrade; to defame. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS. *a.* [from *villain.*]
1. Baſe; vile; wicked.
2. Sorry; worthleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *ad.* [from *villanous.*] Wickedly; baſely. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *villanous.*] Baſeneſs; wickedneſs.

VI'LLANY. *ſ.* [from *villain.*]
1. Wickedneſs; baſeneſs; depravity; groſs atrociouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A wicked action; a crime. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK. *a.* [*villaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*

VI'LLI. ſ. [Latin.] In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grains of pluſh or ſhag, with which ſome trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *a.* [*villoſus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough; furry. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *vincible.*] Liableneſs to be overcome.

VI'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding.

VINDE'MIAL. *a.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *ſ.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]
1. To juſtify; to maintain. *Watts.*
2. To revenge; to avenge. *Pearſon.*
3. To aſſert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.*
4. To clear; to protect from cenſure. *Milt.*

VINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*vindication*, French, from *vindicate.*] Defence; aſſertion; juſtification. *Broome.*

VINDI'CATIVE. *a.* [from *vindicate.*] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Sprat.*

VINDICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *vindicate.*] One who vindicates; an aſſertor. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *a.* [from *vindicator.*]
1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall.*
2. Defenſory; juſtificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*

VINE. *ſ.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope.*

VINEFRE'TTER. *ſ.* [*vine* and *fret.*] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR. *ſ.* [*vinaigre*, French.]
1. Wine grown ſour; eager wine. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing really or metaphorically ſour. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'NEYARD. *ſ.* [ꝑingeapꝺ, Sax.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney.* *a.* Mouldy. *Ainſw.*

VI'NOUS. *a.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; conſiſting of wine. *Philips.*

VI'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*vinage*, French.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon. Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *ſ.* [from *vintage.*] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainſworth.*

VI'NTNER. *ſ.* [from *vinum.*] One who ſells wine. *Howel.*

VI'NTRY. *ſ.* The place where wine is ſold. *Ainſworth.*

VI'OL. *ſ.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE. *a.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Reſembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.]
1. To injure; to hurt. *Pope.*
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Hooker.*
3. To injure by irreverence. *Brown.*
4. To raviſh; to deflour. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*violatio*, Latin.]
1. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred or venerable. *Addiſon.*
2. Rape; the act of deflouring. *Shakſp.*

VIOLA'TOR. *ſ.* [*violator*, Latin.]
1. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred. *South.*
2. A raviſher. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'OLENCE. *ſ.* [*violentia*, Latin.]
1. Force; ſtrength applied to any purpoſe. *Milton.*
2. An attack; an aſſault; a murder. *Shak.*
3. Outrage; unjuſt force. *Milton.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*
6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT. *a.* [*violentus*, Latin.]
1. Forcible; acting with ſtrength. *Milton.*
2. Produced, or continued by force. *Burnet.*
3. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milt.*
4. Aſſailant; acting by force. *Milton.*
5. Unſeaſonably vehement. *Hooker.*
6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *ad.* [from *violent.*] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Taylor.*

VI'OLET. *ſ.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Latin.] A flower. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *ſ.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol.*] A fiddle; a ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Sandys.*

VI'OLIST. *ſ.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO. *ſ.* [Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'PER. *ſ.* [*vipera*, Latin.]
1. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive, of which many are poiſonous. *Sandys.*
2. Any thing miſchievous. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'PERINE. *a.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*

VI'PER's *bugloſs.* *ſ.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.

VIPER's *graſs.* *ſ.* [*ſcorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.

VIRA'GO. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.*
2. It is commonly uſed in deteſtation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY. *ſ.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes, with ſtops. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *a.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*

VIRGE. *ſ.* [*virga*, Latin; better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A dean's mace. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *ſ.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Geneſis.*
2. A woman not a mother. *Milton.*
3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure. *Derham.*
4. The ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *a.* Befitting a virgin; ſuitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Cowley.*

To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *a.* [from *virgin.*] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Hamm.*

To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to ſtrike as on the virginal: a cant word. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *ſ.* [more uſually *virginals.*] A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *ſ.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE. *a.* [*virilis*, Latin.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY. *ſ.* [*virilitas*, Latin.]
1. Manhood; character of man. *Rambler.*
2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *ſ.* [properly *vermilion.*] A red colour. *Roſcommon.*

VI'RTUAL. *a.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue.*] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *virtual.*] Efficacy. *Brown.*

VIRTUA'LLY. *ad.* [from *virtual.*] In effect, though not materially. *Hammond.*

To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue.*] To make efficacious: not uſed. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE. *ſ.* [*virtus*, Latin.]

1. Moral goodneſs: oppoſed to *vice*. *Pope.*
2. A particular moral excellence. *Addiſon.*
3. Medicinal quality. *Bacon.*
4. Medicinal efficacy. *Addiſon.*
5. Efficacy; power. *Atterbury.*
6. Acting power. *Mark.*
7. Secret agency; efficacy, without viſible or material action. *Davies.*
8. Bravery; valour. *Raleigh.*
9. Excellence; that which gives excellence. *Ben Jonſon.*
10. One of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy. *Tickel.*

VI'RTUELESS. *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities. *Hakewill.*

VIRTUO'SO. ſ. [Italian.] A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture. *Dryden.*

VI'RTUOUS. *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Morally good. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Chaſte. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Done in conſequence of moral goodneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*
5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenſer.*
6. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner. *Denham.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *virtuous.*] The ſtate or character of being virtuous. *Spenſer.*

VI'RULENCE. } *ſ.* [from *virulent.*] Mental
VI'RULENCY. } poiſon; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterneſs. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *a.* [*virulentus*, Latin.]
1. Poiſonous; venomous.
2. Poiſoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *ad.* [from *virulent.*] Malignantly; with bitterneſs.

VI'SAGE. *ſ.* [*viſage*, Fr.] Face; countenance; look. *Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viſcera*, Lat.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID. *a.* [*viſcidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *viſcid.*]
1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity; ropineſs. *Arb.*
2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *ſ.* [*viſcoſité*, French.]
1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A glutinous ſubſtance. *Brown.*

VI'SCOUNT. *ſ.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.] *Viſcount* ſignifies as much as ſheriff. *Viſcount* alſo ſignifies a degree of nobility next to an earl. *Cowell.*

VI'SCOUNTESS. *ſ.* The lady of a viſcount.

VI'SCOUS. *a.* [*viſcoſus*, Latin.] Glutinous; ſticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*viſibilité*, Fr. from *viſible.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible to the eye. *Boyle.*
2. State of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable; conſpicuouſneſs. *Rogers.*

VI'SIBLE. *ſ.* Perceptibility by the eye. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBLE. *a.* [*viſible*, Fr. *viſibilis*, Lat.]
1. Perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*
2. Diſcovered to the eye. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Apparent; open; conſpicuous. *Clarend.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *viſible.*] State or quality of being viſible.

VI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *viſible.*] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *ſ.* [*viſion*, French; *viſio*, Latin.]
1. Sight; the faculty of ſeeing. *Newton.*
2. The act of ſeeing. *Hammond.*
3. A ſupernatural appearance; a ſpectre; a phantom. *Milton.*
4. A dream; ſomething ſhown in a dream. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *a.* [*viſionaire*, French.]
1. Affected by phantoms; diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination. *Pope.*
2. Imaginary; not real; ſeen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *ſ.* [*viſionaire*, French.] One
VI'SIONIST. } whoſe imagination is diſturbed. *Turner.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*viſiter*, Fr. *viſito*, Latin.]
1. To go to ſee. *Pope.*
2. To ſend good or evil judicially. *Iſaiah.*
3. To ſalute with a preſent. *Judges.*
4. To come to a ſurvey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other. *Law.*

VI'SIT. *ſ.* [*viſite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to ſee another. *Watts.*

VI'SITABLE. *a.* [from *viſit.*] Liable to be viſited. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITANT. *ſ.* [from *viſit.*] One who goes to ſee another. *South.*

VISITA'TION. *ſ.* [*viſito*, Latin.]
1. The act of viſiting. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Objects of viſits. *Milton.*
3. Judicial viſit or perambulation. *Ayliffe.*
4. Judicial evil ſent by God. *Taylor.*
5. Communication of divine love. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *viſitor.*] Belonging to a judicial viſitor. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITER. *ſ.* [from *viſit.*]
1. One who comes to ſee another. *Swift.*
2. An occaſional judge; one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety. *Garth.*

VI'SIVE. *a.* [*viſif*, Fr.] Formed in the act of ſeeing. *Broome.*

VI'SNOMY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *phyſiognomy.*] Face; countenance: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

VI'SOR. *ſ.* [*viſus*, Lat. *viſiere*, Fr.] A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'SORED. *a.* [from *viſor.*] Maſked. *Milton.*

VISTA. ſ. [Italian.] View; proſpect through an avenue. *Addiſon.*

VI'SUAL. *a.* [*viſuel*, Fr.] Uſed in ſight; exerciſing the power of ſight; inſtrumental to ſight. *Milton.*

VI'TAL. *a.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]
1. Contributing to life; neceſſary to life.
2. Relating to life, *Shakſpeare.*

3. Containing life. *Milton.*
4. Being the ſeat of life. *Pope.*
5. So diſpoſed as to live. *Brown.*
6. Eſſential; chiefly neceſſary. *Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *vital.*] Power of ſubſiſting in life *Raleigh.*

VI'TALLY. *ad.* [from *vital.*] In ſuch a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *ſ.* [without the ſingular.] Parts eſſential to life. *Philips.*

VITE'LLARY. *ſ.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white. *Brown.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] To deprave; to ſpoil; to make leſs pure. *Evelyn.*

VITIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*

To VITILI'TIGATE. *v. n.* [*vitioſus* and *litigo*, Lat.] To contend in law cavilloufly.

VITILITIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *vitioſus*, Latin.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*

VI'TIOUS. *a.* [*vitioſus*, Latin.]
1. Corrupt; wicked; oppoſite to virtuous. *Milton.*
2. Corrupt; having phyſical ill qualities. *Ben Jonſon.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* Not virtuouſly; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptneſs; ſtate of being vitious. *South.*

VI'TREOUS. *a.* [*vitreus*, Latin.] Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs; reſembling glaſs. *Ray.*

VI'TREOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *vitreous.*] Reſemblance of glaſs.

VI'TRIFICABLE. *a.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glaſs. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*vitrification*, French; from *vitrificate.*] Production of glaſs; act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs. *Boyle.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, French.] To change into glaſs. *Bacon.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glaſs; to be changed into glaſs. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TRIOL. *ſ.* [*vitriolum*, Latin.] *Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt. *Woodward.*

VI'TRIOLATE. } *a.* [*vitriolé*, Fr. from
VI'TRIOLATED. } *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; conſiſting of vitriol. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK. } *a.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from
VITRIO'LOUS. } *vitriolum*, Latin.] Reſembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Floyer.*

VI'TULINE. *a.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE. *a.* [*vituperabilis*, Latin.] Blameworthy. *Ainſworth.*

To VITU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*vituperer*, French; *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to cenſure.

VITUPERA'TION. *ſ.* [*vituperatio*, Latin.] Blame; cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vivax*, Latin.]
1. Long-lived. *Bentley.*
2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS } *ſ.* [*vivacite*, French,
VIVA'CITY. } from *vivacious.*]
1. Livelineſs; ſprightlineſs. *Boyle.*
2. Longevity; length of life. *Brown.*

VI'VARY. *ſ.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A warren.

VIVE. *a.* [*vif*, French; *vivus*, Latin.] Lively; forcible; preſſing. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY. *ſ.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of ſupporting or continuing life. *Brown.*

VI'VES. *ſ.* A diſtemper among horſes, much like the ſtrangles. *Farrier's Dict.*

VI'VID. *a.* [*vividus*, Latin.]
1. Lively; quick; ſtriking. *Pope.*
2. Sprightly; active. *Watts.*

VI'VIDLY. *ad.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickneſs; with ſtrength. *Boyle.*

VI'VIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickneſs.

VIVI'FICAL. *a* [*vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVI'FICATE. *v. n.* [*vivifico*, Latin.]
1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
2. To recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the eſſential properties.

VIVIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. *a.* [*vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY. *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon. Harvey.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive: oppoſed to *oviparous.* *Ray.*

VI'XEN. *ſ.* *Vixen* is the name of a ſhe-fox; and applied to a woman, whoſe nature is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox. *Shakſpeare.*

VIZ. *ad.* [*videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*

VI'ZARD. *ſ.* [*viſiere*, Fr.] A maſk uſed for diſguiſe; a viſor. *Roſcommon.*

To VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſk. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'ZIER. *ſ.* [properly *wazir.*] The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire. *Knolles.*

U'LCER. *ſ.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A ſore of continuance; not a new wound. *Sandys.*

To U'LCERATE. *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To U'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To diſeaſe with ſores. *Arbuthnot.*

ULCERA'TION. *ſ.* [*ulceratio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; ſore. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED. *a.* [from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*

U'LCEROUS. *a.* [*ulceroſus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old ſores. *Shakſpeare.*

U'LCEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ulcerous.*] The ſtate of being ulcerous.

ULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*uliginoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *a.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the laſt reſort. *Rogers.*

U'LTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *ultimate.*] In the laſt conſequence. *Atterbury.*

ULTI'MITY. *ſ.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The laſt ſtage; the laſt conſequence. *Bacon.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *ſ.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *a.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the ſea; foreign. *Ainſworth.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE. *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE. *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS. *a.* [*ultro*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

U'MBEL. *ſ.* In botany, the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pedicles or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone.

U'MBELLATED. *a.* In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] Uſed of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks.

U'MBER. *ſ.*

1. A colour.
2. A fiſh; the grayling. *Walton.*

U'MBERED. *a.* [from *umber*, or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded. *Shakſpeare.*

UMBI'LICAL. *a.* [from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*

U'MBLES. *ſ.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails.

U'MBO. ſ. [Latin.] The pointed boſs, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE. *ſ.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; ſcreen of trees. *Philips.*
2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.*
3. Reſentment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *a.* [*ombragieux*, French.] Shady; yielding ſhade. *Harvey.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *umbrageous.*] Shadineſs. *Raleigh.*

UMBRA'TILE. *a.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the ſhade.

UMBRE'L. } *ſ.* [from *umbra*, Latin.] A
UMBRE'LLA. } ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*

UMBRI'ERE. *ſ.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBRO'SITY. *ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Latin.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light *Brown.*

U'MPIRAGE. *ſ.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

U'MPIRE. *ſ.* [from *un pere*, Fr. a father, *Minſhew.*] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes. *Boyle.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted; but I have collected a number ſufficient, perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it.

UNABA'SHED. *a.* Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *a.*

1. Not having ability. *Rogers.*
2. Weak; impotent. *Shakſpeare.*

UNABO'LISHED. *a.* Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *a.* Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received. *Rogers.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *ſ.* State of not pleaſing. *Collier.*

UNACCE'PTED. *a.* Not accepted. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *a.* Unfurniſhed with external convenience. *Shakſpeare.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *a.* Not attended.

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *a.* Unfiniſhed; incomplete. *Dryden.*

UNACCOU'NTABLE. *a.*

1. Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule. *Glanville.*
2. Not ſubject; not controlled.

UNACCOU'NTABLY. *ad.* Strangely. *Addiſ.*

UNA'CCURATE. *a.* Not exact. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *a.*

1. Not uſed; not habituated. *Boyle.*
2. New; not uſual. *Philips.*

UNACKNOW'LEDGED. *a.* Not owned. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *ſ.* Want of familiarity; want of knowledge. *South.*

UNACQUAI'NTED. *a.*

1. Not known; unuſual; not familiarly known. *Spenſer.*
2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Wake.*

UNA'CTIVE. *a.*

1. Not briſk; not lively. *Locke.*
2. Having no employment. *Milton.*
3. Not buſy; not diligent. *South.*
4. Having no efficacy. *Milton.*

UNADMI'RED. *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *a.* Not worſhipped. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *a.* Not decorated; not embelliſhed. *Addiſon.*

UNADVI'SED. *a.*

1. Imprudent; indiſcreet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Done without due thought; raſh. *Hayw.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *ad.* Raſhly; imprudently; indiſcreetly. *Hooker.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *a.* Genuine; not ſpoiled by ſpurious mixtures. *Addiſon.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *a.*

1. Real; not hypocritical. *Dryden.*
2. Free from affectation; open; candid; ſincere. *Addiſon.*
3. Not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules. *Milton.*
4. Not moved; not touched.

UNAFFE'CTING. *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the paſſions.

UNAI'DABLE. *a.* Not to be helped. *Shak.*

UNAI'DED. *a.* Not aſſiſted; not helped.

UNALLI'ED. *a.*
1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature; not congenial. *Collier.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *a.* Unchangeable; immutable. *Atterbury.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS *a.* Free from ambition.

UNANE'LED. *a.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung. This ſenſe I doubt. *Shakſpeare.*

UNANI'MITY. *ſ.* Agreement in deſign or opinion. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*unanime*, French; *unanimis*, Latin.] Being of one mind; agreeing in deſign or opinion. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* With one mind.

UNANO'INTED. *a.*
1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shakſpeare.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *a.* Not to be retuted.

UNA'NSWERABLY. *ad.* Beyond confutation.

UNA'NSWERED. *a.*
1. Not oppoſed by a reply. *Milton.*
2. Not confuted. *Hooker.*
3. Not ſuitably returned. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *a.* Not daunted; not impreſſed by fear. *Sidney.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *a.* Obſcure; not viſible.

UNAPPE'ASABLE. *a.* Not to be pacified; implacable. *Milton.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *a.*
1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.*
2. Not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPRO'ACHED. *a.* Inacceſſible. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *a.* Not approved. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *a.*
1. Dull; not apprehenſive.
2. Not ready; not propenſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unfit; not qualified. *Taylor.*
4. Improper; unfit; unſuitable.

UNA'PTNESS. *ſ.*
1. Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. Dulneſs; want of apprehenſion. *Shakſ.*
3. Unreadineſs; diſqualification; want of propenſion. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *a.*
1. Not diſputed. *Milton.*
2. Not cenſured. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNA'RMED. *a.* Having no armour; having no weapons. *Grew.*

UNA'RTFUL. *a.*
1. Having no art or cunning. *Dryden.*
2. Wanting ſkill. *Cheyne.*

UNA'SKED. *a.*
1. Not courted by ſolicitation. *Denham.*
2. Not ſought by entreaty or care. *Dryden.*

UNASPI'RING. *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *a.* Not attacked; not aſſaulted. *Shakſpeare.*

UNASSI'STED. *a.* Not helped. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. *a.* Not arrogant. *Thomſon.*

UNASSU'RED. *a.*
1. Not confident. *Glanville.*
2. Not to be truſted. *Spenſer.*

UNATTAI'NABLE. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*

UNATTAI'NABLENESS. *ſ.* State of being out of reach. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. *a.* Untried; not aſſayed.

UNATTE'NDED. *a.* Having no retinue or attendants. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NTIVE. *a.* Careleſs; heedleſs.

UNAVA'ILABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *a.* Uſeleſs; vain. *Dryden.*

UNAVOI'DABLE. *a.*
1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be miſſed in ratiocination. *Tillot.*

UNAVO'IDED. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakſpeare.*

UNAU'THORIZED. *a.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *ad.* [from *aware*, or *wary.*]
UNAWA'RES. }
1. Without thought; without previous meditation. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly. *Wake.*

UNA'WED. *a.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*

UNBA'CKED. *a.*
1. Not tamed; nor taught to bear the rider. *Suckling.*
2. Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*

UNBA'LLAST. } *a.* Not kept ſteady by
UNBA'LLASTED. } ballaſt; unſteady.

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* To open by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham.*

UNBA'RKED. *a.* Decorticated; ſtripped of bark. *Bacon.*

UNBA'TTERED. *a.* Not injured by blows.

To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To ſet open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds. *Norris.*

UNBEA'TEN *a.*
1. Not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
2. Not trodden. *Roſcommon.*

UNBECO'MING. *a.* Indecent; unſuitable; indecorous. *Dryden.*

To UNBE'D. *v. a.* To raiſe from a bed. *Walton.*

UNBEFI'TTING. *a.* Not becoming; not ſuitable. *Milton.*

UNBEGO'T }
UNBEGO'TTEN. } *a.*
1. Eternal; without generation. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not yet generated. *Milton.*
3. Not attaining exiſtence. *South.*

UNBELI'EF. *ſ.*
1. Incredulity. *Dryden.*
2. Infidelity; irreligion. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*
1. To diſcredit; not to truſt. *Wotton.*
2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER. *ſ.* An infidel; one who believes not the ſcripture of God. *Hooker.*

To UNBE'ND. *v. a.*
1. To free from flexure. *Taylor.*
2. To relax; to remit; to ſet at eaſe for a time. *Dryden.*

UNBE'NDING. *a.*
1. Not ſuffering flexure. *Pope.*
2. Reſolute; not yielding. *Rowe.*

UNBE'NEFICED. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*

UNBENI'GHTED. *a.* Never viſited by darkneſs. *Milton.*

UNBENI'GN. *a.* Malignant; malevolent.

UNBE'NT. *a.*
1. Not ſtrained by the ſtring. *Dryden.*
2. Having the bow unſtrung. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued. *Dryden.*
4. Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*

UNBESE'EMING. *a.* Unbecoming. *Thomſon.*

UNBESO'UGHT. *a* Not intreated. *Milton.*

UNBESTO'WED. *a.* Not given; not diſpoſed of. *Bacon.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakſp.*

To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to diſentangle from prejudice. *Pope.*

UNBI'D. } *a.*
UNBI'DDEN. }
1. Uninvited. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Uncommanded; ſpontaneous. *Milton.*

UNBI'GOTTED. *a.* Free from bigotry. *Add.*

To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* To looſe; to untie. *Dry.*

To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* To deprive of epiſcopal orders. *Scuth.*

UNBI'TTED. *a.* Unbridled; unreſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *a.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault. *Dryden.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Addiſon.*

UNBLE'NCHED. *a.* Not diſgraced; not injured by any foil. *Milton.*

UNBLE'ST. *a.*
1. Accurſed; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.*
2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *a.* Not ſtained with blood.

UNBLO'WN. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBLU'NTED. *a.* Not made obtuſe. *Cowley.*

UNBO'DIED. *a.*
1. Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.*
2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To ſet open; to unbar.

UNBO'LTED. *a.* Coarſe; groſs; not refined, as flower, by bolting or ſifting. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBO'NNETTED. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBOO'KISH. *a.*
1. Not ſtudious of books.
2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shakſp.*

UNBO'RN. *a.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come. *Dryden.*

UNBO'RROWED. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Locke.*

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*
1. To reveal in confidence. *Milton.*
2. To open; to diſcloſe. *Milton.*

UNBO'TTOMED. *a.*
1. Without bottom; bottomleſs. *Milton.*
2 Having no ſolid foundation. *Hammond.*

UNBO'UGHT. *a.*
1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.*
2. Not finding any purchaſer. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *a.*
1. Looſe; not tied.
2. Wanting a cover. *Locke.*

UNBOU'NDED. *a.*
1. Infinite; interminable. *Milton.*
2. Unlimited; unreſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOU'NDEDNESS. *ſ.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'WED. *a.* Not bent. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNBO'WEL. *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviſcerate. *Hakewill.*

To UNBRA'CE. *v a.*
1. To looſe; to relax. *Spenſer.*
2. To make the clothes looſe. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBRE'ATHED. *a.* Not exerciſed. *Shakſp.*

UNBRE'ATHING. *a.* Unanimated. *Shak.*

UNBRE'D. *a.*
1. Not inſtructed in civility; ill educated. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Not taught. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED. *a.* Having no breeches.

UNBRI'BED. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*

UNBRI'DLED. *a.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

UNBRO'KE. } *a.*
UNBRO'KEN. }
1. Not violated. *Taylor.*
2. Not ſubdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*
3. Not tamed. *Addiſon.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE. } *a.* Ill ſuiting with
UNBRO'THERLY. } the character of a brother. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To looſe from buckles. *Pope.*

To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to deſtroy. *Sh.*

UNBUI'LT. *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Pope.*

UNBU'RNED. } *a.*
UNBU'RNT. }
1. Not conſumed; not waſted; not injured by fire. *Dryden.*
2. Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*

UNBU'RNING. *a.* Not conſuming by heat.

To UNBU'RDEN. *v. a.*
1. To rid of a load. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To throw off. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To looſe any thing buttoned. *Addiſon.*

UNCALCI'NED. *a.* Free from calcination.

UNCA'LLED. *a* Not ſummoned; not ſent for; not demanded. *Milton.*

To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To diſturb. *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *a.* Not eraſed; not abrogated. *Dryden.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not ſuſceptible. *Ham.*

UNCA'RED *for.* *a.* Not regarded; not attended to.

UNCA'RNATE. *a.* Not fleſhly. *Brown.*

To UNCA'SE. *v. a.*
1. To disengage from any covering. *Addison.*
2. To flay; to strip. *Spenser.*

UNCA'UGHT. *a.* Not yet catched. *Gay.*

UNCAU'SED. *a.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *a.* Not wary; heedless.

UNCE'LEBRATED. *a.* Not solemnized.

UNCE'NSURED. *a.* Exempt from publick reproach. *Pope.*

UNCE'RTAIN. *a.* [*incertain*, French; *incertus*, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.*
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotson.*
3. Not sure in consequence. *Pope.*
4. Not exact; not sure. *Dryden.*
5 Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *f.*
1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge. *Denh.*
2. Inaccuracy. *Locke.*
3. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*
4. Something unknown. *L'Estrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* Immutable; not subject to variation. *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *f.* Immutability. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Immutability; without change. *South.*

UNCHA'NGED. *a.*
1. Not altered. *Taylor.*
2. Not alterable. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGING. *a.* Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity. *Addison.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *f.* Want of charity. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Sprat.*

UNCHA'RY. *a.* Not wary; not cautious.

UNCHA'STE. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not pure. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *f.* Lewdness; incontinence. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHE'CKED. *a.* Unrestrained; not fluctuated. *Milton.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *f.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*

UNCHE'WED. *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*

To UNCHI'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *a.*
1. Contrary to the laws of christianity. *Sou.*
2. Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *f.* Contrariety to christianity. *K. Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *a.* Not circumcised; not a Jew. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *f.* Omission of circumcision. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Addison.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *a.* Unimportant.

UNCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil*, French; *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to the rules of elegance, or complaisance. *Whitgift.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *a.*
1. Not reclaimed from barbarity. *Pope.*
2. Coarse; indecent. *Addison.*

UNCI'VILLY. *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly. *Brown.*

UNCLA'RIFIED. *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Bacon.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps. *Taylor.*

UNCLA'SSICK. *a.* Not classick. *Pope.*

U'NCLE. *f.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of one's father or mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNCLE'AN. *f.*
1. Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden.*
2. Not purified by ritual practices.
3. Foul with sin. *Rogers.*
4. Lewd; unchaste. *Milton.*

UNCLE'ANLINESS. *f.* Want of cleanliness; dirtiness. *Clarendon.*

UNCLE'ANLY. *a.*
1. Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shakspeare.*
2. Indecent; unchaste. *Watts.*

UNCLE'ANNESS. *f.*
1. Lewdness; incontinence. *Graunt.*
2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Taylor.*
3. Sin; wickedness.
4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED. *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*

To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo any thing complicated. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand. *Garth.*

UNCLI'PPED. *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*

To UNCLO'THE. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked. *Watts.*

To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*
1. To disencumber; to exonerate. *Shaksp.*
2. To set at liberty. *Dryden.*

To UNCLO'ISTER. *v. n.* To set at large. *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*

UNCLO'SED. *a.* Not separated by enclosures. *Clarendon.*

UNCLO'UDED. *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened. *Roscommon.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *f.* Openness; freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY. *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open. *D. of Piety.*

To UNCO'IF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Arb.*

To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another. *Derham.*

UNCO'INED. *a.* Not coined. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED. *a.* Not collected; not recollected. *Prior.*

UNCO'LOURED. *a.* Not stained with any colour or die. *Bacon.*

UNCO'MBED. *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb. *Crashaw.*

UNCO'MELINESS. *ſ.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY. *a.* Not comely; wanting grace. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *a.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; diſmal; miſerable. *Wake.*
2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *ſ.* Want of cheerfulneſs. *Taylor.*

UNCOMMA'NDED. *a.* Not commanded.

UNCO'MMON. *a.* Not frequent; not often found or known. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'MMONNESS. *ſ.* Infrequency. *Addiſ.*

UNCOMPA'CT. *a.* Not compact; not cloſely cohering. *Addiſon.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*

UNCO'MPANIED. *a.* Having no companion.

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* Having no pity.

UNCOMPE'LLED. *a.* Free from compulſion. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *a.* Not civil. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'TE. *a.* Not perfect; not finiſhed. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *a.*

1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton.*
2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* Unable to comprehend.

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *a.* Free from compreſſion. *Boyle.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE. *a.* Not to be underſtood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *ſ.* Incomprehenſibility. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED. *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *ſ.* Negligence; want of intereſt; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED. *a.*

1. Having no intereſt. *Taylor.*
2. Not anxious; not diſturbed; not affected. *Denham.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* Without intereſt or affection; without anxiety. *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *ſ.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *a.* Not intereſting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Addiſon.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *ſ.* The ſtate of having no ſhare. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. } *a.* Not deciſive; in-
UNCONCLU'DING. } ferring no plain or certain concluſion or conſequence. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *ſ.* Quality of being unconcluding. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED. *a.* Not digeſted; not matured. *Brown.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms. *Dryden.*

UNCONFI'NABLE. *a.* Unbounded. *Shakſp.*

UNCONFI'NED. *a.*

1. Free from reſtraint. *Pope.*
2. Having no limits; unbounded. *Spectator.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *a.*

1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel.*
2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony. *Milton.*
3. Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *a.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analogous. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *a*, Inconſiſtent; not conforming. *Watts.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *a.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* Without confuſion.

UNCONFU'TABLE. *a.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour. *Sprat.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *a.* Not concreted by cold.

UNCO'NJUGAL. *a.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or huſband. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *a.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *a.* Not forbearing penal notice. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *a.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *ad.* Invincibly; inſuperably. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *a.*

1. Not ſubdued; not overcome. *Denham.*
2. Inſuperable; invincible. *Sidney.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Forming unreaſonable expectation. *Dryd.*
3. Enormous; vaſt. A low word. *Milton.*
4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* Unreaſonably.

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *a.*

1. Having no mental perception. *Blackm.*
2. Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *a.* Not dedicated; not devoted. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *a.* Not yielded. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *a.* Not conſidered; not attended to. *Brown.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *a.* Incongruous; unfit; inconſiſtent. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT. *a.* [*inconſtant*, French; *inconſtans*, Latin.] Fickle; not ſteady; changeable; mutable. *May.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *a.* Free from compulſion. *Raleigh.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *ſ.* Freedom from conſtraint; eaſe. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *a.* [*inconſultus*, Latin.] Heady; raſh; improvident; imprudent. *Sid.*

UNCONSU'MED. *a.* Not waſted; not deſtroyed by any waſting power. *Milton.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *a.* Not conſummated.

UNCONTE'MNED. *a.* Not deſpiſed. *Shak.*

UNCONTE'NTED. *a.* Not contented; not satisfied. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *ſ.* Want of power to ſatisfy. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *a.* Indiſputable; not controvertible. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *a.* Not diſputable; evident. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRI'TE. *a.* Not religiouſly penitent. *Hammond.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLE. *a.*

1. Reſiſtleſs; powerful beyond oppoſition. *Milton.*

2. Indiſputable; irrefragable. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLY. *ad.*

1. Without poſſibility of oppoſition.

2. Without danger of refutation. *Brown.*

UNCONTRO'LLED. *a.*

1. Unreſiſted; unoppoſed; not to be overruled. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'LLEDLY. *ad.* Without control; without oppoſition. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONTROVE'RTED. *a.* Not diſputed; not liable to debate. *Glanville.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* Not ſuitable to converſation; not ſocial. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *a.*

1. Not perſuaded of the truth of chriſtianity. *Rogers.*

2. Nor religious; not yet reduced to live a holy life.

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To looſe a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *a.* Inaccurate; not poliſhed to exactneſs. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT. *a.* Honeſt; upright; not tainted with wickedneſs; not influenced by iniquitous intereſt. *Hooker.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Locke.*

To UNCO'VER. *v. a.*

1. To diveſt of a covering. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To ſtrip of the roof. *Prior.*

4. To ſhow openly; to ſtrip of a veil, or concealment. *Milton.*

5. To bare the head, as in the preſence of a ſuperiour. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* Not to be adviſed.

UNCO'UNTABLE. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *a.* Genuine; not ſpurious. *Sprat.*

To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To looſe dogs from their couples. *Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite.

UNCO'URTLINESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'URTLY. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *a.* [uncuð, Sax.] Odd; ſtrange; unuſual. *Fairfax.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *ſ.* Oddneſs; ſtrangeneſs.

To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *a.*

1. Not yet created. *Milton.*

2. [*incrée*, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *ſ.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCRO'UDED *a.* Not ſtraitened by want of room. *Addiſon.*

To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty. *Dryden.*

U'NCTION. *ſ.* [*unction*, French.]

1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment. *Drayton.*

3. The act of anointing medically. *Arbuth.*

4. Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive. *Shak.*

5. The rite of anointing in the laſt hours. *Hammond.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs. *Brown.*

U'NCTUOUS. *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shak.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs; clammineſs; greaſineſs. *Boyle.*

UNCU'LLED. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *a.* Not blamable. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *a.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Locke.*

2. Not inſtructed; not civilized. *Roſcom.*

UNCU'MBERED. *a.* Not burdened; not embarraſſed. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCU'RBED. *a.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

UNCU'RRENT. *a.* Not current; not paſſing in common payment. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCU'T. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED. *a.* Not made worſe; not impaired. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *a.* Unſubdued by fear; not depreſſed. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *a.* Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendour. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafneſs. *Sh.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *ſ.* [from *undecim*, Latin, and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECA'YED. *a.* Not liable to be diminiſhed. *Pope.*

UNDECA'YING. *a.* Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion. *Blackmore.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roſcommon.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived. *Holder.*

UNDECE'IVED. *a.* Not cheated; not impoſed on. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *a.* Not determined; not ſettled. *Roſcommon.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *a.* Not deciſive; not concluſive. *Glanville.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakſpeare.*

UNDE'CKED. *a.* Not adorned; not embelliſhed. *Milton.*

UNDECLI'NED. *a.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.

2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*

UNDE'DICATED. *a.*

1. Not conſecrated; not devoted.

2. Not inſcribed to a patron. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *a.* Not ſignalized by action. *Sh.*

UNDEFA'CED. *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Not defeaſible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'ED. *a.* Not ſet at defiance; not challenged. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'LED. *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Milton.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NED. *a.* Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured. *Pope.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *a.* Not carefully conſidered. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *a.* Not pleaſed; not touched with pleaſure. *Milton.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *a.* Not giving pleaſure. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *a.* Not razed; not thrown down. *Philips.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be gainſaid. *Sidney.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Brown.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED. *a.* Not corrupted. *Glanv.*

UNDEPRI'VED. *a.* Not diveſted by authority; not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *prepoſition.* [*undar*, Gothick; under, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.]

1. In a ſtate of ſubjection: *we are all* under *the king.* *Dryden.*

2. In the ſtate of pupilage to: *I ſtudied* under *one Wentworth.* *Denham.*

3. Beneath; ſo as to be covered, or hidden: *his dagger was* under *his cloak.* *Dryden.*

4. Below in place; not above: *the parlour is* under *the chamber.* *Bacon.*

5. In a leſs degree than: *he acted* under *his natural ſtrength.* *Dryden.*

6. For leſs than: *it was ſold* under *the price.*

7. Leſs than; below: *nothing* under *royalty contented him.* *Collier.*

8. By the ſhow of: *he eſcaped* under *the appearance of a meſſenger.* *Baker.*

9. With leſs than: *he would not ſpeak* under *ten pounds.* *Swift.*

10. In the ſtate of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence: *a viſcount is* under *an earl.* *Addiſon.*

11. In a ſtate of being loaded with: *he faints* under *his load.* *Shakſpeare.*

12. In a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to: *the criminal was* under *the laſh.* *Addiſon.*

13. In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborn: *I was* under *great anxiety.* *Pope.*

14. In a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by: *he acts* under *legal reſtraints.* *Locke.*

15. In a ſtate of depreſſion or dejection by: *he ſunk* under *his father's influence.* *Shakſp.*

16. In the ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed: *he was known* under *another name.* *Locke.*

17. In the ſtate of: *he may do well* under *his preſent diſpoſition.* *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time: *he is* under *fifteen.* *Spenſer.*

19. Repreſented by: *it appeared* under *a fair form.* *Addiſon.*

20. In a ſtate of protection: under *your direction I am ſafe.* *Collier.*

21. With reſpect to: *it is mentioned* under *two heads.* *Felton.*

22. Atteſted by: *I gave it* under *my hand.*

23. Subjected to; being the ſubject of: *all this was* under *conſideration.* *Addiſon.*

24. In the next ſtage of ſubordination: *their hopes were in him* under *the general.* *Locke.*

25. In a ſtate of relation that claims protection: *he was* under *his uncle's care.*

U'NDER. *ad.*

1. In a ſtate of ſubjection. 2 *Chronicles.*

2. Below; not above.

3. Leſs: oppoſed to *over* or *more.* *Addiſon.*

4. It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferiour; ſubject; ſubordinate. *Shakſpeare.*

5. It is much uſed in compoſition, in ſeveral ſenſes, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION. *ſ.* Subordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory. *Dryden.*

To UNDERBE'AR. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear.*]

1. To ſupport; to endure. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To line; to guard: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *ſ.* [*under* and *bearer.*] In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing leſs than its worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *ſ.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk. *Sw.*

To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]

1. To act below one's abilities. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To do leſs than is requiſite. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. *ſ.* Subordinate faction ſubdiviſion of a faction. *Decay of Piety*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *ſ.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a ſorry wretch. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *ſ.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and ꝥangan, Saxon.] To take in hand. *Spenſer.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furniſh.*] To ſupply with leſs than enough. *Col.*

To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind round the bottom. *Acts.*

To UNDERGO'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]

1. To ſuffer; to ſuſtain; to endure evil. *Dr.*
2. To ſupport; to hazard: not uſed. *Shak.*
3. To ſuſtain; to be the bearer of; to poſſeſs: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſuſtain; to endure without fainting. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To paſs through. *Arbuthnot.*
6. To be ſubject to. *Shakſpeare.*

UNDERGROU'ND. *ſ.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous ſpace. *Milton.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *ſ.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood. *Milt.*

UNDERHA'ND. *ad.* [*under* and *hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; ſecretly. *Hooker.*
2. Clandeſtinely; with fraudulent ſecrecy. *Swift.*

UNDERHA'ND. *a.* Secret; clandeſtine; ſly. *Addiſon.*

UNDERI'VED. *a.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed. *Locke.*

UNDERLA'BOURER. *ſ.* [*under* and *labour.*] A ſubordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *ſ.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A ſpecies of apple. *Mortimer.*

To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*]

1. To mark with lines below the words.
2. To influence ſecretly. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *ſ.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a ſorry, mean fellow. *Sidney.*

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall, or be blown up; to ſap. *Pope.*
2. To excavate under. *Addiſon.*
3. To injure by clandeſtine means. *Locke.*

UNDERMI'NER. *ſ.* [from *undermine.*]

1. He that ſaps; he that digs away the ſupports.
2. A clandeſtine enemy. *South.*

U'NDERMOST. *a.*

1. Loweſt in place. *Boyle.*
2. Loweſt in ſtate or condition. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *ad.* [compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we ſtill retain the comparative *nether.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Addiſon.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under. *Sandys.*

UNDERO'FFICER. *ſ.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in ſubordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*

UNDERO'GATORY. *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART. *ſ.* [*under* and *part.*] Subordinate, or uneſſential part. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *ſ.* The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*

To UNDERPI'N. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to ſupport. *Hale.*

U'NDERPLOT. *ſ.* [*under* and *plot.*]

1. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it. *Dryden.*
2. A clandeſtine ſcheme. *Addiſon.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praiſe.*] To praiſe below deſert. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize.*] To value at leſs than the worth. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNDERPRO'P. *v. n.* [*under* and *prop.*] To ſupport; to ſuſtain. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* [*under* and *proportion.*] Having too little proportion. *Col.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *ſ.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or ſubordinate puller. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A price leſs than is uſual. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. n.* [*under* and *ſay.*] To ſay by way of derogation: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *ſ.* An inferiour or ſubordinate ſecretary. *Bacon.*

To UNDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſell.*] To defeat, by ſelling for leſs; to ſell cheaper than another. *Child.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant of the lower claſs. *Grew.*

To U'NDERSET. *v. a* [*under* and *ſet.*] To prop; to ſupport. *Bacon.*

UNDERSE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Prop; pedeſtal to ſupport. 1 *Kings.*

UNDERSE'TTING. *ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Lower part; pedeſtal. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſheriff.*] The deputy of the ſheriff. *Cleaveland.*

UNDERSHE'RRIFRY. *ſ.* The buſineſs, or office of an underſheriff. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T. *part. a.* [*under* and *ſhot.*] Moved by water paſſing under it. *Carew.*

UNDERSO'NG. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſong.*] Chorus; burden of a ſong. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* preterit *underſtood.* [underꝑtandan, Saxon.]

1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend. *Addiſ.*
2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret. *Milton.*
3. To ſuppoſe to mean. *Locke.*
4. To know by experience. *Milton.*
5. To know by inſtinct. *Milton.*
6. To interpret at leaſt mentally; to conceive with reſpect to meaning. *Stillingfleet.*
7. To know another's meaning. *Milton.*
8. To hold in opinion with conviction. *Milt.*
9. To mean without expreſſing. *Milton.*
10. To know what is not expreſſed. *Milton.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. n.*

1. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent conſcious being. *Chron.*
2. To be informed by another. *Nehemiah.*
3. To have learned. *Milton.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *ſ.* [from *underſtand.*]
1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment. *Davies.*
2. Skill; exact comprehenſion. *Swift.*
3. Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *a.* Knowing; ſkilful.

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *ad.* With knowledge. *Milton.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſtrap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent. *Swift.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* pret. *undertook*; part. paſſ. *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, Germ.]
1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roſcommon.*
2. To aſſume a character: not uſed. *Shak.*
3. To engage with; to attack. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To have the charge of. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. n.*
1. To aſſume any buſineſs or province. *Milt.*
2. To venture; to hazard. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To promiſe; to ſtand bound to ſome condition. *Woodward.*

UNDERTA'KER. *ſ.* [from *undertake.*]
1. One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.*
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.*
3. One who manages funerals. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING. *ſ.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement. *Raleigh.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *ſ.* A ſecondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*

UNDERVALUA'TION. *ſ.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*]
1. To rate low; to eſteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Atterbury.*
2. To depreſs; to make low in eſtimation; to deſpiſe. *Addiſon.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *ſ.* [from *undervalue.*] One who eſteems lightly. *Walton.*

U'NDERWOOD. *ſ.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber. *Mortimer.*

U'NDERWORK. *ſ.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate buſineſs; petty affairs. *Addiſon.*

To U'NDERWORK. *v. a.* preterit and participle paſſ. *underworked* or *underwrought.*
1. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures. *Sh.*
2. To labour leſs than enough. *Dryden.*
3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *ſ.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour or ſubordinate labourer. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under ſomething elſe. *Sidney.*

UNDERWRI'TER *ſ.* [from *underwrite.*] An inſurer; ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. *a.* Not deſcribed. *Collier.*

UNDESCRI'ED. *a.* Not ſeen; unſeen; undiſcovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *a.*
1. Not merited; not obtained by merit. *Sid.*
2. Not incurred by fault. *Addiſon.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* Without deſert, whether of good or ill. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *ſ.* One of no merit. *Shak.*

UNDESE'RVING. *a.*
1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Atterbury.*
2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *a.* Not intended; not purpoſed. *Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNING. *a.*
1. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe. *Blackm.*
2. Having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes; ſincere. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be wiſhed; not pleaſing. *Milton.*

UNDESI'RING. *a.* Negligent; not wiſhing.

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *a* Indeſtructible; not ſuſceptive of deſtruction: not in uſe. *Boyle.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* Impoſſible to be decided. *Wotton.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *a.*
1. Not ſettled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, indeterminate. *South.*
2. Not fixed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *ſ.* [from *un-*
UNDETERMINA'TION. } *determinate.*]
1. Uncertainty; indeciſion. *Hale.*
2. The ſtate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINED. *a.*
1. Unſettled; undecided. *Milton.*
2. Not limited; not regulated. *Hale.*

UNDIAPHA'NOUS. *a.* Not pellucid; not tranſparent. *Boyle.*

UNDIGE'STED. *a.* Not concocted; not ſubdued by the ſtomach. *Denham.*

UNDI'GHT. *preterit.* Put off. *Spenſer.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *a.* Not impaired; not leſſened. *Addiſon.*

UNDI'PPED. *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dr.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *a.* Not directed. *Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *a.* Not obſerved; not diſcovered; not deſcried. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* So as to be undiſcovered. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* Not to be diſcerned; inviſible. *Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* Inviſibly; imperceptibly. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due diſtinction. *Donne.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *a.*
1. Not ſubdued to regularity and order. *Tay.*
2. Untaught; uninſtructed. *King Charles.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *a.* Not diſagreeing; not jarring in muſick. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *a.* Not ſeen; not deſcried; not found out. *Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *a.* Not wiſe; imprudent.

UNDISGUI'SED. *a.* Open; artleſs; plain.

UNDISMA'YED. *a.* Not diſcouraged; not depreſſed with fear. *Milton.*
UNDISOBLI'GING. *a.* Inoffenſive. *Broome.*
UNDISPO'SED. *a.* Not beſtowed. *Swift.*
UNDISPU'TED. *a.* Incontrovertible; evident.
UNDISSE'MBLED. *a.*
1. Openly declared.
2. Honeſt; not feigned. *Atterbury.*
UNDI'SSIPATED. *a.* Not ſcattered; not diſperſed. *Boyle.*
UNDISSO'LVING. *a.* Never melting. *Addiſ.*
UNDISTE'MPERED. *a.*
1. Free from diſeaſe.
2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *a.*
1. Not marked out ſo as to be known from each other. *Locke.*
2. Not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcried. *Dryd.*
3. Not plainly diſcerned. *Swift.*
4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient ſpace. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Not marked by any particular property.
6. Not treated with any particular reſpect.
UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *a.* Making no difference. *Addiſon.*
UNDISTRA'CTED. *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *a.* Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle.*
UNDISTU'RBED. *a.*
1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. *Atterbury.*
2 Not interrupted by any hinderance or moleſtation. *Dryden.*
3. Not agitated. *Dryden.*
UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *ad.* Calmly; peacefully.
UNDIVI'DABLE. *a.* Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptive of diviſion. *Shakſpeare.*
UNDIVI'DED. *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted. *Taylor.*
UNDIVU'LGED. *a.* Secret; not promulgated. *Shakſpeare.*
To UNDO'. *v. a.* preterit *undid*; participle paſſive *undone*.
1. To ruin; to bring to deſtruction. *Hayw.*
2. To looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened; to unravel. *Sidney.*
3. To change any thing done to its former ſtate; to recall, or annul any action. *Hooker.*
UNDO'ING. *a.* Ruining; deſtructive. *South.*
UNDO'ING. *ſ.* Ruin; deſtruction; fatal miſchief. *Rowe.*
UNDO'NE *a.*
1. Not done; not performed. *Clarendon.*
2. Ruined; brought to deſtruction. *Glanv.*
UNDO'UBTED *a.* Indubitable; indiſputable; unqueſtionable. *Waller.*
UNDO'UBTEDLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt. *Tillotſon.*
UNDOU'BTING. *a.* Admitting no doubt.
UNDRE'ADED. *a.* Not feared. *Milton.*
UNDRE'AMED. *a.* Not thought on. *Shakſp.*
To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dreſs.*]
1. To diveſt of clothes; to ſtrip. *Suckling.*
2. To diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation. *Prior.*
UNDRE'SS. *ſ.* A looſe or negligent dreſs. *Dry.*
UNDRE'SSED. *a.*
1. Not regulated. *Dryden.*
2. Not prepared for uſe. *Arbuthnot.*
UNDRO'SSY. *a.* Free from recrement. *Phil.*
UNDU'BITABLE. *a.* Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable. *Locke.*
UNDU'E. *a.* [*indue*, French.]
1. Not right; not legal. *Bacon.*
2. Not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury.*
U'NDULARY. *a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermiſſions. *Brown.*
To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. *Holder.*
To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls. *Pope.*
UNDULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion. *Holder.*
U'NDULATORY. *ſ.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves. *Arbuthnot.*
UNDU'LY. *ad.* Not properly; not according to duty. *Sprat.*
UNDU'TEOUS. *a.* Not performing duty; irreverent; diſobedient. *Shakſpeare.*
UNDU'TIFUL. *a.* Not obedient; not reverent. *Tillotſon.*
UNDU'TIFULLY. *a.* Not according to duty. *Dryden.*
UNDU'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* Want of reſpect; irreverence; diſobedience. *Spenſer.*
UNDY'ING. *a.* Not deſtroyed; not periſhing. *Milton.*
UNE'ARNED. *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit. *Philips.*
UNE'ARTHED. *a.* Driven from the den in the ground. *Thomſon.*
UNE'ASILY. *ad.* Not without pain. *Tillotſon.*
UNE'ASINESS. *ſ.* Trouble; perplexity; ſtate of diſquiet. *Rogers.*
UNE'ASY. *a.*
1. Painful; giving diſturbance. *Taylor.*
2. Diſturbed; not at eaſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. Conſtraining; cramping. *Roſcommon.*
4. Conſtrained; not diſengaged; ſtiff. *Locke.*
5. Peeviſh; difficult to pleaſe. *Addiſon.*
6. Difficult: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
UNE'ATH. *ad.* [from *eath*, eaſy, Saxon, eaſy.]
1. Not eaſily: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify the ſame as *beneath.* Under; below.
UNE'DIFYING. *a.* Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*
UNE'LIGIBLE. *a.* Not proper to be choſen.
UNEMPLO'YED. *a.*
1. Not buſy; at leiſure; idle. *Milton.*
2. Not engaged in any particular work. *Dryden.*

UNENDO'WED. *a.* Not inveſted; not graced. *Clarendon.*

UNENGA'GED. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *a.* Not obtained; not poſſeſſed. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *a.* Not uſing; having no fruition. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *a.* Not illuminated. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED. *a.* Free; not enthralled. *Addiſon.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *a.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*

UNENTO'MBED. *a.* Unburied. *Dryden.*

UNE'NVIED. *a.* Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*

UNE'QUABLE. *a.* Different from itſelf; diverſe. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL. *a.* [*inæqualis*, Latin.]

1. Not even. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
2. Not equal; inferiour. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages. *Denham.*
4. [*inegal*, French.] Diſproportionate; ill matched. *Pope.*
5. Not regular; not uniform. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *a.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Roſcommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *ad.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *ſ.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *a.* Not impartial; not juſt.

UNE'RRABLENESS. *ſ.* Incapacity of errour. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *a.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]

1. Committing no miſtake. *Rogers.*
2. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *ad* Without miſtake.

UNESCHE'WABLE. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be eſcaped: not in uſe. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *a.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered; undeſcried. *Hooker.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *a.*

1. Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence. *Addiſon.*
2. Void of real being. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *a.* Not eſtabliſhed.

UNE'VEN. *a.*

1. Not even; not level. *Knolles.*
2. Not ſuiting each other; not equal.

UNE'VENNESS. *ſ.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of ſurface. *Newton.*
2. Turbulence; changeable ſtate. *Hale.*
3. Not ſmoothneſs. *Burnet.*

UNE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.] Inevitable; not to be eſcaped. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED. *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *a.* Not inquired; not tried; not diſcuſſed. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCI'SED. *a.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*

UNE'XECUTED. *a.* Not performed; not done. *Shakſpeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *a.* Not made known by inſtance or example. *Southwell.*

UNEXE'MPT. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*

UNE'XERCISED. *a.* Not practiſed; not experienced. *Locke.*

UNEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*inexhauſtus*, Lat.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *a.* Not ſpread out. *Blackm.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *a.* Not thought on; ſudden; not provided againſt. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Wake.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* Suddenneſs; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *a.* Inconvenient; not fit.

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Wilkins.*

UNEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *a.*

1. Not ſearched out.
2. Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *a.* Not laid open to cenſure. *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotſon.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *a.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing.
2. Unutterable; ineffable. Improper. *Milt.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *a* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions. *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not quenched; not put out. *Lyttelton.*
2. Not extinguiſhable. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING. *a.* Not liable to wither. *Pope.*

UNFA'ILING. *a.* Certain; not miſſing. *Dry.*

UNFA'IR. *a.* Diſingenuous; ſubdolous; not honeſt *Swift.*

UNFA'ITHFUL. *a.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.
2. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *ad.* Treacherouſly; perfidiouſly. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *ſ.* Treachery; perfidiouſneſs. *Boyle.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *a.* Unaccuſtomed; ſuch as is not common. *Hooker.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *a.* Not modiſh; not according to the reigning cuſtom. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *ſ.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *ad.*
1. Not according to the fashion.
2. Unartfully. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *a.*
1. Not modified by art. *Dryden.*
2. Having no regular form. *Dryden.*

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidney.*

UNFA'THERED. *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.*
2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *ad.* So as not to be sounded. *Thomson.*

UNFA'THOMED. *a.* Not to be sounded. *Dry.*

UNFATI'GUED. *a.* Unwearied; untired. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE. *a.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *ad.*
1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.
2. So as not to countenance, or support. *Cla.*

UNFEA'RED. *a.*
1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified: not in use. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Impracticable.

UNFEA'THERED. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Roscom.*

UNFE'ED. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'ELING. *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility. *Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Sprat.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*

UNFE'LT. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shak.*

UNFE'NCED. *a.*
1. Naked of fortification. *Shakspeare.*
2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERME'NTED. *a.* Not fermented. *Arb.*

UNFE'RTILE. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolifick. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Thomson.*

UNFI'GURED. *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Taylor.*

UNFI'LIAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Swift.*

UNFI'RM. *a.*
1. Weak; feeble. *Shakspeare.*
2. Not stable. *Dryden.*

UNFI'T. *a.*
1. Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker.*
2. Unqualified. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To disqualify. *Gov. of Tong.*

UNFI'TLY. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Hooker.*

UNFI'TNESS. *f.*
1. Want of qualifications. *Hooker.*
2. Want of propriety.

UNFI'TTING. *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*

To UNFI'X. *v. a.*
1. To loosen; to make less fast. *Shaksp.*
2. To make fluid. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED. *a.*
1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant. *Pope.*
2. Not determined. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth. *Sh.*

UNFLE'SHED. *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw. *Cowley.*

UNFO'ILED. *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD. *v. a.*
1. To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.*
2. To tell; to declare. *Shakspeare.*
3. To discover; to reveal. *Newton.*
4. To display; to set in view. *Burnet.*
5. To release or dismiss from a fold. *Shaksp.*

To UNFO'OL. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shakspeare.*

UNFORBI'D. } *a.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBI'DDEN. } *Milton. Norris.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *f.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *a.*
1. Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden.*
2. Not impelled. *Donne.*
3. Not feigned. *Hayward.*
4. Not violent; easy; gradual. *Denham.*
5. Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *a.* Wanting strength. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *a.* Not foreseen by prescience. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*

UNFORESKI'NNED. *a.* Circumcised. *Milt.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*

UNFORGI'VING. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *a.* Not lost to memory.

UNFO'RMED. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Spectator.*

UNFORSA'KEN. *a.* Not deserted. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *a.*
1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.*
2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shakspeare.*
3. Wanting securities. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. *Taylor.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Wilkins.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *f.* Ill luck. *Sid.*

UNFO'UGHT. *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *More.*

UNFRA'MED. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*

To UNFREQUE'NT, *v. a.* To leave; to ceaſe to frequent. A bad word. *Philips.*

UNFREQUE'NTED. *a.* Rarely viſited; rarely entered. *Roſcommon.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY. *ad.* Not commonly.

UNFRIE'NDED. *a.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unſupported. *Shakſpeare.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindneſs; want of favour. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *ad.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*

UNFRU'ITFUL. *a.*

1. Not prolifick. *Pope.*
2. Not fructiferous. *Waller.*
3. Not fertile. *Mortimer.*
4. Not producing good effects.

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open. *Addiſon.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to ſtrip; to diveſt. *Shakſ.*
2. To leave naked. *Shakſpeare.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *a.*

1. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.*
2. Unſupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *a.* [ungeng, Saxon.] Awk-
UNGA'INLY. } ward; uncouth. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED. *a.* Unhurt; unwounded. *Shak.*

UNGA'RTERED. *a.* Being without garters.

UNGA'THERED. *a.* Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*

UNGE'NERATIVE. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *a.*

1. Not able; not ingenuous; not liberal. *Pope.*
2. Ignominious. *Addiſon.*

UNGE'NIAL. *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLE. *a.* Harſh; rude; rugged. *Shak.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *ad.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *ſ.*

1. Harſhneſs; rudeneſs; ſeverity. *Tuſſer.*
2. Unkindneſs; incivility. *Shakſpeare.*

UNGE'NTLY. *ad.* Harſhly; rudely. *Shakſp.*

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To looſe any thing bound with a girdle. *Geneſis.*

UNGI'RT. *a.* Looſely dreſſed. *Waller.*

UNGI'VING. *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*

UNGLO'RIFIED. *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praiſe and adoration. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *a.* Having the hand naked.

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To looſe any thing cemented. *Harvey.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To diveſt of divinity. *Dry.*

UNGO'DLILY. *ad.* Impiouſly; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *ſ.* Impiety; wickedneſs; neglect of God. *Tillotſon.*

UNGO'DLY. *a.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.*
2. Polluted by wickedneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

UNGO'RED. *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakſ.*

UNGO'RGED. *a.* Not filled; not ſated. *Dr.*

UNGO'T. *a.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.
2. Not begotten. *Waller.*

UNGO'VERNABLE. *a.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be reſtrained. *Granville.*
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNED. *a.*

1. Being without government. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *a.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Addiſon.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *ſ.* Inelegance; awkwardneſs. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *a.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenſer.*
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing. *Dryden.*
3. Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Not according to grammar.

UNGRA'NTED. *a.* Not given; not yielded; not beſtowed. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *a.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindneſs. *South.*
2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.*
3. Unpleaſing; unacceptable. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *ad.*

1. With ingratitude. *Granville.*
2. Unacceptably; unpleaſingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.*
2. Unacceptable; unpleaſing quality.

UNGRA'VELY. *ad.* Without ſeriouſneſs. *Sha.*

UNGROU'NDED. *a.* Having no foundation.

UNGRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Without ill-will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED. *a.*

1. Undefended. *Dryden.*
2. Careleſs; negligent. *Prior.*

U'NGUENT. *ſ.* [*unguentum*, Latin.] Ointment. *Pope.*

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holineſs; to profane; to deſecrate. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED. *a.* Unholy; profane. *Pope.*

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To looſe from the hand. *Denham.*

UNHA'NDLED. *a.* Not handled; not touched. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHA'NDSOME. *a.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. *Sidney.*
2. Illiberal; diſingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *ad.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully. *Spenſer.*
2. Diſengenuouſly; illiberally. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *ſ.*

1. Want of beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance. *Taylor.*
3. Illiberalneſs; diſingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To UNHA'NG. *v. a.* To diveſt of hangings.

UNHA'NGED. *a.* Not put to death by the gallows. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHA'P. *ſ.* Miſluck; ill fortune.

UNHA'PPILY. *ad.* Miſerably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitouſly. *Tillotſon.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *ſ.*
1. Miſery; infelicity. *Tillotſon.*
2. Miſfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.*
3. Miſchievous prank. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHA'PPY. *a.* Wretched; miſerable; unfortunate; calamitous; diſtreſſed. *Milton.*

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from ſhelter.

UNHA'RMED. *a.* Unhurt; not injured. *Locke.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *a.* Innoxious; innocent. *Dry.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *a.*
1. Not ſymmetrical; diſproportionate. *Mil.*
2. Unmuſical; ill ſounding. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*
1. To looſe from the traces. *Dryden.*
2. To diſarm; to diveſt of armour.

UNHA'TCHED. *a.*
1. Not diſcloſed from the eggs.
2. Not brought to light. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHA'ZARDED. *a.* Not adventured; not put in danger. *Milton.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *a.* Morbid; unwholeſome. *Graunt.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *a.* Sickly; wanting health. *Locke.*

UNHE'ARD. *a.*
1. Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
2. Not vouchſafed an audience. *Dryden.*
3. Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*
4. UNHEARD *of.* Obſcure; not known by fame. *Granville.*
5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To diſcourage; to depreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHE'ATED. *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DED. *a.* Diſregarded; not thought worthy of notice; eſcaping notice. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DING. *a.* Negligent; careleſs. *Dryd.*

UNHEE'DY. *a.* Precipitate; ſudden. *Spenſer.*

To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expoſe to view. *Spenſer.*

UNHE'LPED. *a.* Unaſſiſted; having no auxiliary; unſupported. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *a.* Giving no aſſiſtance. *Shak.*

UNHE'WN. *part. a.* Rough; not hewn. *Dry.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*
1. To throw from the hinges.
2. To diſplace by violence. *Blackmore.*
3. To diſorder; to confuſe. *Waller.*

UNHO'LINESS. *ſ.* Impiety; profaneneſs; wickedneſs. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *a.*
1. Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.*
2. Impious; wicked. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *a.*
1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
2. Not treated with reſpect. *Pope.*

To U'NHOOP. *v. a.* To diveſt of hoops. *Add.*

UNHO'PED. } *a.* Not expected; greater
UNHO'PED *for.* } than hope has promiſed.

UNHO'PEFUL. *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from a horſe; to throw from the ſaddle. *Knolles.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Latin.] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers; cruel; barbarous. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *a.* Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Donne.*

UNHOU'SED. *a.*
1. Homeleſs; wanting a houſe. *Shakſp.*
2. Having no ſettled habitation. *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *a.* Having not the ſacrament. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHU'MBLED. *a.* Not humbled; not touched with ſhame or confuſion. *Milton.*

UNHU'RT. *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *a.* Innoxious; harmleſs; doing no harm. *Blackmore.*

U'NICORN. *ſ.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, L.]
1. A beaſt, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn. *Sandys.*
2. A bird. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM. *a.* [*unus* and *forma*, Latin.]
1. Keeping its tenour; ſimilar to itſelf.
2. Conforming to one rule. *Hooker.*

UNIFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*uniformite*, French.]
1. Reſemblance to itſelf; even tenour. *Dry.*
2. Conformity to one pattern; reſemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*

U'NIFORMLY. *ad.* [from *uniform.*]
1. Without variation; in an even tenour.
2. Without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE. *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived. *Milton.*

UNIMA'GINABLY. *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*

UNI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Latin.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE. *a.* Not liable to waſte or diminution. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPA'IRED. *a.* Not diminiſhed; not worn out. *Addiſon.*

UNIMPO'RTANT. *a.*
1. Not momentous.
2. Aſſuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*

UNIMPORTU'NED. *a.* Not ſolicited; not teaſed to compliance. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE. *a.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *ſ.* Quality of not being improvable. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VED. *a.*
1. Not made better.
2. Not made more knowing. *Pope.*
3. Not taught; not meliorated by inſtruction. *Glanville.*

UNINCREA'SEABLE. *a.* Admitting no increaſe. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT. *a.* Partial; leaning to a ſide. *Hooker.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *a.* Not capable of being ſet on fire. *Boyle.*

UNINFO'RMED. *a.*
1. Untaught; uninſtructed. *Pope.*
2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGE'NUOUS. *a.* Illiberal; diſingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *ſ.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *a.* Having no dwellers.

UNI'NJURED. *a.* Unhurt; ſuffering no harm.

UNINSCRI'BED. *a.* Having no inſcription.

UNINSPI'RED. *a.* Not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not taught; not helped by inſtruction. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not conferring any improvement. *Addiſon.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *a.* Not knowing; not ſkilful. *Blackmore.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* Quality of not being intelligible. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* Not ſuch as can be underſtood. *Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be underſtood. *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *a.* Not deſigned; happening without deſign. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED. } *a.* Not having intereſt.
UNI'NTERESTED. } *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roſcommon.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* Without interruption. *Locke.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *a.* Not to be ſearched out. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED. *a.* Not aſked. *Philips.*

UNJOI'NTED. *a.*
1. Diſjoined; ſeparated. *Milton.*
2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*

U'NION. *ſ.* [*unio*, Latin.]
1. The act of joining two or more, ſo as to make them one. *Milton.*
2. Concord; conjunction of mind or intereſts. *Taylor.*
3. A pearl: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or conſolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the conſent of the biſhop, the patron, and incumbent. *Cowell.*

UNI'PAROUS. *a.* [*unus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*

U'NISON. *a.* [*unus* and *ſonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*

U'NISON. *ſ.*
1. A ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another. *Glanville.*
2. A ſingle unvaried note. *Pope.*

U'NIT. *ſ.* [*unus*, *unitas*, Lat.] One; the leaſt number; or the root of numbers. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]
1. To join two or more into one. *Spenſer.*
2. To make to agree. *Clarendon.*
3. To make to adhere. *Wiſeman.*
4. To join. *Dryden.*
5. To join in intereſt. *Geneſis.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.*
1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To coaleſce; to be cemented; to be conſolidated.
3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *ad.* With union; ſo as to join. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER. *ſ.* The perſon or thing that unites. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *ſ.* [*union*, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. *Wiſem.*

U'NITIVE. *a.* [from *unite.*] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *ſ.* [*unitas*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being one. *Hammond.*
2. Concord; conjunction. *Sprat.*
3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.*
4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenor of the ſtory, and propriety of repreſentation, is preſerved. *Dryden.*

UNJU'DGED. *a.* Not judicially determined. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *a.* [*univerſalis*, Latin.]
1. General; extending to all. *South.*
2. Total; whole. *Dryden.*
3. Not particular; compriſing all particulars. *Arbuthnot.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *ſ.* The whole; the general ſyſtem of the univerſe: not in uſe. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *ſ.* [*univerſalitas*, ſchool Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extenſion to the whole. *South. Woodward.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception. *Hooker.*

U'NIVERSE. *ſ.* [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum*, Lat.] The general ſyſtem of things. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*univerſitas*, Latin.] A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *a.* [*univocus*, Latin.]
1. Having one meaning. *Watts.*
2. Certain; regular; purſuing always one tenour. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *ad.*
1. In one term; in one ſenſe. *Hall.*
2. In one tenour. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful.

UNJU'ST. *a.* [*injuſte*, French; *injuſtus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to juſtice. *King Charles.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *a.* Not to be defended; not to be juſtified. *Addiſon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *ſ.* The quality of not being juſtifiable. *Clarendon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to right. *Denham.*

UNKE'MPT. *a.* Not combed: obſolete. *Spenſ.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*
1. To drive from his hole. *Dryden.*
2. To rouſe from its ſecrecy or retreat. *Sha.*

UNKE'NT. *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNKE'PT. *a.*
1. Not kept; not retained.
2. Unobſerved; unobeyed. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

UNKI'NDLY. *a.*
1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenſer.*
2. Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDLY. *ad.*
1. Without kindneſs, or affection. *Denham.*
2. Contrarily to nature. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *ſ.* Malignity; ill-will; want of affection. *Clarendon.*

To U'NKING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Sh.*

U'NKLE. *ſ.* [See UNCLE.] The brother of one's father or mother. *Dryden.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*
1. To unweave; to ſeparate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To open. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To ceaſe to know. *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *a.* Not to be known. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *a.*
1. Ignorant; not knowing. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Not practiſed; not qualified. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Addiſon.*

UNKNO'WN. *a.*
1. Not known. *Roſcommon.*
2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*
3. Not having cohabitation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Not having communication. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'BOURED. *a.*
1. Not produced by labour. *Dryden.*
2. Not cultivated by labour. *Blackmore.*
3. Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tickel.*

To UNLA'CE. *v. a.*
1. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.
2. To looſe a woman's dreſs. *Donne.*
3. To diveſt of ornaments. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNLA'DE. *v. a.*
1. To remove from the veſſel which carries.
2. To exonerate that which carries. *Dryden.*
3. To put out. Uſed of a veſſel. *Acts.*

UNLA'ID. *a.*
1. Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker.*
2. Not pacified; not ſtilled. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *a.* Not deplored. *Clarendon.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL. *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law. *South.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner contrary to law or right.
2. Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *ſ.*
1. Contrariety to law. *Hooker.*
2. Illegitimacy.

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or diſuſe, what has been learned.

UNLE'ARNED. *a.*
1. Ignorant; not informed; not inſtructed.
2. Not gained by ſtudy; not known. *Milton.*
3. Not ſuitable to a learned man. *Shakſp.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; groſsly. *Brown.*

UNLEA'VENED. *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exodus.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *ſ.* Buſineſs; want of time; want of leiſure: not in uſe. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; ſuppoſing that not. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *a.* Not taught. *Shakſpeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker.*

UNLE'VELLED. *a.* Not laid even. *Tickel.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *a.* Not luſtful; pure from carnality. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *a.* Having no regular permiſſion. *Milton.*

UNLI'CKED. *a.* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to ſhape. *Shakſpeare.*

UNLI'GHTED. *a.* Not kindled; not ſet on fire. *Prior.*

UNLI'KE. *a.*
1. Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance. *Pope.*
2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } *ſ.* [from *unlikely.*]
UNLI'KELINESS. } Improbability. *South.*

UNLI'KELY. *a.*
1. Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected. *Sidney.*
2. Not promiſing any particular event. *Sw.*

UNLI'KELY. *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *ſ.* Diſſimilitude; want of reſemblance. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *a.* Admitting no bounds.

UNLI'MITED. *a.*
1. Having no bounds, or limits. *Tillotſon.*
2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.*
3. Unconfined; not reſtrained. *Rogers.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *ad.* Boundleſsly; without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. *a.* Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwiſt; to open. *Shak.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *a.* Unmelted; undiſſolved. *Addiſon.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*
1. To diſburden; to exonerate; to free from load. *Creech.*
2. To put off any thing burdenſome. *Shak.*

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.*
1. To open what is ſhut with a lock. *Shak.*
2. To open in general. *Milton.*

UNLOO'KED. } *a.* Unexpected; not foreUNLOO'KED *for.* } ſeen. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To looſe. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; ſo that *to unlooſe*, is properly *to bind.* *Shakſpeare.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loſe all union and connexion. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE. *a.* Not to be loſt. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VELINESS. *ſ.* Unamiableneſs; inability to create love. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY. *a.* That cannot excite love.
UNLO'VING. *a.* Unkind; not fond. *Shak.*
UNLU'CKILY. *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck. *Addiſon.*
UNLU'CKY. *a.*
1. Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. *Boyle.*
2. Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenſer.*
3. Slightly miſchievous; miſchievouſly waggiſh. *Tuſſer*
4. Ill-omened; inauſpicious. *Dryden.*
UNLU'STROUS. *a.* Wanting ſplendour; wanting luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*
To UNLU'TE. *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*
UNMA'DE. *a.*
1. Not yet formed; not created. *Spenſer.*
2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward.*
3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
UNMA'IMED. *a.* Not deprived of any eſſential part. *Pope.*
UNMA'KABLE. *a.* Not poſſible to be made. *Grew.*
To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed; to deprive of form or being. *Dryden.*
To UNMA'N. *v. a.*
1. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon. *South.*
2. To emaſculate.
3. To break into irreſolution; to deject. *Dry.*
UNMA'NAGEABLE. *a.*
1. Not manageable; not eaſily governed. *Glanville.*
2. Not eaſily wielded.
UNMA'NAGED. *a.*
1. Not broken by horſemanſhip. *Taylor.*
2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
UNMA'NLIKE. } *a.*
UNMA'NLY. }
1. Unbecoming a human being. *Collier.*
2. Unſuitable to a man; effeminate. *Addiſon.*
UNMA'NNERED. *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben Jonſon.*
UNMA'NNERLINESS. *ſ.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*
UNMA'NNERLY. *a.* Ill-bred; not civil; not complaiſant. *Swift.*
UNMA'NNERLY. *ad.* Uncivilly. *Shakſpeare.*
UNMANU'RED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenſer.*
UNMA'RKED. *a.* Not obſerved; not regarded. *Pope.*
UNMA'RRIED. *a.* Having no huſband, or no wife. *Bacon. Dryden.*
To UNMA'SK. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrip of a maſk.
2. To ſtrip of any diſguiſe. *Roſcommon.*
To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the maſk. *Sh.*
UNMA'SKED. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*
UNMA'STERABLE. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued. *Brown.*
UNMA'STERED. *a.*
1. Not ſubdued.
2. Not conquerable. *Dryden.*
UNMA'TCHABLE. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker.*
UNMA'TCHED. *a.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal. *Dryden.*
UNME'ANING. *a.* Expreſſing no meaning; having no meaning. *Pope.*
UNME'ANT. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*
UNME'ASURABLE. *a.* Boundleſs; unbounded. *Shakſpeare.*
UNME'ASURED.
1. Immenſe; infinite. *Blackmore.*
2. Not meaſured; plentiful beyond meaſure. *Milton.*
UNME'DITATED. *a.* Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*
UNMEE'T. *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Shakſpeare.*
UNME'LLOWED. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Sha.*
UNME'NTIONED. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*
UNME'RCHANTABLE. *a.* Unſaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*
UNME'RCIFUL. *a.*
1. Cruel; ſevere; inclement. *Rogers.*
2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*
UNME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
UNME'RCIFULNESS. *ſ.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderneſs. *Taylor.*
UNME'RITED. *a.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour. *Milton.*
UNME'RITEDNESS. *ſ.* State of being undeſerved. *Boyle.*
UNMI'NDED. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded. *Milton.*
UNMI'NDFUL. *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Swift.*
To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſeparate things mixed. *Bacon.*
UNMI'NGLED. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Pope.*
UNMI'RY. *a.* Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*
UNMI'TIGATED. *a.* Not ſoftened. *Shakſ.*
UNMI'XED. } *a.* Not mingled with any thing;
UNMI'XT. } pure; not corrupted by additions. *Bacon. Pope.*
UNMO'ANED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakſpeare.*
UNMO'IST. *a.* Not wet. *Philips.*
UNMOI'STENED. *a.* Not made wet. *Boyle.*
UNMOLE'STED. *a.* Free from diſturbance; free from external trouble. *Rogers.*
To UNMOO'R. *v. a.* To looſe from land by taking up the anchors. *Pope.*
UNMO'RALIZED. *a.* Untutored by morality. *Norris.*
UNMO'RTIFIED. *a.* Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities. *Rogers.*
UNMO'VEABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*
UNMO'VED. *a.*
1. Not put out of one place into another. *May. Locke.*
2. Not changed in reſolution. *Milton.*
3. Not affected; not touched with any paſſion. *Pope.*
4. Unaltered by paſſion. *Dryden.*

UNMO'VING. *a.*
1. Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
2. Having no power to raiſe the paſſions; unaffecting.

UNMO'URNED. *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. *Southern.*

To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*

UNMU'SICAL. *a.* Not harmonious; not pleaſing by ſound. *Ben Jonſon.*

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To looſe from a muzzle. *Shakſpeare.*

UNNA'MED. *a.* Not mentioned. *Milton.*

UNNA'TURAL. *a.*
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Denham.*
3. Forced; not agreeable to the real ſtate of perſons or things. *Addiſon.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *ad.* In oppoſition to nature. *Tillotſon.*

UNNA'TURALNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*

UNNA'VIGABLE. *a.* Not to be paſſed by veſſels; not to be navigated. *Cowley.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *ad.* Without neceſſity; without need; needleſsly. *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *ſ.* Needleſſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *a.* Needleſs; not wanted; uſeleſs. *Hooker.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *a.* Not kind; not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *ad.* In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual miſchief. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shakſpeare.*

UNNE'TH. } *ad.* [This is from un and
UNNE'THES. } eaŏ, Saxon, *eaſy*; and ought therefore to be written *uneath.*] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNNO'BLE. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakſpeare.*

UNNO'TED. *a.*
1. Not obſerved; not regarded. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not honoured. *Pope.*

UNNU'MBERED. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *a.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary to argument. *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *a.* Not liable; not expoſed to any hurt. *Donne.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Incompliance; diſobedience. *Brown.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *a.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcoverable. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *a.*
1. Not obſequious.
2. Not attentive. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded. *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not hindered; not ſtopped. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not raiſing any obſtacle. *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *a.* Unpoſſeſſed. *Grew.*

UNOFFE'NDING. *a.*
1. Harmleſs; innocent. *Dryden.*
2. Sinleſs; pure from fault. *Rogers.*

UNO'FFERED. *a.* Not propoſed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING. *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *a.* Producing no effects. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED. *a.* Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *a.* Diſordered; irregular. *Sanderſon.*

UNO'RDINARY. *a.* Uncommon; unuſual: not uſed. *Locke.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *a.* Having no birth;
UNORI'GINATED. } ungenerated. *Milt.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *a.* Having no owner. *Shakſpeare.*

UNO'WNED. *a.*
1. Having no owner.
2. Not acknowledged; not claimed. *Milton.*

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*
1. To diſburden; to exonerate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *a.*
1. Not diſcharged. *Milton.*
2. Not having dues or debts. *Pope.*
3. UNPAID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPA'INED. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *a.* Nauſeous; diſguſting. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPA'RALLELED. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Addiſon.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *a.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremiſſible. *Hooker.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *ad.* Beyond forgiveneſs. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *a.*
1. Not forgiven. *Rogers.*
2. Not diſcharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *a.* Undivided; not ſeparated. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *a.* Equal; honeſt. *Sanderſon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *a.*
1. Admitting no paſſage. *Watts.*
2. Not current; not ſuffered to paſs. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. } *a.* Free from paſ-
UNPA'SSIONATED. } ſion; calm; impartial. *Wotton. Glanville.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* Without paſſion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPA'WNED. *a.* Not given to pledge. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPEA'CEABLE *a.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others. *Tillotſon.*

To UNPE'G. *v a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *a.* Not kept in dependance by a penſion. *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Addiſon.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *a.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known. *Dryden.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] Incomplete. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *ſ.* Imperfection; incompleteneſs. *Aſcham.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *a.* Undone; not done. *Taylor.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *a.* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay. *Hammond.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *a.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *a.* Inexorable; not to be perſuaded. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *a.* Not turned to ſtone. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *a.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon. *Collier.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *ſ.* Incongruity with philoſophy. *Norris.*

UNPIE'RCED. *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *a.* Deprived of pillars. *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *a.* Wanting a pillow. *Mil.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut, or faſtened with a pin. *Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED. *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPI'TIED. *a.* Not compaſſionated; not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow. *Roſcom.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *ad.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPI'TYING. *a.* Having no compaſſion. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CED. *a.* Having no place of dependance. *Pope*

UNPLA'GUED. *a.* Not tormented. *Shakſp.*

UNPLA'NTED. *a.* Not planted; ſpontaneous. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *a.* Not plauſible; not ſuch as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*

UNPLA'USIVE. *a.* Not approving. *Shakſp.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *a.* Not delighting; troubleſome; uneaſy. *Woodward.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* Not delightfully; uneaſily. *Pope.*

UNPLE'ASANTNESS. *ſ.* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker.*

UNPLEA'SED. *a.* Not pleaſed; not delighted. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPLEA'SING. *a.* Offenſive; diſguſting; giving no delight. *Milton.*

UNPLI'ANT. *a.* Not eaſily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To ſtrip of plumes; to degrade. *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TICAL. } *a.* Not ſuch as becomes
UNPOE'TICK. } a poet. *Bp. Corbet.*

UNPO'LISHED. *a.*
1. Not ſmoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden.*

UNPOLI'TE. *a.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts.*

UNPOLLU'TED. *a.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Milton.*

UNPO'PULAR. *a.* Not fitted to pleaſe the people. *Addiſon.*

UNPO'RTABLE. *a.* Not to be carried. *Ral.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *a.* Having no poſſeſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* Not feaſible. *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED. *a.*
1. Not ſkilful by uſe and experience. *Milton.*
2. Not known; not familiar by uſe. *Prior.*

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *a.* Not dependant on another. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *a.* Not juſtifiable by any example. *Swift.*

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED. *a.* Not advanced. *Collier.*

UNPRE'GNANT. *a.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE. *a.* Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED. *a.* Free from prejudice; void of preconceived notions. *Tillotſon.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. *a.* Unſuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED. *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*

UNPREPA'RED. *a.*
1. Not fitted by previous meaſures. *Milton.*
2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPREPA'REDNESS. *f.* State of being unprepared. *K. Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not prepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied by notions. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *a.*
1. Not preſſed. *Tickel.*
2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING. *a.* Not claiming any diſtinctions. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING. *a.* Being of no force. *Sh.*

UNPREVE'NTED *a.*
1. Not previouſly hindered. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *a.* Unſuitable to a prince.

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *a.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*

UNPRI'SABLE. *a.* Not valued; not of eſtimation. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPRI'SONED. *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED. *a.* Not valued. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPROCLA'IMED. *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*

UNPROFA'NED. *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *f.* Uſeleſſneſs. *Ad.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *ad.* Uſeleſsly; without advantage. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNPRO'FITED. *a.* Having no gain. *Shak.*

UNPROLI'FICK. *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING. *a.* Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value. *Bentley.*

UNPRO'PER. *a.*
1. Not peculiar. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Unfit; not right.

UNPRO'PERLY. *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *a.* Not favourable; inauſpicious. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPROPO'SED. *a.* Not propoſed. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED. *a.* Not ſupported; not upheld. *Milton.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*improſper*, Latin.] Unfortunate; not proſperous. *Clarendon.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* Unſucceſsfully. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *a.* Not protected; not ſupported; not defended. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *a.*
1. Not tried; not known by trial. *Spenſer.*
2. Not evinced by argument. *Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications. *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *a.*
1. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not furniſhed. *Sprat.*

UNPROVO'KED. *a* Not provoked. *Dryden.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *a.*
1. Secret; unknown. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not given to the publick. *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED. *a.* [*impunis*, Fr.] Not puniſhed; ſuffered to continue in impunity. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *a.*
1. Not freed from recrement.
2. Not cleanſed from ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPU'TREFIED. *a.* Not corrupted by rottenneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To diſqualify; to diveſt of qualification. *Atterbury.*

UNQUA'RRELABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*

To UNQUE'EN. *v. a.* To diveſt of the dignity of queen. *Shakſpeare.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *a.* Unextinguiſhable. *Milton.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *f.* Unextinguiſhableneſs. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *a.*
1. Not extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguiſhable. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *a.*
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.*
2. Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience. *Shakſpeare.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Sprat.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *a.*
1. Not doubted; paſſed without doubt. *Bro.*
2. Indiſputable; not to be oppoſed. *B. Jonſ.*
3. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *a.* Motionleſs; not alive. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]
1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill. *Milton.*
2. Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without reſt. *Shakſp.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *f.*
1. Want of tranquillity. *Denham.*
2. Want of peace. *Spenſer.*
3. Reſtleſſneſs; turbulence. *Dryden.*
4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED. *a.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *a.* Not pillaged. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *a.* Not ſet free by payment for liberty. *Pope.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*
1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent order. *Dryden.*
3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UNRA'ZORED. *a.* Unſhaven. *Milton.*

UNREA'CHED. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *a.*
1. Not read; not publickly pronounced. *Hooker.*
2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *ſ.*
1. Want of readineſs; want of promptneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*

UNRE'ADY. *a.*
1. Not prepared; not fit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*
3. Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *a.* Unſubſtantial; having only appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *a.*
1. Not agreeable to reaſon. *Hooker.*
2. Exorbitant; claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*
3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterb.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *ſ.*
1. Inconſiſtency with reaſon. *Hammond.*
2. Exorbitance; exceſſive demand. *Addiſon.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner contrary to reaſon.
2. More than enough. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNRE'AVE *v. a.* To unravel. *Spenſer.*

UNREBA'TED. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*

UNREBU'KEABLE. *a.* Obnoxious to no cenſure. *Timothy.*

UNRECE'IVED. *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*

UNRECLAI'MED. *a.*
1. Not tamed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not reformed. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be appeaſed; implacable. *Shakſp.*
2. Not to be made conſiſtent with. *Hamm.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *a.* Not reconciled. *Shak.*

UNRECO'RDED. *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. *Pope.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*

UNRECU'RING. *a.* Irremediable. *Shakſp.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*

UNREFO'RMED. *a.*
1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
2. Not brought to newneſs of life. *Hamm.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *a.* Not heeded; not reſpected; neglected. *Suckling.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *a.* Not recorded. *Shak.*

UNRE'INED. *a.* Not reſtrained by the bridle. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *a.* Admitting no ſuccour. *Boyle.*

UNRELI'EVED. *a.*
1. Not ſuccoured. *Dryden.*
2. Not eaſed. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *a.*
1. Not capable of being obſerved. *Digby.*
2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE. *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERED. *a.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*

UNREME'MBERING. *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *ſ.* Forgetfulneſs; want of remembrance. *Watts.*

UNREMO'VEABLE. *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakſpeare.*

UNREMO'VED. *a.*
1. Not taken away. *Hammond.*
2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*

UNREPA'ID. *a.* Not recompenſed; not compenſated. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTANT. } *a.* Not repenting; not
UNREPE'NTING. } penitent; not ſorrowful for ſin. *Milton. Roſcommon.*

UNREPE'NTED. *a.* Not expiated by penitential ſorrow. *Hooker.*

UNREPI'NING. *a.* Not peeviſhly complaining. *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *a.* Not filled. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE. *a.* Not to be reſpited from penal death. *Shakſpeare.*

UNREPRO'ACHED. *a.* Not upbraided; not cenſured. *K. Charles.*

UNREPRO'VABLE. *a.* Not liable to blame. *Coloſſians.*

UNREPRO'VED. *a.*
1. Not cenſured. *Sandys.*
2. Not liable to cenſure. *Milton.*

UNREPU'GNANT. *a.* Not oppoſite. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE. *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers.*

UNREQUI'TABLE. *a.* Not to be retaliated.

UNRESE'NTED. *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED. *a.*
1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers.*
2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *ad.*
1. Without limitation. *Boyle.*
2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *ſ.*
1. Unlimitedneſs; largeneſs. *Boyle.*
2. Openneſs; frankneſs. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED. *a.*
1. Not oppoſed. *Bentley.*
2. Reſiſtleſs; that cannot be oppoſed. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STING. *a.* Not oppoſing; not making reſiſtance. *Bentley.*

UNRESO'LVABLE. *a.* Not to be ſolved; inſoluble. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED. *a.*
1. Not determined; having made no reſolution. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not ſolved; not cleared. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING. *a.* Not reſolving; not determined. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRE'ST. *ſ.* Diſquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietneſs: not in uſe. *Wotton.*

UNRESTO'RED. *a.*
1. Not reſtored.
2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*

UNRESTRA'INED. *a.*
1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; looſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not limited. *Brown.*

UNRETRA'CTED. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier.*

UNREVE'ALED. *a.* Not told; not diſcovered. *Spenſer.*

UNREVE'NGED. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*

UNRE'VEREND. *a.* Irreverent; diſreſpectful. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRE'VERENTLY. *ad.* Diſreſpectfully. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNREVE'RSED. *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *a.* Not recalled. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompenſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To ſolve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*

To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To ſtrip of the tackle. *Dry.*

UNRI'GHT. *a.* Wrong. *Wiſdom.*

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *a.* Unjuſt; wicked; ſinful; bad. *Iſaiah.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *ad.* Unjuſtly; wickedly; ſinfully. *Collier.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* Wickedneſs; injuſtice. *Hall.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *a.* Not rightful; not juſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hud.*

To UNRI'P. *v. a.* [an improper word.] To rip; to cut open. *Taylor.*

UNRI'PE. *a.*
1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller.*
2. Not ſeaſonable; not yet proper. *Dryden.*
3. Too early. *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED. *a.* Not matured. *Addiſon.*

UNRI'PENESS. *ſ.* Immaturity; want of ripeneſs. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *a.*
1. Having no competitor. *Pope.*
2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNRO'L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *a.* Contrary to romance. *Swift.*

To UNROO'F. *v. a.* To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes. *Shakſpeare.*

UNROO'STED. *a.* Driven from the rooſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNROO'T. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. *Dryden.*

UNRO'UGH. *a.* Smooth. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRO'UNDED. *a.* Not ſhaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL. *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sid.*

To UNRU'FFLE. *v. a.* To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addiſon.*

UNRU'LED. *a.* Not directed by any ſuperiour power. *Spenſer.*

UNRU'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *unruly.*] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs; licentiouſneſs. *South.*

UNRU'LY. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenſer.*

UNSA'FE. *a.* Not ſecure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker.*

UNSA'FELY. *ad.* Not ſecurely; dangerouſly. *Dryden.*

UNSA'ID. *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Felton.*

UNSA'LTED. *a.* Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED. *a.* Unholy; not conſecrated; not pious. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*inſatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be ſatisfied; greedy without bounds. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* Failure of giving ſatisfaction. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *a.*
1. Not giving ſatisfaction.
2. Not clearing the difficulty. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *a.*
1. Not contented; not pleaſed. *Bacon.*
2. Not ſettled in opinion. *Boyle.*
3. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shak.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *unſatisfied.*] The ſtate of being not ſatisfied. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFYING. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addiſon.*

UNSA'VOURINESS. *ſ.* [from *unſavoury.*]
1. Bad taſte.
2. Bad ſmell. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *a.*
1. Taſteleſs. *Job.*
2. Having a bad taſte. *Milton.*
3. Having an ill ſmell; fetid. *Brown.*
4. Unpleaſing; diſguſting. *Hooker.*

To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been ſaid. *Milton.*

UNSCA'LY. *a.* Having no ſcales. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*

UNSCHOO'LED. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Sh.*

UNSCREE'NED. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *a.* Not defenſible by ſcripture. *Atterbury.*

To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing ſealed. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALED. *a.*
1. Wanting a ſeal. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having the ſeal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Sh.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *a.* Inſcrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *ſ.* Impoſſibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*

UNSEA'SONABLE.
1. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Clarendon.*
2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Sh.*
3. Late: as, *unſeaſonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *ſ.* Diſagreement with time or place. *Hale.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *ad.* Not ſeaſonably; not agreeably to time or occaſion. *Hooker.*

UNSE'ASONED. *a.*
1. Unſeaſonable; untimely; ill-timed: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Unformed; not qualified by uſe. *Shak.*
3. Irregular; inordinate. *Haywood.*
4. Not kept till fit for uſe.
5. Not ſalted: as, *unſeaſoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED. *a.*
1. Not ſupported. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not exemplified a ſecond time. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To diſcloſe; to divulge. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *a.* Not cloſe; not truſty. *Shakſ.*

UNSECU'RE. *a.* Not ſafe. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakſ.*

UNSEE'ING. *a.* Wanting the power of viſion. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *ſ.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomelineſs. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Corinthians.*

UNSEE'N. *a.*
1. Not ſeen; not diſcovered. *Bacon.*
2. Inviſible; undiſcoverable. *Milton.*
3. Unſkilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *a.* Not addicted to private intereſt. *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT. *a.*
1. Not ſent.
2. UNSENT *for.* Not called by letter or meſſenger. *Taylor.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSE'PARATED. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; bringing no advantage or convenience. *Bentley.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *ad.* Without uſe; without advantage. *Woodward.*

UNSE'T. *a.* Not ſet; not placed. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*
1. To make uncertain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To move from a place. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *a.*
1. Not fixed in reſolution; not diminiſhed; not ſteady. *South.*
2. Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.*
3. Not eſtabliſhed. *Dryden.*
4. Not fixed in a place of abode. *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *ſ.*
1. Irreſolution; undetermined ſtate of mind.
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.*
3. Want of fixity. *South.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwiſe than the ſex commonly is. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *a.* Not ſubject to concuſſion; not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSHA'KEN. *a.*
1. Not agitated; not moved. *Boyle.*
2. Not ſubject to concuſſion.
3. Not weakened in reſolution; not moved. *Sprat.*

To UNSHA'CKLE. *v. a.* To looſe from bonds. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'MED. *a.* Not ſhamed. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PED. *a.* Miſhapen; deformed. *Burnet.*

UNSHA'RED. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*

To UNSHEA'TH. *v. a.* To draw from the ſcabbard. *Denham.*

UNSHE'D. *a.* Not ſpilt. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *a.* Wanting a ſcreen; wanting protection. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *a.* Not guarded by the ſhield. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ſhip. *Sw.*

UNSHO'CKED. *a.* Not diſguſted; not offended. *Tickel.*

UNSHO'D. *a.* [from *unſhoed.*] Having no ſhoes. *Clarendon.*

UNSHOO'K. *part. a.* Not ſhaken. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *a.* Not clipped. *Milton.*

UNSHO'T. *part. a.* Not hit by ſhot. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To retract a ſhout. *Sh.*

UNSHO'WERED. *a.* Not watered by ſhowers. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *a.* Not recoiling; not ſhunning danger or pain. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSI'FTED. *a.*
1. Not parted by a ſieve. *May.*
2. Not tried; not known by experience. *Sh.*

UNSI'GHT. *a.* Not ſeeing. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *a.* Inviſible; not ſeen. *Suck.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *ſ.* Deformity; diſagreeableneſs to the eye. *Wiſeman.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *a.* Diſagreeable to the ſight. *Milton.*

UNSINCE'RE. *a.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not hearty; not faithful.
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated. *Boyle.*
3. Not ſound; not ſolid. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *ſ.* Adulteration; cheat; diſhoneſty of profeſſion. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of ſtrength. *Denham.*

UNSI'NEWED. *a.* Nerveleſs; weak. *Shak.*

UNSI'NGED. *a.* Not ſcorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens.*

UNSI'NNING. *a.* Impeccable. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED. *a.* Not meaſured; not computed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *ſ.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Taylor.*

UNSKI'LLED. *a.* Wanting ſkill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden. Blackmore.*

UNSLA'IN. *a.* Not killed. *Sidney.*

UNSLA'KED. *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*

UNSLEE'PING. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*

UNSLI'PPING. *a.* Not liable to ſlip; faſt. *Sh.*
UNSMI'RCHED. *a.* Unpolluted; not ſtained. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSMO'KED. *a.* Not ſmoked. *Swift.*
UNSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*inſociabilis*, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not ſuitable to ſociety. *Raleigh.*
UNSO'CIABLY. *ad.* Not kindly; without good-nature. *L'Eſtrange.*
UNSO'ILED. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not ſtained. *Ray.*
UNSO'LD. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *a.* Unbecoming a ſoldier. *Broome.*
UNSO'LID. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.*
UNSO'LVED. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
UNSOO'T, for *unſweet*. *Spenſer.*
UNSOPHI'STICATED. *a.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit. *More.*
UNSO'RTED. *a.* Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation. *Watts.*
UNSO'UGHT. *a.*
1. Had without ſeeking. *Fenton.*
2. Not ſearched; not explored. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSO'UND. *a.*
1. Sickly; wanting health. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not free from cracks.
3. Rotten; corrupted.
4. Not orthodox. *Hooker.*
5. Not honeſt; not upright. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Not true; not certain. *Spenſer.*
7. Not faſt; not calm. *Daniel.*
8. Not cloſe; not compact. *Mortimer.*
9. Not ſincere; not faithful. *Gay.*
10. Not ſolid; not material. *Spenſer.*
11. Erroneous; wrong. *Milton.*
12. Not faſt under foot.
UNSO'UNDED. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSO'UNDNESS. *ſ.*
1. Erroneouſneſs of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
2. Corruptneſs of any kind. *Hooker.*
3. Want of ſtrength; want of ſolidity. *Add.*
UNSO'URED. *a.*
1. Not made ſour. *Bacon.*
2. Not made moroſe. *Dryden.*
UNSO'WN. *a.* Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed. *Bacon.*
UNSPA'RED. *a.* Not ſpared. *Milton.*
UNSPA'RING. *a.*
1. Not parſimonious. *Milton.*
2. Not merciful.
To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSPE'AKABLE. *a.* Not to be expreſſed; ineffable; unutterable. *Hooker.*
UNSPE'AKABLY. *ad.* Inexpreſſibly; ineffably. *Spectator.*
UNSPE'CIFIED. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
UNSPE'CULATIVE. *a.* Not theoretical.
UNSPE'D. *a.* Not diſpatched; not performed. *Garth.*
UNSPE'NT. *a.* Not waſted; not diminiſhed; not weakened; not exhauſted. *Bacon.*
To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSPI'ED. *a.*
1. Not ſearched; not explored. *Milton.*
2. Not ſeen; not diſcovered. *Tickel.*
UNSPI'LT. *a.*
1. Not ſhed. *Denham.*
2. Not ſpoiled; not marred. *Tuſſer.*
To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To diſpirit; to depreſs; to deject. *Norris.*
UNSPOI'LED. *a.*
1. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden.*
2. Not marred; not hurt. *Pope.*
UNSPO'TTED. *a.*
1. Not marked with any ſtain. *Dryden.*
2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Sh.*
UNSQUA'RED. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSTA'BLE. *a.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not fixed; not faſt. *Temple.*
2. Inconſtant; irreſolute. *James.*
UNSTA'ID. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not ſettled into diſcretion; not ſteady; mutable. *Sandys.*
UNSTA'IDNESS. *ſ.*
1. Indiſcretion; volatile mind.
2. Uncertain motion. *Sidney.*
UNSTA'INED. *a.* Not ſtained; not died; not diſcoloured; not diſhonoured. *Roſcommon.*
To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSTA'TUTABLE. *a.* Contrary to ſtatute. *Swift.*
UNSTA'UNCHED. *a.* Not ſtopped; not ſtayed. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSTE'ADFAST. *a.* Not fixed; not faſt; not reſolute. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSTE'ADILY. *ad.*
1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconſtantly; not conſiſtently. *Locke.*
UNSTE'ADINESS. *ſ.* Want of conſtancy; irreſolution; mutability. *Swift.*
UNSTE'ADY. *a.*
1. Inconſtant; irreſolute. *Rowe.*
2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.*
3. Not fixed; not ſettled.
UNSTEE'PED. *a.* Not ſoaked. *Bacon.*
To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To diſarm of a ſting. *South.*
UNSTI'NTED. *a.* Not limited. *Skelton.*
UNSTI'RRED. *a.* Not ſtirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the ſtitches. *Collier.*
UNSTO'OPING. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakſpeare.*
To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from ſtop or obſtruction; to open. *Boyle.*
UNSTO'PPED. *a.* Meeting no reſiſtance. *Dry.*
UNSTRA'INED. *a.* Eaſy; not forced. *Hakew.*
UNSTRA'ITENED. *a.* Not contracted. *Glan.*
UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *a.* Not ſupported; not aſſiſted. *Hooker.*
To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*
1. To relax any thing ſtrung; to deprive of ſtrings. *Smith.*
2. To looſe; to untie. *Dryden.*

UNSTRU'CK. *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *a.* Unfilled; unfurniſhed. *Sh.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.*
1. Not ſolid; not palpable. *Milton.*
2. Not real. *Addiſon.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* Not having the wiſhed event; not fortunate. *Cleaveland.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* Unfortunately; without ſucceſs. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *ſ.* Want of ſucceſs; event contrary to wiſh. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*

UNSU'CKED. *a.* Not having the breaſts drawn. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE. *a.* Not ſupportable; intolerable; not to be endured. *Milton.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *a.* [*inſuffiſance*, Fr.] Inability to anſwer the end propoſed. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*inſuffiſant*, French.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *a.* Not ſweetened with ſugar. *Bacon.*

UNSUI'TABLE. *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Tillotſon.*

UNSU'ITABLENESS. *ſ.* Incongruity; unfitneſs. *South.*

UNSUI'TING. *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED. *a.* Not fouled; not diſgraced; pure. *Sprat.*

UNSU'NG. *a.* Not celebrated in verſe; not recited in verſe. *Milton.*

UNSU'NNED. *a.* Not expoſed to the ſun. *Sh.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *a.*
1. Not forced or thrown from under that which ſupports it. *Philips.*
2. Not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable: ſuch as cannot be endured. *Boyle.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *a.*
1. Not ſuſtained; not held up. *Milton.*
2. Not aſſiſted. *Brown.*

UNSU'RE. *a.* Not fixed; not certain. *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*inſurmountable*, Fr.] Inſuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *a.* Not conſidered as like-
UNSUSPE'CTED. } ly to do or mean ill. *Milton. Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *a.* Not imagining that any ill is deſigned. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* Having no ſuſpicion. *Milton.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *a.* Not ſupported; not held up. *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage. *Addiſon.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *a.* Not wielded; not held in the hand. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNSWE'AR *v. n.* Not to ſwear; to recant any thing ſworn. *Spenſer.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To eaſe after fatigue; to cool after exerciſe. *Milton.*

UNSWO'RN. *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shak.*

UNTA'INTED. *a.*
1. Not ſullied; not polluted. *Roſcommon.*
2. Not charged with any crime. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *a.*
1. Not taken. *Hayward.*
2. UNTAKEN *up.* Not filled. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of.* *a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be ſubdued. *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *a.* Not ſubdued; not ſuppreſſed; not ſoftened by culture. *Spenſer.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To looſe from intricacy or convolution. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *a.* Not taſted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*

UNTA'STING. *a.*
1. Not perceiving any taſte. *Smith.*
2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *a.*
1. Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Young.*
2. Debarred from inſtruction. *Locke.*
3. Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*

UNTE'MPERED. *a.* Not tempered. *Ezekiel.*

UNTE'MPTED. *a.*
1. Not embarraſſed by temptation. *Taylor.*
2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*

UNTE'NABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion.
2. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*

UNTE'NANTED. *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDER. *a.* Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTE'NDERED. *a.* Not offered. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTE'NTED. *a.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *a.* Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear. *Milton.*

UNTHA'NKED. *a.*
1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindneſs. *Milton.*
2. Not received with thankfulneſs. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Taylor.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *ad.* Without thanks; without gratitude. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits, ingratitude. *Hayw.*

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a.* To recall or diſmiſs a thought. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTHI'NKING. *a.* Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection. *Locke.*

UNTHO'RNY. *a.* Not obſtructed by prickles. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of.* *a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To looſe. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *a.* Not menaced. *K. Ch.*

UNTHRI'FT. *ſ.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTHRI'FT. *a.* Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTHRI'FTILY. *ad.* Without frugality. *Col.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *ſ.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion. *Hayward.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *a.*

1. Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful. *Sidney.*
2. Not in a ſtate of improvement. *Shak.*
3. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. *Mor.*

UNTHRI'VING. *a.* Not thriving; not proſpering. *Government of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*

To UNTI'E. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shakſp.*
2. To looſen; to unfaſten. *Waller.*
3. To looſen from convolution or knot. *Pope.*
4. To ſet free from any obſtruction. *Taylor.*
5. To reſolve; to clear. *Denham.*

UNTI'ED. *a.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.*
2. Not faſtened by any binding or knot. *Sh.*
3. Not faſt.
4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTI'L. *ad.*

1. To the time that. *Denham.*
2. To the place that. *Dryden.*
3. To the degree that. *Chronicles.*

UNTI'L. *prep.* To. *Judges.*

UNTI'LLED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*

UNTI'MBERED. *a.* Not furniſhed with timber; weak. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTI'MELY. *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Pope.*

UNTI'MELY. *ad.* Before the natural time. *Waller.*

UNTI'NGED. *a.*

1. Not ſtained; not diſcoloured. *Boyle.*
2. Not infected. *Swift.*

UNTI'RABLE. *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied. *Shakſp.*

UNTI'RED. *a.* Not made weary. *Dryden.*

UNTI'TLED. *a.* Having no title. *Shak.*

UNTO'. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obſolete.] To. See To. *Hooker.*

UNTO'LD. *a.*

1. Not related. *Waller.*
2. Not revealed. *Dryden.*

UNTO'UCHED. *a.*

1. Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.*
2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.*
3. Not meddled with. *Dryden.*

UNTO'WARD. *a.*

1. Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught. *Woodward.*
2. Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech.*
3. Inconvenient; troubleſome. *Hudibras.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *a.* Awkward; perverſe; froward. *Locke.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perverſely. *Tillotſon.*

UNTRA'CEABLE. *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*

UNTRA'CED. *a.* Not marked by any footſteps. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; ſtubborn. *Hayward.*
2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* Unwillingneſs or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed. *Locke.*

UNTRAINED. *a.*

1. Not educated; not inſtructed; not diſciplined. *Hayward.*
2. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Howel.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *a.*

1. Never trodden by paſſengers. *Brown.*
2. Having never ſeen foreign countries. *Ad.*

To UNTREA'D. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the ſame ſteps. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTREA'SURED. *a.* Not laid up; not repoſited. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTRE'ATABLE. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *a.*

1. Not yet attempted. *Milton.*
2. Not yet experienced. *Collier.*
3. Not having paſſed trial. *Milton.*

UNTRIU'MPHABLE. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D. } *a.* Not paſſed; not mark-
UNTRO'DDEN. } ed by the foot. *Waller.*

UNTRO'LLED. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*

UNTROU'BLED. *a.*

1. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not agitated; not confuted; free from paſſion. *Milton.*
3. Not interrupted in the natural courſe. *Spenſer.*
4. Tranſparent; clear; not mudded. *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E. *a.*

1. Falſe; contrary to reality. *Hooker.*
2. Falſe; not faithful. *Suckling.*

UNTRU'LY. *ad.* Falſely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*

UNTRU'STINESS. *ſ.* Unfaithfulneſs. *Hayw.*

UNTRU'TH. *ſ.*

1. Falſehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falſehood; not veracity. *Sandys.*
3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shakſp.*
4. Falſe aſſertion. *Atterbury.*

UNTU'NABLE. *a.* Unharmonious; not muſical. *Bacon.*

To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*

1. To make incapable of harmony. *Prior.*
2. To diſorder. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTU'RNED. *a.* Not turned. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *a.* Uninſtructed; untaught. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller.*
2. To open what is wrapped on itſelf. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate that which claſps round any thing. *Aſcham.*

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves. *Tayler.*

To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to ſtrip of a vail. *Denham.*

UNVA'LUABLE. *a.* Ineſtimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED. *a.*

1. Not prized; neglected. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Ineſtimable; above price. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHED. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Milton.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *a.* Not changed; not diverſified. *Locke.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *a.*

1. Not overlaid with varniſh.
2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shakſp.*

UNVA'RYING. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.*

1. To uncover; to diveſt of a veil. *Pope.*
2. To diſcloſe; to ſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *ad.* Plainly; without diſguiſe. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED. *a.* Unacquainted; unſkilled. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'XED. *a.* Untroubled; undiſturbed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVI'OLATED. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Clarendon.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shakſp.*

UNVI'SITED. *a.* Not reſorted to. *Milton.*

UNU'NIFORM. *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *a.* Not to be paſſed over or voyaged. *Milton.*

UNU'RGED. *a.* Not incited; not preſſed. *Sh.*

UNU'SED. *a.*

1. Not put to uſe; unemployed. *Sidney.*
2. Not accuſtomed. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL. *a.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe. *Glanville.*

UNU'SUAL. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Felton.*

UNU'SUALNESS. *ſ.* Uncommonneſs; infrequency. *Broome.*

UNU'TTERABLE. *a.* Ineffable; inexpreſſible. *Smith.*

UNVU'LNERABLE. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *a.* Not rouſed from ſleep. *Milton.*

UNWA'LLED. *a.* Having no walls. *Knolles.*

UNWA'RES. *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution or expectation. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY. *ad.* Without caution; careleſly; heedleſly. *Digby.*

UNWA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *unwary*.] Want of caution; careleſneſs. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE. *a.* Not fit for war; not uſed to war; not military. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RNED. *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *a.* Not defenſible; not to be juſtified; not allowed. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* Not juſtifiably; not defenſibly. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *a.* Not aſcertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *a.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; haſty; precipitate. *Milton.*
2. Unexpected: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNWA'SHED. } *a.* Not waſhed; not cleanſ-
UNWA'SHEN. } ed by waſhing. *Duppa.*

UNWA'STED. *a.* Not conſumed; not diminiſhed. *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *a.* Not growing leſs; not decaying. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *a.* Not uſed to travel; not ſeaſoned to the road. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED. *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *a.* Not furniſhed with offenſive arms. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *a.* Not to be tired; indefatigable. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED. *a.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller.*
2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be ſpent; not ſinking under fatigue. *Denham.*

To UNWEA'RY. *v. a.* To refreſh after wearineſs. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Sh.*

UNWEE'DED. *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWEE'PED. *a.* Not lamented. Now *unwept*. *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenſer.*

UNWE'IGHED. *a.*

1. Not examined by the balance. *Kings.*
2. Not conſiderate; negligent. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWE'IGHING. *a.* Inconſiderate; thoughtleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWE'LCOME. *a.* Not pleaſing; not grateful; not well received. *Denham.*

UNWE'PT. *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *a.* Not moiſt. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *a.* Not puniſhed; not corrected with the rod. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWHO'LESOME. *a.*

1. Inſalubrious; miſchievous to health. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Corrupt; tainted. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWI'ELDILY. *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *ſ.* Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY. *a.* Unmanageable; not eaſily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*

UNWI'LLING. *a.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hooker.*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *a.* Not with good-will; not without loathneſs. *Denham.*

UNWI'LLINGNESS. *ſ.* Loathneſs; diſinclination. *Raleigh.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.*

1. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine. *Sidney.*
2. To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement. *Hooker.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED. *a.* Not cleaned. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWI'SE. *a.* Weak; defective in wiſdom. *Tillotſon.*

UNWI'SELY. *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely. *Sidney.*

To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wiſh that which is not to be. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWI'SHED. *a.* Not ſought; not deſired. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWI'ST. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Sp.*

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of underſtanding: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*

UNWITHSTOO'D. *a.* Not oppoſed. *Philips.*

UNWI'TNESSED. *a.* Wanting teſtimony; wanting notice. *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTINGLY. *ad.* [properly *unweetingly*, from *unweet.*] Without knowledge; without conſciouſneſs. *Sidney.*

UNWO'NTED. *a.*

1. Uncommon; unuſual; rare; infrequent. *Glanville.*
2. Unaccuſtomed; unuſed. *May.*

UNWO'RKING. *a.* Living without labour. *Locke.*

UNWO'RTHILY. *ad.* Not according to deſert. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *ſ.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Wake.*

UNWO'RTHY. *a.*

1. Not deſerving. *Hooker.*
2. Wanting merit. *Whitgift.*
3. Mean; worthleſs. *Sidney.*
4. Not ſuitable; not adequate. *Swift.*
5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*

UNWO'UNDED. *a.*

1. Not wounded. *Milton.*
2. Not hurt. *Pope.*

To UNWRA'P. *v. a.* To open what is folded.

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *a.* Not aſſuming the character of an author. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *a.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *Hale.*
2. Not containing writing. *South.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*

UNWRU'NG. *a.* Not pinched. *Shakſpeare.*

UNYI'ELDED. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To looſe from the yoke. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To part; to diſjoin. *Shakſpeare.*

UNYO'KED. *a.*

1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; unreſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*

UNZO'NED. *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY. *ſ.* [*vocabularium*, Latin; *vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book. *Brown.*

VO'CAL. *a.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.]

1. Having a voice. *Craſhaw.*
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*

VOCA'LITY. *ſ.* [*vocalitas*, Latin.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal.*] To form into voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *vocal.*] In words; articulately. *Hale.*

VOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]

1. Calling by the will of God. *Hooker.*
2. Summons. *Dryden.*
3. Trade; employment; calling. *Sidney.*

VO'CATIVE. *a.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VOCIFERA'TION. *ſ.* [*vociferatio*, *vociferi*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCIFE'ROUS. *a.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noiſy. *Pope.*

VOGUE. ſ. [*vogue*, French.] Faſhion; mode; popular reception. *Roſcommon.*

VOICE. *ſ.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, *vocis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth. *Chapman.*
2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon.*
3. Any ſound made by breath. *Addiſon.*
4. Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed. *Knolles.*
5. Language; words; expreſſion. *Fell.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report: not uſed. *Bacon.*
2. To vote: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries: obſolete. *South.*

VOI'CED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice. *Denham.*

VOID. *a.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Swift.*
3. Unſupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.*
4. Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty. *Whitg.*
5. Unſubſtantial; unreal. *Pope.*

VOID. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement. *Bacon.*
4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarend.*

To VOID. *v. n.*
1. To be emitted. *Wiſeman.*
2. To receive what is emitted. *Shakſpeare.*

VOI'DABLE. *a.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*

VOI'DANCE. *ſ.* [from *void.*]
1. The act of emptying.
2. Ejection from a benefice.

VOI'DER. *ſ.* [from *void.*] A baſket in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleav.*

VO'IDNESS. *ſ.* [from *void.*]
1. Emptineſs; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of ſubſtantiality. *Hakewill.*

VO'ITURE. ſ. [French.] Carriage. *Arbuth.*

VO'LANT. *a.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]
1. Flying; paſſing through the air. *Wilkins.*
2. Nimble; active. *Philips.*

VO'LATILE. *a.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]
1. Flying; paſſing through the air. *Bacon.*
2. [*volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation. *Milton.*
3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of ſpirit; airy. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *ſ.* [*volatile*, French.] A winged animal. *Brown.*

VO'LATILENESS. } *ſ.* [*volatilité*, French;
VOLATI'LITY. } from *volatile.*]
1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon.*
2. Mutability of mind; airineſs; livelineſs.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*

VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliſer*, French.] To make volatile; to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree. *Newton.*

VOLCA'NO. ſ. [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain. *Bentley.*

VOLE. *ſ.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. *Swift.*

VO'LERY. *ſ.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *ſ.* [*volito*, Latin.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*

VOLI'TION. *ſ.* [*volitio*, Latin.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *ſ.* [*volée*, French.]
1. A flight of ſhot. *Raleigh.*
2. A burſt; an emiſſion of many at once. *Shakſpeare.*

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out. *Shakſpeare.*

VO'LLIED. *a.* [from *volley.*] Diſploded; diſcharged with a volley. *Philips.*

VOLT. *ſ.* [*volte*, Fr.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horſe going ſidewiſe round a centre.

VOLUBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*volubilitas*, Latin.]
1. The act or power of rolling. *Watts.*
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech. *Clarendon.*
3. Mutability; ſtableneſs to revolution. *L'Eſtrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *a.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]
1. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily; formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion. *Hammond.*
2. Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.*
3. Nimble; active. *Watts.*
4. Fluent of words. *Shakſpeare.*

VO'LUME. *ſ.* [*volumen*, Latin.]
1. Something rolled or convolved.
2. As much as ſeems convolved at once; as a fold of a ſerpent, a wave of water. *Dryd.*
3. A book; ſo called becauſe books were anciently rolled on a ſtaff. *Spenſer.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *volume.*]
1. Conſiſting of many complications. *Milton.*
2. Conſiſting of many volumes, or books. *Milton.*
3. Copious; diffuſive. *Clarendon.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluminous.*] In many volumes or books. *Granville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *voluntary.*] Spontaneouſly; of one's own accord; without compulſion. *Hooker.*

VO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*voluntaire*, French; *voluntarius*, Latin.]
1. Acting without compulſion; acting by choice. *Hooker.*
2. Willing; acting with willingneſs. *Pope.*
3. Done by deſign; purpoſed. *Perkins.*
4. Done without compulſion. *Seed.*
5. Acting of his own accord; ſpontaneous. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Davies.*
2. A piece of muſick played at will, without any ſettled rule. *Cleaveland.*

VOLUNTEE'R. *ſ.* [*volontaire*, French.] A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord. *Collier.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a ſoldier. A cant word. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *ſ.* [*voluptuaire*, French; *voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up to pleaſure and luxury. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS *a.* [*voluptuoſus*, Lat.] Given to exceſs of pleaſure; luxurious. *Bentley.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *ad.* Luxurioufly; with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxurioufneſs; addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure. *Donne.*

VOLUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*volutatio*, Lat.] Wallowing; rolling.

VOLU'TE. *ſ.* [*volute*, French.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders, ſuppoſed to repreſent the bark of trees twiſted and turned into ſpiral lines. *Harris.*

VO'MICA. ſ. [Latin.] An encyſted humour in the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'MICK NUT. *ſ.* The nucleus of a fruit of an Eaſt-Indian tree, the wood of which is the ſnakewood of the ſhops. *Hill.*

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach. *More.*

To VO'MIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, French.]

1. To throw up from the ſtomach. *Arbuth.*
2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach. *Sandys.*
2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that cauſes vomits. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *ſ.* [from *vomo*, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *a.* [*vomitif*, French.] Emetick; cauſing vomits. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *a.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick. *Harvey.*

VORA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *G. of T.*

VORA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voracious.*] Greedily; ravenouſly.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*voracité*, French;
VORA'CITY. } *voracitas*, Latin.] Greedineſs; ravine; ravenouſneſs. *Sandys.*

VO'RTEX. ſ. In the plural *vortices.* [Latin.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton.*

VO'RTICAL. *a.* [from *vortex.*] Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

VO'TARIST. *ſ.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any perſon or thing; one given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip. *Milton.*

VO'TARY. *ſ.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular, ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life. *Swift.*

VO'TARY. *a.* Conſequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *ſ.* [female of *votary.*] A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate. *Pope.*

VOTE. *ſ.* [*votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roſcommon.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*
1. To chooſe by ſuffrage; to determine by ſuffrage. *Bacon.*
2. To give by vote. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *ſ.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *a.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by vow. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]
1. To call to witneſs; to obteſt. *Dryden.*
2. To atteſt; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witneſs; to appear as a witneſs; to give teſtimony. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Warrant; atteſtation. *Shakſpeare.*

VOU'CHER. *ſ.* [from *vouch.*]
1. One who gives witneſs to any thing. *Pope.*
2. Teſtimony. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *ſafe.*]
1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condeſcend; to grant. *Shakſpeare.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condeſcend; to yield. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *ſ.* [from *vouchſafe.*] Grant; condeſcenſion. *Boyle.*

VOW. *ſ.* [*veu*, French; *votum*, Latin.]
1. Any promiſe made to a divine power; an act of devotion. *Hammond.*
2. A ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, French; *voveo*, Latin.]
1. To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication; to give to a divine power. *Spelman.*
2. To devote: a ceremonial phraſe. *Spenſer.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or ſolemn promiſes. *Suckling.*

VO'WEL. *ſ.* [*voyelle*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be uttered by itſelf. *Holder.*

VOWFE'LLOW. *ſ.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the ſame vow. *Shakſpeare.*

VO'YAGE. *ſ.* [*voyage*, French.]
1. A travel by ſea. *Prior.*
2. Courſe; attempt; undertaking. *Shakſp.*
3. The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, French.] To travel by ſea. *Pope.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to paſs over. *Milton.*

VO'YAGER. *ſ.* [from *voyageur*, Fr.] One who travels by ſea. *Pope.*

UP. *ad.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Daniſh.]
1. Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.*
2. Out of bed; in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt. *Wotton.*
3. In the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat. *Addiſon.*
4. From a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment.
5. In a ſtate of being built. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Above the horizon. *Judges.*
7. To a ſtate of proficiency: *he is getting* up *in reputation.* *Atterbury.*
8. In a ſtate of exaltation: *the favourite is now* up *as high as he wiſhes.* *Spenſer.*
9. In a ſtate of climbing: *he is coming* up.
10. In a ſtate of inſurrection: *the people are* up *in Wales.* *Shakſpeare.*
11. In a ſtate of being increaſed, or raiſed; *the price is getting* up. *Dryden.*
12. From a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place: *our ſervant who follows us will ſoon be* up *with us.* *L'Eſtrange.*
13. Into order: *as, he drew* up *his regiment.*
14. From younger to elder years. *Pſalms.*
15. Up *and down.* Diſperſedly; here and there. *Addiſon.*
16. Up *and down.* Backward and forward.
17. Up *to.* To an equal height with. *Addiſ.*
18. Up *with.* Adequately to. *Rogers.*
19. Up *with.* A phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.*

UP. *interjection.*
1. A word exhorting to riſe from bed. *Pope.*
2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rouſing to action: up *and try.* *Spenſer.*

UP. *prepoſition.* From a lower to a higher part; not down: *go* up *the hill.* *Bacon.*

To UPBE'AR. *v. a.* preterit *upbore*; participle paſſive *upborn.* [*up* and *bear.*]
1. To ſuſtain aloft; to ſupport in elevation. *Milton.*
2. To raiſe aloft. *Pope.*
3. To ſupport from falling. *Spenſer.*

To UPBRA'ID. *v. a.* [upzebneban, Saxon.]
1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. *Blackmore.*
2. To object as matter of reproach. *Sprat.*
3. To urge with reproach. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher. *Shakspeare.*
5. To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison. *Sidney.*
6. To treat with contempt. *Spenser.*

UPBRA'IDER. *f.* [from *upbraid.*] One that reproaches.

UPBRA'IDINGLY. *ad.* By way of reproach. *Ben Jonson.*

To UPBRA'Y. *v. a.* To shame. *Spenser.*

UPBRO'UGHT. part. pass. of *upbring.* Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*

U'PHAND. *a.* [*up* and *hand.*] Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*

U'PCAST. *a.* Thrown upward. *Dryden.*

U'PCAST. *f.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast. *Shakspeare.*

To UPGA'THER. *v. n.* [*up* and *gather.*] To contract. *Spenser.*

UPHE'LD. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold.* Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*

UPHI'LL. *a.* [*up* and *hill.*] Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill. *Clarissa.*

To UPHOA'RD. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard.*] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places. *Spenser.*

To UPHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *upheld;* part. pass. *upheld* or *upholden.* [*up* and *hold.*]
1. To lift on high. *Dryden.*
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shakspeare.*
3. To keep from declension. *Bacon.*
4. To support in any state of life. *Raleigh.*
5. To continue; to keep from defeat. *Hooker.*
6. To keep from being lost. *Shakspeare.*
7. To continue without failing. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being. *Hakewill.*

UPHO'LDER. *f.* [from *uphold.*]
1. A supporter. *Swift.*
2. A sustainer in being. *Hale.*
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*

UPHO'LSTERER. *f.* [a corruption of *upholder.*] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Pope.*

U'PLAND. *f.* [*up* and *land.*] Higher ground. *Burne.*

U'PLAND. *a.* Higher in situation. *Carew.*

UPLA'NDISH. *a.* [from *upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*

To UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay.*] To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*

To UPLI'FT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raise aloft. *Addison.*

U'PMOST. *a.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up.*] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*

UPO'N. *preposition.* [*up* and *on.*]
1. Not under; noting being on the top. *Shak.*
2. Not within; being on the outside. *Bible.*
3. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shak.*
4. By way of imprecation or infliction: *mischief* upon *him.* *Shakspeare.*
5. It expresses obtestation, or protestation: upon *my honour.* *Shakspeare.*
6. It is used to express any hardship or mischief: *it brought evil* upon *them.* *Burnet.*
7. In consequence of: *he valued himself* upon *his birth.* *Clarendon.*
8. In immediate consequence of: upon *one kind word he was reconciled.* *Tillotson.*
9. In a state of view: *it appears* upon *history.* *Temple.*
10. Supposing a thing granted: upon *these terms it is admitted.* *Burnet.*
11. Relating to a subject: *Locke wrote* upon *government.* *Temple.*
12. With respect to: *I was silent* upon *questions which I did not understand.* *Dryden.*
13. In consideration of: *he surrendered* upon *splendid promises.* *Pope.*
14. In noting a particular day: *Cesar died* upon *the ides of March.* *Addison.*
15. Noting reliance or trust: *I do it* upon *your word.* *Shakspeare.*
16. Near to: noting situation: *Fontarabia is* upon *the edge of France.* *Clarendon.*
17. On pain of: *hence!* upon *your lives.* *Sid.*
18. On occasion of: *the king,* upon *this news, marched.* *Swift.*
19. By inference from: upon *your promises nothing will follow.* *Locke.*
20. Noting attention: *I was* upon *my work, when the fright happened.* *Locke.*
21. Noting particular pace: *he came on* upon *a gallop.* *Dryden.*
22. Exactly; according to: *they are near* upon *ten thousand.* *Shakspeare.*
23. By: noting the means of support: *he lives* upon *his annuity.* *Woodward.*
24. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on.* See ON.

U'PPER. *a.* [a comparative from *up.*]
1. Superiour in place; higher. *Peacham.*
2. Higher in power or dignity. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *a.* [superlative from *upper.*]
1. Highest in place. *Dryden.*
2. Highest in power or authority. *Glanville.*
3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH. *a.* [from *up.*] Proud; arrogant.

To UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raise.*] To raise up; to exalt. *Milton.*

To UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear on high. *Gay.*

U'PRIGHT. *a.* [*up* and *right.*]
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Bacon.*
2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.*
3. Honest; not declining from the right. *Milton.*

U'PRIGHT. *f.* Elevation; orthography. *Mox.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *upright.*]
1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *upright.*]
1. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*
2. Honesty; integrity. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *riſe.*]
1. To riſe from decumbiture. *Pſalms.*
2. To riſe from below the horizon. *Cowley.*
3. To riſe with acclivity. *Shakſpeare.*

UPRI'SE. *ſ.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shakſpeare.*

U'PROAR. *ſ.* [*oproer*, Dutch.] Tumult; buſtle; diſturbance; confuſion. *Raleigh.*

To U'PROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confuſion: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To UPROO'T. *v. a.* [*up* and *root.*] To tear up by the root. *Dryden.*

To UPROU'SE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouſe.*] To waken from ſleep; to excite to action. *Shakſpeare.*

U'PSHOT. *ſ.* [*up* and *ſhot.*] Concluſion; end; laſt amount; final event. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down.* [an adverbial form of ſpeech.]
1. With the lower part above the higher. *Heylin.*
2. In confuſion; in complete diſorder. *Ral.*

U'PSPRING. *ſ.* A man ſuddenly exalted; an upſtart: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtand.*] To be erected. *May.*

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] To ſpring up ſuddenly. *Dryden.*

UPSTA'RT. *ſ.* One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour; what ſuddenly riſes and appears. *Milton.*

To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſtay.*] To ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Milton.*

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſwarm.*] To raiſe in a ſwarm: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands. *Spenſer.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate: not uſed. *Spenſer.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*

U'PWARD. *a.* [*up* and ꝑeapꝺ, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

U'PWARD. *ſ.* The top: out of uſe. *Shakſp.*

U'PWARD. } *ad.* [*up* and ꝑeapꝺ.]
U'PWARDS. }
1. Toward a higher place. *Dryden.*
2. Toward heaven and God. *Hooker.*
3. With reſpect to the higher part. *Milton.*
4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. *Hooker.*
5. Toward the ſource. *Pope.*

To UPWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and paſſ. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve. *Spenſer.*

URBA'NITY. *ſ.* [*urbanité*, French; *urbanitas*, Latin.] Civility; elegance; politeneſs; merriment; facetiouſneſs. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *ſ.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick.]
1. A hedge-hog. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A name of ſlight anger to a child. *Prior.*

URE. *ſ.* Practice; uſe: obſolete. *Hooker.*

U'RETER. *ſ.* [ὐρητὴρ.] *Ureters* are two long and ſmall canals from the baſin of the kidneys, one on each ſide, which carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Wiſeman.*

U'RETHRA. *ſ.* [ὐρηθρα.] The paſſage of the urine. *Wiſeman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]
1. To incite; to puſh; to preſs by motives. *Tillotſon.*
2. To provoke; to exaſperate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To follow cloſe, ſo as to impel. *Pope.*
4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerneſs or violence. *Pope.*
5. To preſs; to enforce. *Dryden.*
6. To preſs as an argument. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To importune; to ſolicit. *Spenſer.*
8. To preſs in oppoſition, by way of objection. *Tillotſon.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To preſs forward. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY. *ſ.* [from *urgent.*] Preſſure of difficulty or neceſſity. *Swift.*

U'RGENT. *a.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]
1. Cogent; preſſing; violent. *Raleigh.*
2. Importunate; vehement in ſolicitation. *Exodus.*

U'RGENTLY. *ad.* Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *ſ.* [from *urge.*] One who preſſes; importuner. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *ſ.* A ſort of grain. *Mortim.*

U'RINAL. *ſ.* [*urinal*, French.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection. *Shakſp.*

U'RINARY. *a.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine. *Brown.*

U'RINATIVE. *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon.*

URINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*urinator*, Lat.] A diver. *Ray.*

U'RINE. *ſ.* [*urine*, French; *urina*, Latin.] Animal water. *Brown.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr.] To make water.

U'RINOUS. *a.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine. *Arbuthnot.*

URN. *ſ.* [*urne*, French; *urna*, Latin.]
1. Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.*
2. A water pot. *Creech.*
3. The veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

URO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [ὐρον and σκοπέω.] Inſpection of urine. *Brown.*

U'RRY. *ſ.* A mineral. A blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, which is an unripe coal, and proper for hot lands. *Mortimer.*

US. The oblique caſe of *we.*

U'SAGE. *ſ.* [*uſage*, French.]
1. Treatment. *Dryden.*
2. Cuſtom; practice long continued. *Hooker.*
3. Manners; behaviour: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

U'SAGER. *ſ.* [*uſager*, Fr.] One who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE. *ſ.* [*uſance*, French.]
1. Uſe; proper employment. *Spenſer.*
2. Uſury; intereſt paid for money. *Shakſp.*

USE. *ſ.* [*uſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe. *Locke.*
2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe. *Temple.*
3. Need of; occaſion on which a thing can be employed. *A. Philips.*
4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden.*
5. Convenience; help; uſefulneſs. *Locke.*

6. Uſage; cuſtomary act. *Locke.*
7. Practice; habit. *Waller.*
8. Cuſtom; common occurrence. *Shakſp.*
9. Intereſt; money paid for the uſe of money. *South.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*uſer*, French; *uſus*, Latin.]
1. To employ to any purpoſe. 1 *Chron.*
2. To accuſtom; to habituate. *Roſcommon.*
3. To treat. *Knolles. Addiſon.*
4. To practiſe. 1 *Peter.*
5. To behave: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To USE. *v. n.*
1. To be accuſtomed; to practiſe cuſtomarily. *Spenſer.*
2. To be cuſtomarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon.*
3. To frequent; to inhabit: obſolete. *May.*

U'SEFUL. *a.* [*uſe* and *full.*] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpoſe. *Swift.*

U'SEFULLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end. *Bentley.*

U'SEFULNESS. *ſ.* Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end. *Addiſon.*

U'SELESS. *a.* [from *uſe.*] Anſwering no purpoſe; having no end. *Boyle.*

U'SELESSLY. *ad.* Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *uſeleſs.*] Unfitneſs to any end. *L'Eſtrange.*

U'SER. *ſ.* [from *uſe.*] One who uſes. *Wotton.*

U'SHER. *ſ.* [*huiſſer*, French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs it is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young ſcholars to high learning. *Dryden.*

To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Milton. Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *ſ.* [An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life.] A compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromatics. The Highland ſort, by corruption, they call *whiſkey.*

U'STION. *ſ.* [*uſtion*, Fr. *uſtus*, Latin.] The act of burning; the ſtate of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*uſtum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

U'SUAL. *a.* [*uſuel*, French.] Common; frequent; cuſtomary. *Hooker.*

U'SUALLY. *ad.* Commonly; frequently; cuſtomarily. *Swift.*

U'SUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *uſual.*] Commonneſs; frequency.

USUCA'PTION. *ſ.* [*uſus* and *capio*, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquiſition of the property of a thing by poſſeſſion thereof for a certain term of years.

USUFRU'CT. *ſ.* [*uſufruit*, Fr.] The temporary uſe; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*uſufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the uſe and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe.*

To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*uſura*, Latin.] To practiſe uſury; to take intereſt for money. *Shakſp.*

U'SURER. *ſ.* [*uſurier*, Fr.] One who puts money out at intereſt. Commonly uſed for one that takes exorbitant intereſt. *Shakſp.*

USU'RIOUS. *a.* [*uſuaire*, Fr.] Given to the practice of uſury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*uſurpo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs by force or intruſion; to ſeize or poſſeſs without right. *Ben Jonſon.*

USURPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *uſurp.*] Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*

USU'RPER. *ſ.* [from *uſurp.*] One who ſeizes, or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right. *Spenſer.*

USU'RPINGLY. *ad.* [from *uſurp.*] Without juſt claim. *Shakſpeare.*

U'SURY. *ſ.* [*uſuré*, French; *uſura*, Latin.]
1. Money paid for the uſe of money; intereſt. *Walton.*
2. The practice of taking intereſt. *Bacon.*

U'TENSIL. *ſ.* [*utenſile*, low Latin.] An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*

U'TERINE. *a.* [*uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray.*

U'TERUS. ſ. [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Latin.] Uſefulneſs; profit; convenience; advantageouſneſs. *Bacon.*

U'TMOST. *a.* [utmœꝛt, Sax. from uttep.]
1. Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Milt.*
2. Being in the higheſt degree. *Shakſp.*

U'TMOST. *ſ.* The moſt that can be; the greateſt power; the higheſt degree; the greateſt effort. *South.*

U'TTER. *a.* [uttep, Saxon.]
1. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the centre. *Milton.*
2. Placed beyond any compaſs; out of any place. *Milton.*
3. Extreme; exceſſive; utmoſt. *Milton.*
4. Complete; total. *Clarendon.*
5. Peremptory. *Clarendon.*
6. Perfect; mere. *Atterbury.*

To U'TTER. *v. a.*
1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to expreſs. *Sh.*
2. To diſcloſe; to diſcover; to publiſh. *Ral.*
3. To ſell; to vend. *Carew.*
4. To diſperſe; to emit at large. *Swift.*

U'TTERABLE. *a.* [from *utter.*] Expreſſible; ſuch as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE. *ſ.* [from *utter.*]
1. Pronunciation; manner of ſpeaking. *Spenſer.*
2. [*outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hoſtility: out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth. *Holder.*

U'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *utter.*]
1. One who pronounces
2. A divulger; a diſcloſer. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſeller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. *Clarendon.*

U'TTERMOST. *a.* [from *utter.*]

1. Extreme; being in the higheſt degree. *Milton.*
2. Moſt remote. *Abbot.*

U'TTERMOST. *ſ.* The greateſt. *Hooker.*

U'VEOUS. *a.* [from *uva*, Latin.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

VULCA'NO. ſ. [Italian.] A burning mountain: commonly *volcano*. *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *a.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.]
1. Plebeian; ſuiting to the common people; practiſed among the common people. *Add.*
2. Vernacular; national. *Fell.*
3. Mean; low; being of the common rate. *Broome.*
4. Publick; commonly bruited. *Shakſpeare.*

VU'LGAR. *ſ.* [*vulgaire*, French.] The common people. *King Charles.*

VU'LGARISM. *ſ.* [from *vulgar.*] Groſſneſs; meanneſs; vulgarity. *Reynolds.*

VULGA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *vulgar.*]
1. Meanneſs; ſtate of the loweſt people. *Brown.*
2. Mean or groſs mode. *Dryden.*

VU'LGARLY. *ad.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Hammond.*

VU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*vulnerabilis*, Latin.] Suſceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakſpeare.*

VU'LNERARY. *a.* [*vulnerarius*, Latin.] Uſeful in the cure of wounds. *Wiſeman.*

To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Latin.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*

VU'LPINE. *a.* [*vulpinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE. *ſ.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity. *Shakſp.*

VU'LTURINE. *a.* [*vulturinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a vulture.

U'VULA. *ſ.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate, near the foramina of the noſtrils, over the glottis. *Wiſeman.*

UXO'RIOUS. *a.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submiſſively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage. *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife. *Dryden.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *uxorious.*] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

W Is a letter, of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages. *W* is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*; *view*, *ſtrew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant, if it be a conſonant, is uniform.

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from ſide to ſide; to change direction. *Moxon.*

WAD. *ſ.* [peod, hay, Saxon.]
1. A bundle of ſtraw or other looſe matter thruſt cloſe together.
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING. *ſ.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Iſlandick.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*waggbelen*, Dutch.] To ſhake, in walking, from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line. *Pope.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Latin.]
1. To walk through the waters; to paſs water without ſwimming. *More.*
2. To paſs difficultly and laboriouſly. *Addiſ.*

WA'FER. *ſ.* [*waſel*, Dutch.]
1. A thin cake. *Pope.*
2. The bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts. *Hall.*
3. Paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* [probably from *wave.*]
1. To carry through the air, or on the water. *Pope.*
2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from ſinking. *Brown.*
3. To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A floating body. *Thomſon.*
2. Motion of a ſtreamer.

WA'FTAGE. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'FTER. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] A paſſage boat. *Ainſworth.*

WA'FTURE. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] The act of waving: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pazian, Saxon; *waggon*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlightly. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*
1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Sh.*
2. To go; to pack off. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To be moved. *Dryden.*

WAG. *ſ.* [pæzan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous; a merry droll. *Addiſon.*

WAGE. *ſ.* the plural *wages* is now only uſed. [*wagen*, German.]

1. Pay given for ſervice. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Gage; pledge. *Ainſworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [*waegen*, German, to attempt any thing dangerous.]
1. To attempt; to venture. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make; to carry on. *Dryden.*
3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To ſet to hire: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*
4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay: obſolete. *Davies.*
5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought againſt any one, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, ſwear, and certain perſons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *ſ.* [from *wage*, to venture.]
1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. *Bentley.*
2. Subject on which bets are laid. *Sidney.*
3. [In law.] An offer to make oath.

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'GES. *ſ.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *ſ.* [from *wag*.] Miſchievous merriment; roguiſh trick; ſarcaſtical gayety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *a.* [from *wag*.] Knaviſhly merry; merrily miſchievous; frolickſome. *L'Eſt.*

WA'GGISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *waggiſh*.] Merry miſchief. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Ger.] To waddle; to move from ſide to ſide. *Sidney.*

WA'GON. *ſ.* [pæzan, Saxon; *whaeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Iſlandick.]
1. A heavy carriage for burdens. *Knolles.*
2. A chariot: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

WA'GONER. *ſ.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon. *Dryden.*

WA'GTAIL. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WAID. *a.* Cruſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

WAIF. *ſ.* [*waivium*, law Lat.] Goods found, but claimed by nobody. *Ainſworth.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Ital.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to expreſs ſorrow. *Ezekiel.*

WAIL. *ſ.* Audible ſorrow. *Thomſon.*

WA'ILING. *ſ.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible ſorrow. *Knolles.*

WAI'LFUL. *a.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakſpeare.*

WAIN. *ſ.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage. *Spenſer.*

WA'INROPE. *ſ.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'INSCOT. *ſ.* [*wageſchot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbuthnot.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*waegenſchotten*, Dut.]
1. To line walls with boards. *Bacon.*
2. To line buildings with different materials. *Grew.*

WAIR. *ſ.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *ſ.* [*gwaſe*, Welſh.]
1. The ſmalleſt part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton.*
2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ſhip. *Dryden.*

WA'ISTCOAT. *ſ.* [*waiſt* and *coat*.] An inner coat; a coat cloſe to the body. *Richardſon.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]
1. To expect; to ſtay for. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To attend; to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect. *Dryden.*
3. To attend as a conſequence of ſomething. *Rowe.*
4. To watch as an enemy. *Job.*

To WAIT. *v. n.*
1. To expect; to ſtay in expectation. *Job.*
2. To pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance. *Denham.*
3. To attend. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſtay; not to depart from. *South.*
5. To ſtay by reaſon of ſome hinderance.
6. To look watchfully. *Bacon.*
7. To lie in ambuſh as an enemy. *Milton.*
8. To follow as a conſequence. *D. of Piety.*

WAIT. *ſ.* Ambuſh; inſidious and ſecret attempts. *Numbers.*

WA'ITER. *ſ.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* } *ſ.* [from *wait*.]
WA'ITING *maid.* } An upper ſervant who attends on a lady in her chamber. *Swift.*
WA'ITING *woman.* }

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*waken*, Gothick; pacian, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]
1. To watch; not to ſleep. *Locke.*
2. To be rouſed from ſleep. *Milton.*
3. To ceaſe to ſleep. *Denham.*
4. To be quick; to be alive. *Dryden.*
5. To be put in action; to be excited. *Milt.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]
1. To rouſe from ſleep. *Dryden.*
2. To excite; to be put in motion or action. *Prior.*
3. To bring to life again, as if from the ſleep of death. *Milton.*

WAKE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The feaſt of the dedication of the church formerly kept by watching all night. *King.*
2. Vigils; ſtate of forbearing ſleep. *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *a.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not ſleeping; vigilant. *Craſhaw.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *wakeful*.]
1. Want of ſleep. *Bacon.*
2. Forbearance of ſleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to ceaſe from ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*
1. To rouſe from ſleep. *Spenſer.*
2. To excite to action. *Roſcommon.*
3. To produce; to excite. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *ſ.* [pel, Sax. a web.] A riſing part in the ſurface of cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]
1. To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.*
2. It is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To move for exerciſe or amuſement. *Sh.*
4. To move the ſloweſt pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horſe.
5. To appear as a ſpectre. *Davies.*
6. To act on any occaſion. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. To be in motion. *Spenſer.*
8. To act in ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To range; to be ſtirring. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To move off; to depart. *Spenſer.*
11. To act in any particular manner: as, *to* walk *uprightly*. *Micah.*
12 To travel. *Deuteronomy.*

To WALK. *v. a.*
1. To paſs through. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To lead out for the ſake of air or exerciſe.

WALK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of walking for air or exerciſe. *Pope.*
2. Gait; ſtep; manner of moving. *Dryden.*
3. A length of ſpace, or circuit, through which one walks. *Milton.*
4. An avenue ſet with trees. *Milton.*
5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.*
6. Region; ſpace. *Reynolds.*
7. [*turbo*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
8. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace or going of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *ſ.* One that walks. *Swift.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *ſ.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking. *Glanville.*

WALL. *ſ.* [*wall*, Welſh; *vallum*, Latin; pal, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]
1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the ſide of a building. *Wotton.*
2. Fortification; works built for defence: commonly in the plural. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To take the* WALL. To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encloſe with walls. *Dryden.*
2. To defend by walls. *Bacon.*

WALLCREE'PER. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſw.*

WA'LLET. *ſ.* [pealhan, to travel, Saxon.]
1. A bag, in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack. *Addiſon.*
2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging. *Shakſpeare.*

WALLEY'ED. *a.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſtockgilliflower.

WA'LLFRUIT. *ſ.* Fruit which, to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall. *Mortim.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *ſ.* [*cinex*, Latin.] An inſect; a bug. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; palician, Saxon.]
1. To move heavily and clumſily. *Milton.*
2. To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy. *Knolles.*
3. To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice. *South.*

WA'LLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

WA'LLWORT. *ſ.* A plant, the ſame with dwarf elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT. *ſ.* [palh hnuta, Saxon.] A tree and fruit. The ſpecies are ten. *Miller.*

WA'LTRON. *ſ.* The ſeahorſe. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

WAN. *a.* [pann, Sax.] Pale, as with ſickneſs; languid of look. *Suckling.*

WAN, for *won*, the old preterit of *win*. *Spenſer.*

WAND. *ſ.* [*vaand*, Daniſh.]
1. A ſmall ſtick or twig; a long rod. *Bacon.*
2. Any ſtaff of authority, or uſe. *Sidney.*
3. A charming rod. *Milton.*

To WA'NDER. *v. n.* [panopian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]
1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain courſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To deviate; to go aſtray. *Pſalms.*

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain courſe. *Milton.*

WA'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *wander*.] Rover; rambler. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'NDERING. *ſ.* [from *wander*.]
1. Uncertain peregrination. *Addiſon.*
2. Aberration; miſtaken way. *D. of Piety.*
3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed. *Law.*

To WANE. *v. n.* [panian, to grow leſs, Saxon.]
1. To grow leſs; to decreaſe. *Hakewill.*
2. To decline; to ſink. *Rowe.*

WANE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Decreaſe of the moon. *Bacon.*
2. Decline; diminution; declenſion. *South.*

WA'NNED. *a.* [from *wan*.] Turned pale and faint-coloured. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'NNESS. *ſ.* [from *wan*.] Paleneſs; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]
1. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary. *Locke.*
2. To be defective in ſomething. *Milton.*
3. To fall ſhort of; not to contain. *Milton.*
4. To be without; not to have. *Dryden.*
5. To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.*
6. To wiſh; to long; to deſire. *Shakſpeare.*

To WANT. *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be improperly abſent. *Denham.*
2. To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.*
3. To be miſſed; to be not had. *Dryden.*

WANT. *ſ.*
1. Need. *Milton.*
2. Deficiency. *Addiſon.*

3. The ſtate of not having. *Pope.*
4. Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.*
5. [panð, Saxon.] A mole. *Heylin.*

WA'NTON. *a.*
1. Laſcivious; libidinous; lecherous; luſtful. *Milton.*
2. Licentious; diſſolute. *Roſcommon.*
3. Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; airy. *Sh.*
4. Looſe; unreſtrained. *Addiſon.*
5. Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.*
6. Luxuriant; ſuperfluous. *Milton.*
7. Not regular; turned fortuitouſly. *Milton.*

WA'NTON. *ſ.*
1. A laſcivious perſon; a ſtrumpet; a whoremonger. *South.*
2. A trifler; an inſignificant flatterer. *Shak.*
3. A word of ſlight endearment. *Ben Jonſon.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play laſciviouſly. *Prior.*
2. To revel; to play. *Fenton.*
3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *ad.* [from *wanton.*] Laſciviouſly; frolickſomely; gayly; ſportively; careleſſly. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *ſ.* [from *wanton.*]
1. Laſciviouſneſs; lechery. *South.*
2. Sportiveneſs; frolick; humour. *Pope.*
3. Licentiouſneſs; negligence of reſtraint. *King Charles.*

WA'NTWIT. *ſ.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'NTY. *ſ.* A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horſe; a ſurcingle. *Tuſſer.*

WA'PED. *a.* Dejected; cruſhed by miſery. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'PENTAKE. *ſ.* [from *pæpun*, Sax. and *take.*] *Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hundred; as, upon a meeting for that purpoſe, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowell.*

WAR. *ſ.* [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]
1. The exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt withſtanders. *Raleigh.*
2. The inſtruments of war, in poetical language. *Prior.*
3. Forces; army. Poetically. *Milton.*
4. The profeſſion of arms. *Wiſdom.*
5. Hoſtility; ſtate of oppoſition; act of oppoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility. *Timothy.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon: not uſed. *Daniel.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonick; *wervelen*, German, to twirl.]
1. To quaver any ſound. *Milton.*
2. To cauſe to quaver. *Milton.*
3. To utter muſically. *Milton.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*
1. To be quavered. *Gay.*
2. To be uttered melodiouſly. *Sidney.*
3. To ſing. *Milton.*

WA'RBLER. *ſ.* [from *warble.*] A ſinger; a ſongſter. *Tickel.*

WARD. A ſyllable much uſed as an affix in compoſition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peapð, Saxon: it notes tendency *to* or *from.* *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [peapðian, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]
1. To guard; to watch. *Spenſer.*
2. To defend; to protect. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fence off; to obſtruct or turn aſide any thing miſchievous. *Fairfax.*

To WARD. *v. n.*
1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defenſive with a weapon. *Dryden.*

WARD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Watch; act of guarding. *Dryden.*
2. Garriſon; thoſe who are entruſted to keep a place. *Spenſer.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Fortreſs; ſtrong hold. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Diſtrict of a town. *Dryden.*
6. Cuſtody; confinement. *Hooker.*
7. The part of a lock, which, correſponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it. *Grew.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Otway.*
9. The ſtate of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.*
10. Guardianſhip; right over orphans. *Spenſer.*

WA'RDEN. *ſ.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]
1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer. *Garth.*
3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magiſtrate of thoſe havens in the eaſt of England, called the cinque ports, who has there all that juriſdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. *Cowell.*
4. A large pear. *May.*

WA'RDER. *ſ.* [from *ward.*]
1. A keeper; a guard. *Dryden.*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'RDMOTE. *ſ.* [peapð and mote, or ȝemot, Saxon.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London, for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *ſ.* [*garderobe*, French.] A room where clothes are kept. *Addiſon.*

WA'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ward.*]
1. Guardianſhip. *Bacon.*
2. Pupilage; ſtate of being under ward. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterit of *wear*, more frequently *wore.* *Luke.*

WARE. *a.* [we commonly ſay *aware.*]
1. Being in expectation of; being provided againſt. *Matthews.*
2. Cautious; wary. *Spenſer.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WARE. *ſ.* [paꝛn, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch; *vara*, Swediſh.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'REFUL. *a.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiouſneſs: obſolete. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ware* and *houſe.*] A ſtore-houſe of merchandiſe. *Addiſon.*

WA'RELESS. *a.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenſer.*

WA'RELY. *ad.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly. *Spenſer.*

WA'RFARE. *ſ.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military ſervice; military life; ſtate of conteſt and ſolicitude. *Rogers.*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE. *a.* [*war*, and *habile*, Latin.] Military; fit for war. *Spenſer.*

WA'RILY. *ad.* [from *wary.*] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought. *Hooker.*

WA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous ſcrupulouſneſs. *Sprat.*

WARK. *ſ.* [anciently uſed for *work*; whence *bulwark.*] Building. *Spenſer.*

WA'RLIKE. *a.* [*war* and *like.*]

1. Fit for war; diſpoſed to war. *Philips.*
2. Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WA'RLING. *ſ.* [from *war.*] One often quarrelled with. *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK. } *ſ.* [*vardlookr*, Iſlandick, a
WA'RLUCK. } charm; ȝeplozȝ, Saxon, an evil ſpirit.] A male witch; a wizzard. *Dryd.*

WARM. *a.* [*warm*, Gothick; ȝeapm, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a ſmall degree. *Milton.*
2. Zealous; ardent. *Pope.*
3. Habitually paſſionate; ardent; keen.
4. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.*
5. Buſy in action; heated with action. *Dryd.*
6. Fanciful; enthuſiaſtick. *Locke.*
7. Vigorous; ſprightly. *Pope.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Iſaiah.*
2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

To WARM. *v. n.* To grow leſs cold. *Iſaiah.*

WA'RMINGPAN. *ſ.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *ſ.* [*warm* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone dug in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and has been found to give eaſe in the internal hemorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *ad.* [from *warm.*]

1. With gentle heat. *Milton.*
2. Eagerly; ardently. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. } *ſ.* [from *warm.*]
WARMTH. }

1. Gentle heat. *Addiſon.*
2. Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind. *Sprat.*
3. Fancifulneſs; enthuſiaſm. *Temple.*

To WARN. *v. a.* [ȝeapnian, Saxon; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swediſh.]

1. To caution againſt any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *South.*
2. To admoniſh of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken. *Acts.*
3. To inform previouſly of good or bad. *Dryden.*

WA'RNING. *ſ.* [from *warn*]

1. Caution againſt faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Wake.*
2. Previous notice: in a ſenſe indifferent. *Duty of Man.*

WARP. *ſ.* [ȝeapp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof. *Bacon.*

To WARP. *v. n.* [ȝeappan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we ſometimes ſay *the work caſts.*]

1. To change from the true ſituation of inteſtine motion; to change the poſition from one part to another. *Moxon.*
2. To loſe its proper courſe of direction. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To turn. *Milton.*

To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to ſhrivel.
2. To turn aſide from the true direction. *Watts.*
3. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* to expreſs the effect of froſt.

To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, French.]

1. To ſupport or maintain; to atteſt. *Locke.*
2. To give authority. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To juſtify. *South.*
4. To exempt; to privilege; to ſecure. *Sid.*
5. To declare upon ſurety. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'RRANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring ſome right or authority. *Clarendon.*
2. A writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption. *Dryden.*
3. A ſecure inviolable grant. *Hooker.*
4. A juſtificatory commiſſion.. *Kettlewell.*
5. Atteſtation. *South.*
6. Right; regality: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'RRANTABLE. *a.* [from *warrant.*] Juſtifiable; defenſible. *South.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *warrantable.*] Juſtifiableneſs. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* [from *warrantable.*] Juſtifiably. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *ſ.* [from *warrant.*]

1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives ſecurity.

WARRANTI'SE. *ſ* [*warrantiſo*, law Latin.] Authority; ſecurity. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'RRANTY. *ſ.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.]

1. [In the common law.] A promiſe made in a deed by one man unto another, for himſelf and his heirs, to ſecure him and his heirs againſt all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*

2. Authority; juſtificatory mandate. *Taylor.*
3. Security. *Locke.*

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *war.*] To make war upon. *Fairfax.*

WARRE. *a.* [pœpp, Saxon.] Worſe: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WA'RREN. *ſ.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, French.] A kind of park for rabbits. *L'Eſt.*

WA'RRENER. *ſ.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIOUR. *ſ.* [from *war.*] A ſoldier; a military man. *Young.*

WART. *ſ.* [peapt, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.]
1. A corneous excreſcence; a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh. *Bacon.*
2. A protuberance of trees. *Ray.*

WA'RTWORT. *ſ.* [*wart* and *wort*; *verrucaria*, Latin.] Spurge. *Ainſworth.*

WA'RTY. *a.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'RY. *a.* [pœp, Saxon.] Cautious; ſcrupulous; timorouſly prudent. *Addiſon.*

WAS. The preterit of *To be.*

To WASH. *v. a.* [paſcan, Saxon; *waſſchen*, Dutch.]
1. To cleanſe by ablution. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To moiſten; to wet: as, the rain *waſhes* the flowers.
3. To affect by ablution. *Watts.*
4. To colour by waſhing. *Collier.*

To WASH. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of ablution. *Pope.*
2. To cleanſe clothes. *Shakſpeare.*

WASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer.*
2. A bog; a marſh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A medical or coſmetick lotion. *Swift.*
4. A ſuperficial ſtain or colour. *Collier.*
5. The ſeed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The act of waſhing the clothes of a family; the linen waſhed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *ſ.* [*waſh* and *ball.*] Ball made of ſoap. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *waſh.*] One that waſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'SHPOT. *ſ.* [*waſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which any thing is waſhed. *Cowley.*

WA'SHY. *a.* [from *waſh.*]
1. Watery; damp. *Milton.*
2. Weak; not ſolid. *Wotton.*

WASP. *ſ.* [peapp, Saxon; *veſpa*, Latin; *gueſpe*, French.] A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'SPISH. *a.* [from *waſp.*] Peeviſh; malignant; irritable; irraſcible. *Stillingfleet.*

WA'SPISHLY. *ad.* Peeviſhly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *ſ.* [from pæſ hæl, your health, Saxon.]
1. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh good fellows.
2. A drunken bout. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A merry ſong. *Ainſworth.*

WA'SSAILER. *ſ.* [from *waſſail.*] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [apeſtan, Saxon; *woeſten*, Dutch; *guaſtare*, Italian; *vaſtare*, Latin.]
1. To diminiſh. *Temple.*
2. To deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to ſquander. *Hooker.*
3. To deſtroy; to deſolate. *Dryden.*
4. To wear out. *Milton.*
5. To ſpend; to conſume. *Milton.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a ſtate of conſumption. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Deſtroyed; ruined. *Prior.*
2. Deſolate; uncultivated. *Abbot.*
3. Superfluous; exuberant; loſt for want of occupiers. *Milton.*
4. Worthleſs; that of which none but vile uſes can be made: as, *waſte* wood.
5. That of which no account is taken, or value found. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction; the act of ſquandering. *Watts.*
2. Conſumption; loſs. *Ray.*
3. Uſeleſs expence. *Watts.*
4. Deſolate or uncultivated ground. *Locke.*
5. Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied. *Waller.*
6. Region ruined and deſerted. *Dryden.*
7. Miſchief; deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
8. [A law term.] Deſtruction of wood or other products of land. *Shadwell.*

WA'STEFUL. *a.* [*waſte* and *full.*]
1. Deſtructive; ruinous. *Milton.*
2. Wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive. *Bacon.*
3. Laviſh; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addiſon.*
4. Deſolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenſer.*

WA'STEFULLY. *ad.* [from *waſteful.*] With vain and diſſolute conſumption. *Dryden.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *waſteful.*] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Deſolation; ſolitude. *Spenſer.*

WA'STER. *ſ.* [from *waſte.*] One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly; a ſquanderer; vain conſumer. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'STREL. *ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Common. *Carew.*

WATCH. *ſ.* [pæcce, Saxon.]
1. Forbearance of ſleep.
2. Attendance without ſleep. *Addiſon.*
3. Attention; cloſe obſervation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenſer.*
5. Watchmen; men ſet to guard. *Milton.*
6. Place where a guard is ſet. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Poſt or office of a watchman. *Shakſpeare.*
8. A period of the night. *Dryden.*

9. A pocket clock; a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring. *Hale.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Saxon.]
1. Not to ſleep; to wake. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To keep guard. *Milton.*
3. To look with expectation. *Pſalms.*
4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. *Timothy.*
5. To be cautiouſly obſervant. *Taylor.*
6. To be inſidiouſly attentive. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*
1. To guard; to have in keep. *Milton.*
2. To obſerve in ambuſh. *Walton.*
3. To tend. *Broome.*
4. To obſerve, in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *watch.*]
1. One who ſits up; one who does not go to ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Diligent overlooker or obſerver. *More.*

WA'TCHET. *a.* [pæcet, Saxon.] Blue; pale blue. *Dryden.*

WA'TCHFUL. *a.* [*watch* and *full.*] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely obſervant. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiouſly; attentively; with cautious obſervation; heedfully. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *watchful.*]
1. Vigilance; heed; ſuſpicious attention; cautious regard; diligent obſervation. *Watts.*
2. Inability to ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *ſ.* [*watch* and *houſe.*] Place where the watch is ſet. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING *ſ.* [from *watch.*] Inability to ſleep. *Wiſeman.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *ſ.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *ſ.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; ſentinel; one ſet to keep ward. *Taylor.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *ſ.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a ſentinel was placed for the take of proſpect. *Donne.*

WA'TCHWORD. *ſ.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the ſentinels to know their friends. *Sandys.*

WA'TER. *ſ.* [*waeter*, Dutch; pætep, Sax.]
1. Sir Iſaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid ſalt, volatile, and void of all ſavour or taſte; and it ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal ſpecifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne obſerves; and alſo that there are between them ſpaces ſo large, and ranged in ſuch a manner, as to be pervious on all ſides. Their ſmoothneſs accounts for their ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurfaces; their ſphericity keeps them alſo from touching one another in more points than one; and by both theſe their friction in ſliding over one another is rendered the leaſt poſſible. Their hardneſs accounts for the incompreſſibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The poroſity of water is ſo very great, that there is, at leaſt forty times as much ſpace as matter in it; for water is nineteen times ſpecifically lighter than gold, and conſequently rarer in the ſame proportion. *Quincy.*
2. The ſea. *Common Prayer.*
3. Urine. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To hold* WATER. To be ſound; to be tight. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. It is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond. *Sō.*
6. WATER is much uſed in compoſition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*: as, *water*-ſpaniel, *water*-flood, *water*-courſe, *water*-pot, *water*-ſox, *water*-ſnake, *water*-god, *water*-newt.

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To irrigate; to ſupply with moiſture. *Temple.*
2. To ſupply with water for drink. *Knolles.*
3. To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams. *Addiſon.*
4. To diverſify as with waves. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.*
1. To ſhed moiſture. *South.*
2. To get or take in water; to be uſed in ſupplying water. *Knolles.*
3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement deſire. *Camden.*

WA'TERCOLOURS. *ſ.* Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water; thoſe they call *watercolours.* *Boyle.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *ſ.* [*ſiſymbrium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERER. *ſ.* [from *water.*] One who waters. *Carew.*

WA'TERFALL. *ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade. *Raleigh.*

WA'TERFLAG. *ſ.* [*iris aquatica*, Latin.] Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFOWL. *ſ.* Fowl that live or get their food in water. *Hale.*

WA'TERGRUEL. *ſ.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water. *Arbuth.*

WA'TERHEN. *ſ.* [*ſulica*, Latin.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WA'TERINESS. *ſ.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *a.* [from *water.*]
1. Reſembling water. *Dryden.*
2. Moiſt; boggy. *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *wateriſh.*] Thinneſs; reſemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERLI'LY. *ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERMAN. *ſ.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERMARK. *ſ.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood. *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL. *ſ.* Mill turned by water. *Spenſer.*

WA'TERMINT. *ſ.* A plant.

WA'TERRADISH. *ſ.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

WA'TERRAT. *ſ.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*

WATERRO'CKET. *ſ.*
1. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

2. A kind of firework to be diſcharged in the water.

WA'TERVIOLET. *ſ.* [*bottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *ſ.* The occidental ſapphire, which is neither ſo bright a blue, nor ſo hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TERWILLOW. *ſ.* [*lyſimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

WA'TERWITH. *ſ.* [*water* and *with*.] A plant of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords, plentifully, water or ſap to the droughty traveller. *Derham.*

WA'TERWORK. *ſ.* [*water* and *work*.] A play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulick performance. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERY. *a.* [from *water*.]

1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbuth.*
2. Taſteleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs. *Sh.*
3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*
4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.*
3. Conſiſting of water. *Milton.*

WA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *waghelen*, to ſhake, Ger.]

1. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh, that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*
2. A hurdle. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [paꝛelaꝛ, Saxon, *twigs*.] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another. *Milton.*

WAVE. *ſ.* [pæge, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch.]

1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow. *Wotton*
2. Unevenneſs; inequality. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play looſely; to float. *Dryden.*
2. To be moved as a ſignal. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To be in an unſettled ſtate; to fluctuate; to waver. *Hooker.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface. *Shak.*
2. To move looſely. *Milton.*
3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.*
4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To put off; to quit. *Wotton.*
6. To put aſide for the preſent. *Dryden.*

To WA'VER. *v. a.* [paꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To play to and fro; to move looſely. *Boyle. Thomſon.*
2. To be unſettled; to be uncertain, or inconſtant; to fluctuate. *Atterbury.*

WA'VERER. *ſ.* [from *wave*.] One unſettled and irreſolute. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'VY. *a.* [from *wave*.]

1. Riſing in waves. *Dryden.*
2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Philips. Prior.*

WAWES, or *waes*. *ſ.* for waves. *Spenſer.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [pa, grief, Saxon.] To cry; to howl. *Shakſpeare.*

WAX. *ſ.* [peaxe, Saxon; *wex*, Daniſh; *wacks*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters. *More.*
3. A kind of concretion in the fleſh. *Wiſem.*

To WAX. *v. a* [from the noun.] To ſmear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*, part. paſſ. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Sax. *wachſen*, Ger.]

1. To grow; to increaſe; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*
2. To paſs into any ſtate; to become; to grow. *Hooker.*

WA'XCHANDLER. *ſ.* [from *wax* and *chandler*.] A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN. *a.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax.

WAY. *ſ.* [pæg, Saxon.]

1. The road on which one travels. *Prior.*
2. Road made for paſſengers. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A length of ſpace. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Courſe; direction of motion; local tendency. *Locke.*
5. Advance in life. *Spectator.*
6. Paſſage; power of progreſſion made or given. *Temple.*
7. Vacancy made by timorous or reſpectful receſſion. *Swift.*
8. Courſe; regular progreſſion. *Dryden.*
9. Courſe or progreſs conſidered as obſtructed or hindered: *company comes in my* way *when I ſhould write.* *Duppa.*
10. Tendency to any meaning, or act: *his opinions tend the wrong* way. *Atterbury.*
11. Acceſs; means of admittance: *be made his* way *to the judge.* *Raleigh.*
12. Sphere of obſervation: *there have fallen in my* way *many learned men.* *Temple.*
13. Means; mediate inſtrument; intermediate ſtep: *which* way *will you prove it?* *Tillotſon.*
14. Method; ſcheme of management: *his* way *was to intereſt his friends in his ſucceſs.* *Daniel.*
15. Private determination; particular will or humour: *he follows his own* way *without hearing others.* *Ben Jonſon.*
16. Manner; mode: *this is the preſent* way *of dreſs.* *Addiſon.*
17. Method; manner of practice: *his* way *is to riſe early.* *Sidney.*
18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action: *he is very careful of his* ways. *Milt.*
19. Proceſs of things good or ill: *his affairs are in a proſperous* way. *Heylin.*
20. Right method to act or know: *this is the* way *to be wiſe.* *Locke. Rowe.*
21. General ſcheme of acting: *he went out of his* way *to effect this.* *Clariſſa.*
22. *By the way.* Without any neceſſary connexion with the main deſign. *Bacon.*
23. *To go* or *come one's way or ways.* To come along or depart. *L'Eſtrange.*
24. *Way* and *ways* are now often uſed corruptly for *wiſe*: *he was no* ways *a match for him.* *Swift.*

WA'YBREAD. *ſ.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainſ.*
WAYFA'RER. *ſ.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Paſſenger; traveller. *Carew.*
WAYFA'RING. *a.* Travelling; paſſing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*
WAYFA'RINGTREE. *ſ.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
To WAYLA'Y. *v. n.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch inſidiouſly in the way; to beſet by ambuſh. *Dryden.*
WAYLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambuſh for another.
WA'YLESS. *a.* [from *way.*] Pathleſs; untracked. *Drayton.*
WA'YMARK. *ſ.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*
To WA'YMEET. *v. a.* [ꝑa, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
WA'YWARD. *a.* [ꝑa, woe, and peapꝺ, Sax.] Froward; peeviſh; moroſe; vexatious; liking his own way. *Fairfax.*
WA'YWARDLY. *ad.* Frowardly; perverſely.
WA'YWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Wotton.*
WE. *pronoun.* The plural of *I.* [See I.]
WEAK. *a.* [ꝑæc, Saxon; *weck*, Dutch.]
1. Feeble; not ſtrong. *Locke.*
2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Soft; pliant; not ſtiff.
4. Low of ſound. *Aſcham.*
5. Feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit. *Swift.*
6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture; *weak* beer.
7. Not powerful; not potent. *Swift.*
8. Not well ſupported by argument. *Hooker.*
9. Unfortified. *Addiſon.*

To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength. *Ray.*
WEA'KLING. *ſ.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature. *Shakſpeare.*
WEA'KLY. *ad* [from *weak.*]
1. Feebly; faintly; without ſtrength.
2. With want of efficacy. *Bacon.*
3. Indiſcreetly; injudiciouſly; timorouſly; with feebleneſs of mind. *Milton.*

WEA'KLY. *a.* [from *weak.*] Not ſtrong; not healthy. *Raleigh.*
WEA'KNESS. *ſ.* [from *weak.*]
1. Want of ſtrength; want of force; feebleneſs. *Dryden.*
2. Want of ſprightlineſs. *Pope.*
3. Want of ſteadineſs. *Rogers.*
4. Infirmity; unhealthineſs. *Temple.*
5. Want of cogency. *Tillotſon.*
6. Want of judgment; want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind. *Milton.*
7. Defect; faining. *Bacon.*

WEA'KSIDE. *ſ.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficiency; infirmity. *Temple.*
WEAL. *ſ.* [ꝑelan, Saxon; *welluſt*, Dutch.]
1. Happineſs; proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate. *Temple.*
2. Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt. *Pope.*

WEAL. *ſ.* [ꝑalan, Saxon.] The mark of a ſtripe. *Donne.*
WEAL *away. interj.* Alas: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
WEALD, *Wald, Wolt.* Whether ſingly or jointly, ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealꝺ. *Gibſon.*
WEALTH. *ſ.* [ꝑaleꝺ, rich, Saxon.]
1. Proſperity; external happineſs. *Com. Pr.*
2. Riches; money, or precious goods. *Dryd.*

WEA'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly. *Shakſpeare.*
WEA'LTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *wealthy.*] Richneſs.
WEA'LTHY. *a.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenſer.*
To WEAN. *v. a.* [ꝑenan, Saxon.]
1. To put from the breaſt; to ablactate. *Sh.*
2. To withdraw from any habit or deſire. *Stillingfleet.*

WEA'NEL. } *ſ.* [from *wean.*]
WEA'NLING. }
1. An animal newly weaned. *Spenſ. Milt.*
2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON. *ſ.* [ꝑeapon, Saxon.] Inſtrument of offence; ſomething with which one is armed to hurt another. *Shakſpeare.*
WEA'PONED. *a.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furniſhed with arms. *Hayward.*
WEA'PONLESS. *a.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton.*
WEA'PONSALVE. *ſ.* A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*
To WEAR. *v. a.* preterit *wore*, participle *worn.* [ꝑeꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To waſte with uſe and time. *Peacham.*
2. To conſume tediouſly. *Carew.*
3. To carry appendant to the body. *Shak.*
4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.*
5. To affect by degrees. *Locke.*
6. *To* WEAR *out.* To haraſs. *Daniel.*
7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waſte or deſtroy by degrees. *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*
1. To be waſted with uſe or time. *Exodus.*
2. To be tediouſly ſpent. *Milton.*
3. To paſs by degrees. *Rogers.*

WEAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras.*
2. [ꝑæꝺ, Saxon, a fen; *war*, German, a mound.] A dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water; often written *weir* or *wier.* *Walton.*

WEARD. *ſ. Weard*, whether initial or final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care, from the Saxon peapꝺan, to ward or keep. *Gibſon.*
WEA'RER. *ſ.* [from *wear.*]
1. One who has any thing appendant to his perſon. *Addiſon.*
2. That which waſtes or diminiſhes. *Law.*

WEA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *weary.*]
1. Laſſitude; ſtate of being ſpent with labour. *Hale.*
2. Fatigue; cauſe of laſſitude. *Clarendon.*
3. Impatience of any thing.
4. Tediouſneſs.

WEA'RING. *ſ.* [from *wear.*] Clothes. *Shak.*
WEA'RISH. *a.* [from ꝑæꝺ, Sax. a quagmire.]
1. Boggy; watery.
2. Weak; waſhy. *Carew.*

WEA'RISOME. *a.* [from *weary*.] Troubleſome; tedious; cauſing wearineſs. *Denham.*

WEA'RISOMELY. *ad.* Tediouſly; ſo as to cauſe wearineſs. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *wearisome*.]
1. The quality of tiring.
2. The ſtate of being eaſily tired. *Aſcham.*

To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To tire; to fatigue; to haraſs; to ſubdue by labour. *Addiſon.*
2. To make impatient of continuance. *Sh.*
3. To ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome. *Milton.*

WEA'RY. *a.* [ꝑeꝑȝ, Sax. *waeren*, to tire, Dut.]
1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. *Sp.*
2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irkſome. *Clarendon.*
3. Deſirous to diſcontinue. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Cauſing wearineſs; tireſome. *Shakſp.*

WEA'SAND. *ſ.* [ꝑaſen, Sax. This word is very variouſly written.] The windpipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx. *Spenſer.*

WEA'SEL. *ſ.* [ꝑeſel, Saxon.] A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Pope.*

WEA'THER. *ſ.* [ꝑeðep, Saxon.]
1. State of the air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or dryneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The change of the ſtate of the air. *Bacon.*
3. Tempeſt; ſtorm. *Dryden.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe to the air. *Spenſer.*
2. To paſs with difficulty. *Garth.*
3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point againſt the wind. *Addiſon.*
4. *To* WEATHER *out.* To endure. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *a.* Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather. *Suckling.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *ſ.* [*weather* and *cock*.]
1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows. *Brown.*
2. Any thing fickle or inconſtant. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds. *Carew.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *ſ.* [*weather* and *gage*.] Any thing that ſhows the weather. *Hudib.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *ſ.* [*weather* and *glaſs*.] A barometer. *Arbuthnot.*

WEATHERSPY'. *ſ.* [*weather* and *ſpy*.] A ſtargazer; an aſtrologer; one that foretels the weather. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *a.* [*weather*, and *wiſe*.] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *ſ.* [*weather*, and *wiſen*, Dutch, to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather. *Derham.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* preterit *wove*, *weaved*; part. paſſ. *woven*, *weaved*. [ꝑeꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To form by texture. *Dryden.*
2. To unite by intermixture. *Addiſon.*
3. To interpoſe; to inſert. *Shakſpeare.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *ſ.* [from *weave*.] One who makes thread into cloth. *Shakſpeare.*

WEA'VERFISH. *ſ.* [*araneus piſcis*.] A fiſh.

WEB. *ſ.* [ꝑebba, Saxon.]
1. Texture; any thing woven. *Davies.*
2. A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight; ſuffuſion. *Shakſpeare.*

WE'BBED. *a.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film. *Derham.*

WE'BFOOTED. *a* [*web* and *foot*.] Palmipede; having films between the toes. *Ray.*

WE'BSTER. *ſ.* [ꝑebꝩꝛe, Sax.] A weaver: obſolete. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [ꝑeðian, Saxon.]
1. To marry; to take for huſband or wife. *Pope.*
2. To join in marriage. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To unite for ever. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To take for ever. *Clarendon.*
5. To unite by love or fondneſs. *Tillotſon.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony. *Shak.*

WE'DDING. *ſ.* [from *wed*.] Marriage nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Grauut.*

WEDGE. *ſ.* [*vegge*, Daniſh; *wegge*, Dutch.]
1. A body which, having a ſharp edge continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber. *Spenſer. Arbuthnot.*
2. A maſs of metal. *Spenſer.*
3. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milt.*

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cleave with a wedge. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To drive as a wedge is driven. *Shakſp.*
3. To force as a wedge forces. *Milton.*
4 To faſten by wedges. *A. Philips.*
5. To fix as a wedge. *Bentley.*

WE'DLOCK. *ſ.* [ꝑeð and lac, Sax. marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony. *Cleavel.*

WE'DNESDAY. *ſ.* [ꝑoðenꝺaȝ, Saxon.] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.

WEE. *a.* [*weeing*, Dutch.] Little; ſmall. *Sh.*

WEE'CHELM. *ſ.* A ſpecies of elm. *Bacon.*

WEED. *ſ.* [ꝑeoð, Saxon, tares.]
1. An herb noxious or uſeleſs. *Mortimer.*
2. [ꝑæða, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dreſs. *Hooker.*

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rid of noxious plants. *Mortimer.*
2. To take away as noxious plants. *Shakſ.*
3. To free from any thing hurtful. *Howel.*
4. To root out vice. *Locke.*

WE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *weed*.] One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakſpeare.*

WE'EDHOOK. *ſ.* [*weed* and *hook*.] A hook by which weeds are extirpated. *Tuſſer.*

WE'EDLESS. *a* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds; free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious. *Donne.*

WE'EDY. *a.* [from *weed*.]
1. Conſiſting of weeds. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Abounding with weeds. *Dryden.*

WEEK. *ſ.* [ꝑeoc, Sax; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swediſh.] The ſpace of ſeven days. *Geneſis.*

WE'EKDAY. *ſ.* [*week* and *day*.] Any day not Sunday. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY. *a.* [from *week*.] Happening or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Swift.*

WE'EKLY. *ad.* [from *week*.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL. *ſ.* [pœl, Saxon.]
1. A whirlpool.
2. A twiggen ſnare or trap for fiſh.

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon.] To think; to imagine; to fancy: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WEEP. *v. n.* preterit and participle paſſive *wept*, *weeped*. [peopan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhow ſorrow by tears. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To ſhed tears from any paſſion. *Shakſp.*
3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*
1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhed moiſture. *Milton.*
3. To drop. *Pope.*
4. To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER. *ſ.* [from *weep.*]
1. One who ſheds tears; a mourner. *Dryden.*
2. A white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *a.* [See WEARISH.]
1. Inſipid; weak; waſhy.
2. Sour; ſurly. *Aſcham.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterit *wot* or *wote*. [pitan, Saxon; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WE'ETLESS. *a.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing.

WE'EVIL. *ſ.* [pifel, Saxon; *vevel*, Dutch.] A grub. *Bacon.*

WEFT. The old preterit and participle paſſive from *To wave*. *Spenſer.*

WEFT. *ſ.* [*gnaive*, French; *vofa*, to wander, Iſlandick; *vagus*, Lat.] That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben Jonſon.*

WEFT. *ſ.* [peppa, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *ſ.* [from *weft.*] Texture. *Grew.*

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [pœgan, Sax. *wayhen*, Dut.]
1. To examine by the balance. *Milton.*
2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.*
3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Zech.*
4. To raiſe; to take up the anchor. *Knolles.*
5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to conſider. *Clarendon.*
6. To compare by the ſcales. *Pope.*
7. To regard; to conſider as worthy of notice. *Shakſpeare.*
8. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overbalance. *Dan.*
7. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overburden; to oppreſs with weight; to depreſs. *Addiſon.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*
1. To have weight. *Brown.*
2. To be conſidered as important. *Addiſon.*
3. To raiſe the anchor. *Dryden.*
4. To bear heavily; to preſs hard. *Shakſ.*
5. To ſink by its own weight. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHED. *a.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER. *ſ.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *ſ.* [pihr, Saxon.]
1. Quantity meaſured by the balance. *Arb.*
2. A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined. *Swift.*
3. Ponderous maſs. *Bacon.*
4. Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins.*
5. Preſſure; burden; overwhelming power. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; conſequence; moment. *Locke.*

WE'IGHTILY. *ad.* [from *weighty.*]
1. Heavily; ponderouſly.
2. Solidly; importantly. *Broome.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *weighty.*]
1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.
2. Solidity; force. *Locke.*
3. Importance. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *a.* [from *weight.*] Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*

WE'IGHTY. *a.* [from *weight.*]
1. Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.*
2. Important; momentous; efficacious. *Sw.*
3. Rigorous; ſevere: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [palapa, *woe on woe*, Saxon.] Alas. *Spenſer.*

WE'LCOME. *a.* [pilcume, Sax. *welkom*, Dut.]
1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly; grateful; pleaſing. *Locke.*
2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer, elliptically uſed for *you are welcome*. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *ſ.*
1. Salutation of a new comer. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Kind reception of a new comer. *South.*

To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME *to our houſe*. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *ſ.* Gratefulneſs. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *ſ.* [from *welcome.*] The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer. *Shakſpeare.*

WELD, or *Would*. *ſ.* [*luteola*, Lat.] Yellow weed, or diers weed.

To WELD, for *To wield*. *Spenſer.*

To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one maſs into another ſo as to incorporate them. *Moxon.*

WE'LFARE. *ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; ſucceſs; proſperity. *Addiſon.*

To WELK. *v. a.* To cloud; to obſcure. *Spen.*

WE'LKED. *a.* Set with protuberances: properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk*. *Shak.*

WE'LKIN. *ſ.* [pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Saxon.] The viſible regions of the air. *Chaucer. Philips.*

WELL. *ſ.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]
1. A ſpring; a fountain; a ſource. *Davies.*
2. A deep narrow pit of water. *Dryden.*
3. The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

To WELL. *v. n.* [peallan, Saxon.] To ſpring; to iſſue as from a ſpring. *Spenſer.*

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Sp.*

WELL. *a.*
1. Not ſick; being in health. *Taylor.*
2. Happy. *Sprat.*
3. Convenient; advantageous. *Locke.*
4. Being in favour. *Dryden.*
5. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune. *Collier.*

WELL. *ad.* [pell, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch.]
1. Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior.*
2. Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.*

3. Skilfully; properly. *Wotton.*
4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully. *Knolles.*
5. Not inſufficiently; not defectively. *Bacon.*
6. To a degree that gives pleaſure. *Bacon.*
7. With praiſe; favourably. *Pope.*
8. Conveniently; ſuitably. *Milton.*
9. *As* WELL *as.* Together with; not leſs than. *Arbuthnot.*
10. WELL *enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.
11. WELL *is him.* He is happy. *Eccluſ.*
12. WELL *nigh.* Nearly; almoſt. *Milton.*
13. It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WE'LLADAY. *interjection.* [a corruption of *welaway.*] Alas! *Shakſpeare.*

WELLBE'ING. *ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity. *South.*

WELLBO'RN. *a.* Not meanly deſcended. *Dry.*

WELLBRE'D. *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite. *Pope.*

WE'LLDONE. *interj.* A word of praiſe. *Matt.*

WE'LLFARE. *ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; proſperity. *Holyday.*

WELLFA'VOURED. *a.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye. *Shakſpeare.*

WELLME'T. *interjection.* [*well* and *met.*] A term of ſalutation. *Shakſpeare.*

WE'LLNATURED. *a.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind. *Denham.*

WELLNI'GH. *ad.* Almoſt. *Sprat.*

WELLSPE'NT. *a.* Paſſed with virtue. *Calamy.*

WE'LLSPRING. *ſ.* [pœllȝeſppiȝ, Saxon.] Fountain; ſource. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'LLER. *ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH. *ſ.* [*well* and *wiſh.*] A wiſh of happineſs. *Addiſon.*

WELLWI'SHER. *ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another. *Pope.*

WELT. *ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging. *Ben Jonſon.*

To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon.]
1. To roll in water or mire. *Dryden.*
2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Aſcham.*

WEMM. *ſ.* [pem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar. *Brerewood.*

WEN. *ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous exceſcence or protuberance. *Dryden.*

WENCH. *ſ.* [pencle, Saxon.]
1. A young woman. *Sidney.*
2. A young woman in contempt. *Prior.*
3. A ſtrumpet. *Spectator.*

To WENCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frequent looſe women. *Addiſon.*

WE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator. *Grew.*

To WEND. *v. n.* pret. *went.* [penban, Sax.]
1. To go; to paſs to or from. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To turn round. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL. *ſ.* [corrupted from *weanel.*] An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tuſſer.*

WE'NNY. *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen. *Wiſeman.*

WENT. *preterit.* See WEND and GO.

WEPT. The preterit and participle of *weep.*

WERE. of the verb *to be.* The plural in all perſons of the indicative imperfect, and all perſons of the ſubjunctive imperfect except the ſecond, which is *wert.*

WERE. *ſ.* A dam. See WEAR. *Sidney.*

WERT. The ſecond perſon ſingular of the ſubjunctive imperfect of *to be.*

WERTH. *Wearth, Wyrth,* in the names of places, ſignify a farm, court, or village; from the Saxon peopðiȝ. *Gibſon.*

WE'SIL. *ſ.* See WEASAND. *Bacon.*

WEST. *ſ.* [peſt, Saxon; *weſt,* Dutch.] The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Pope.*

WEST. *a.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun. *Numbers.*

WEST. *ad.* To the weſt of any place. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *a.* Paſſing to the weſt. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY. *a.* [from *weſt.*] Tending or being toward the weſt. *Graunt.*

WE'STERN. *a.* [from *weſt.*] Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets. *Addiſon.*

WE'STWARD. *ad.* [peſtpeapð, Sax.] Toward the weſt.

WE'STWARDLY. *ad.* With tendency to the weſt. *Donne.*

WET. *a.* [pæt, Saxon.]
1. Humid; having ſome moiſture adhering: oppoſed to *dry.* *Bacon.*
2. Rainy; watery. *Drydene*

WET. *ſ.* Water; humidity; moiſture. *Evelyn.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To humectate; to moiſten. *Milton.*
2. To moiſten with drink. *Walton.*

WE'THER. *ſ.* [pebep, Saxon; *weder,* Dutch.] A ram caſtrated. *Graunt.*

WE'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *wet.*] The ſtate of being wet; moiſture; humidity. *Mortimer.*

To WEX, for *To wax.* *Spenſer. Dryden.*

WE'ZAND. *ſ.* See WEASAND. *Brown.*

WHALE. *ſ.* [hpale, Sax.] The largeſt of fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Geneſis. Swift.*

WHA'LY. *a.* [See WEAL.] Marked in ſtreaks: properly *wealy.* *Spenſer.*

WHAME. *ſ.* Burrel-fly. *Derham.*

WHARF, *ſ.* [*wharf,* Swediſh; *werf,* Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels; a quay, or key. *Child.*

WHA'RFAGE. *ſ.* [from *wharf.*] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *ſ.* [from *wharf.*] One who attends a wharf.

To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; *wat,* Dut.]
1. That which: what *he thinks, he ſpeaks. Sh.*
2. Which part: *in ore the metalliſt marks* what *is metal and* what *is earth.* *Locke.*
3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely: *I'll tell thee* what. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Which of ſeveral: *he is in doubt* what *purchaſe to make firſt.* *Arbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of ſurpriſe of queſtion: What! *are you there?* *Dryden.*
6. WHAT *though? What* imports it *though?* notwithſtanding. *Hooker.*
7. WHAT *time, What day.* At the time when; on the day when. *Pope.*
8. Which of many? interrogatively: What *colour do you like?* *Spenſer.*
9. To how great a degree: what *wiſe men were the counſellors.* *Dryden.*
10. It is uſed adverbially for partly; in part; *he is overcome* what *with hunger*, what *with wearineſs.* *Norris.*
11. WHAT *ho!* An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*

WHATE'VER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *ſoever.*] *Whatſo* is not now in uſe.
WHATSO'.
WHATSOE'VER.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, ſpecifically, or numerically: *I'll catch thee* whatſoever *thou art.* *Denham.*
2. Any thing, be it what it will: whatſoever *I loſe, you win.* *Hooker.*
3. The ſame, be it this or that: whatſoever *it was, it is ſtill.* *Pope.*
4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that: whatſoever *the moon beholds, is periſhable.* *Shakſpeare.*

WHEAL. *ſ.* [See WEAL.] A puſtule; a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter. *Wiſeman.*
WHEAT. *ſ.* [hpeate, Saxon.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Peacham.*
WHEA'TEN. *a.* Made of wheat. *Arbuthnot.*
WHEA'TEAR. [*oenanthe*, Latin.] A ſmall bird very delicate. *Swift.*
WHEA'TPLUM. *ſ.* A ſort of plum. *Airſw.*
To WHE'EDLE. *v. a.* To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words. *Rowe.*
WHEEL. *ſ.* [hpeol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch.]
1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Dryden.*
2. A circular body. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. *Milton.*
4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The inſtrument of ſpinning. *Giffard.*
6. Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.*
7. A compaſs about; a track approaching to circularity. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.*
1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes.
5. To fetch a compaſs. *Knolles.*
6. To roll forward. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*
WHEE'LBARROW. *ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon.*
WHEE'LER. *ſ.* [from *wheel.*] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*
WHEE'LWRIGHT. *ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*
WHEE'LY. *a.* [from *wheel.*] Circular; ſuitable to rotation. *Philips.*
To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeopan, Saxon.] To breathe with noiſe. *Floyer.*
WHELK. *ſ.* An inequality; a protuberance. *Shakſpeare.*
To WHELM. *v. n.* [apilpan, Saxon; *wilma*, Iſlandick.]
1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury. *Pope.*
2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*

WHELP. *ſ.* [*welp*, Dutch.]
1. The young of the dog; a puppy. *Brown.*
2. The young of any beaſt of prey. *Donne.*
3. A ſon: in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A young man: in contempt. *B. Jonſon.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young: applied to beaſts, generally beaſts of prey. *Milton.*
WHEN. *ad.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Saxon.]
1. At the time that. *Camden.*
2. At what time? interrogatively. *Addiſon.*
3. Which time. *Shakſpeare.*
4. After the time that. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
5. At what time. *Daniel.*
6. At what particular time. *Milton.*
7. WHEN *as.* At the time when; what time: obſolete. *Milton.*

WHENCE. *ad.* [formed from *where*, by the ſame analogy with *hence* from *here.*]
1. From what place. *Milton.*
2. From what perſon. *Prior.*
3. From what cauſe. *Fenton.*
4. From which premiſes. *Dryden.*
5. For which cauſe. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From what ſource. *Locke.*
7. From which cauſe. *Blackmore.*
8. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of ſpeech. *Milton.*
9. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbariſm. *Dryd.*

WHENCESOE'VER. *ad.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place ſoever; from what cauſe ſoever. *Locke.*
WHENE'VER. } *ad.* At whatſoever time.
WHENSOE'VER. } *Milton. Locke.*
WHERE *ad.* [hpæp, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.]
1. At which place or places. *Sidney.*
2. At what place? *Pope.*
3. At the place in which. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *Any* WHERE. At any place. *Burnet.*
5. WHERE, like *here* and *there*, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification; as, *whereof*, of which.
6. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenſer.*

WHE'REABOUT. *ad.* [*where* and *about.*]
1. Near what place.
2. Near which place. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S. *ad.* [*where* and *as.*]
1. When on the contrary. *Sprat.*
2. At which place: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The thing being ſo that. *Hooker.*
4. But on the contrary. *Woodward.*

WHEREA'T. *ad.*
1. At which. *Kettlewell.*
2. At what?

WHEREBY'. *ad.*
1. By which? *Hooker.*
2. By what?
WHERE'VER. *ad.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatſoever place. *Milton.*
WHE'REFORE. *ad.* [*where* and *for.*]
1. For which reaſon. *Hooker.*
2. For what reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*
WHEREI'N. *ad.* [*where* and *in.*]
1. In which? *Swift.*
2. In what? *Malachi.*
WHEREI'NTO, *ad.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which. *Woodward.*
WHE'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *where.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality. *Grew.*
WHE'REOF. *ad.* [*where* and *of.*]
1. Of which. *Dryden.*
2. Of what: indefinitely. *Milton.*
3. Of what? interrogatively.
WHE'REON. *ad.* [*where* and *on.*]
1. On which. *Milton.*
2. On what? as, *whereon* did he ſit?
WHE'RESO. } *ad.* [*where* and *ſoever.*]
WHERESOE'VER. } In what place ſoever. *Whereſo* is obſolete. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*
WHERETO'. } *ad.* [*where* and *to*, or
WHEREUNTO'. } *unto.*]
1. To which. *Hooker.*
2. To what? to what end?
WHEREUPO'N. *ad.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which. *Clarendon. Davies.*
WHEREWI'TH. } *ad.* [*where* and *with*, or
WHEREWITHA'L. } *withal.*]
1. With which. *Wycherley.*
2. With what? *Matthew.*
To WHE'RRET. *v. a.*
1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaſe.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainſworth.*
WHE'RRY. *ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A light boat uſed on rivers. *Drayton.*
To WHET. *v. a.* [hpettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]
1. To ſharpen by attrition. *Royle.*
2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Dr.*
WHET. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*
WHE'THER. *ad.* [hpæðep, Saxon.] A particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other: anſwered by *or.* *Tillotſon.*
WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two. *Bentley.*
WHE'TSTONE. *ſ.* [*whet* and *ſtone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp. *Fairfax.*
WHE'TTER *ſ.* [from *whet.*] One that whets, or ſharpens. *More.*
WHEY. *ſ.* [hpæz, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]
1. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated. *Harvey.*
2. It is uſed of any thing white and thin. *Sh.*
WHE'YEY. } *a.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of
WHE'YISH. } whey; reſembling whey. *Bacon. Philips.*

WHICH. *pronoun.* [hpile, Sax. *welk*, Dutch.]
1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *South.*
2. It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons: as in the firſt words of the Lord's Prayer. *Shakſpeare.*
WHI'CHSOEVER. *pronoun.* [*which* and *ſoever.*] Whether one or the other. *Locke.*
WHIFF. *ſ.* [*chwyth*, Welſh.] A blaſt; a puff of wind. *Shakſpeare.*
To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Eſtrange.*
WHI'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *whiffle.*]
1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spectator.*
WHIG. *ſ.* [hpæz, Saxon.]
1. Whey.
2. The name of a faction. *Swift*
WHI'GGISH. *a.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs. *Swift*
WHI'GGISM. *ſ.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig. *Swift.*
WHILE. *ſ.* [*weil*, German; hpile, Sax.] Time; ſpace of time. *Ben Jonſon.*
WHILE. }
WHILES. } *ad.* [hpile, Saxon.] *Whiles* is
WHILST. } now out of uſe.
1. During the time that. *Milton.*
2. As long as. *Watts.*
3. At the ſame time that. *Addiſon.*
To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter. *Spectator.*
WHILE'RE. *ad.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago; not in uſe. *Raleigh.*
WHI'LOM. *ad.* [hpilom, Saxon.] Formerly; once; of old: not in uſe. *Milton.*
WHIM. *ſ.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of deſire. *Swift.*
To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noiſe. *Rowe.*
WHI'MBLED. *a.* This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying. *Shakſpeare.*
WHI'MSEY. *ſ.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim. *L'Eſtrange.*
WHI'MSICAL. *a.* [from *whimſey.*] Freakiſh; capricious; oddly f nciful. *Addiſon.*
WHIN. *ſ.* [*chywyn*, Welſh.] Furze; gorſe. *Tuſſer. Bacon.*
To WHINE. *v. n.* [panian, Sax.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noiſe; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Sidney.*
WHINE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noiſe; mean or affected complaint. *South.*
To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.
WHI'NYARD. *ſ.* A ſword: in contempt. *Hudibras.*
To WHIP. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Sax. *wippen*, Dut.]
1. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſew ſlightly. *Gay.*
3. To drive with laſhes. *Locke.*
4. To correct with laſhes. *Smith.*

5. To laſh with ſarcaſm. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To inwrap. *Moxon.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly: always with a particle aſcertaining the ſenſe; as, *out*, *on*, *up*, *away*. A ludicrous uſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Eſtrange.*

WHIP. *ſ.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant. *Pope.*

WHI'PCORD, *ſ.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which laſhes are made. *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING. *ſ.* [In gardening.] A kind of grafting.

WHI'PHAND. *ſ.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *ſ.* The laſh or ſmall end of a whip. *Tuſſer.*

WHI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *whip.*] One who puniſhes with whipping. *Shakſpeare.*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *ſ.* [*whip* and *poſt.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed. *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW. *ſ.* [*whip* and *ſaw.*] The *whip-ſaw* is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *ſ.* [On ſhipboard.] A piece of wood faſtened to the helm; which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER. *ſ.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

To WHIRL. *v. a.* [hpyppan, Saxon; *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly. *Dry.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.*
1. To run round rapidly. *Smith.*
2. To move haſtily. *Dryden.*

WHIRL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Dryden. Smith.*
2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addiſon.*

WHI'RLBAT. *ſ.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *Creech.*

WHI'RLBONE. *ſ.* The cap of the knee. *Ainſ.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *ſ.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children ſpin round. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *ſ.* [hpyppepole, Saxon.] A
WHI'RLPOOL. } place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle toward its centre; a vortex. *Sandys. Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *ſ.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden.*

WHI'RRING. *a.* A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it. *Pope.*

WHISK. *ſ.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh. *Swift.*
2. A part of a woman's dreſs. *Child.*

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom.
2. To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *ſ.* [from *whiſk.*] The hair growing on the upper lip unſhaven; the muſtachio. *Pope.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*wiſperen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with a low voice; to ſpeak with ſuſpicion, or timorous caution. *Sidney.*

To WHI'SPER, *v. a.*
1. To addreſs in a low voice. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.*
3. To prompt ſecretly. *Shakſpeare.*

WHI'SPER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice. *South.*

WHI'SPERER. *ſ.* [from *whiſper.*]
1. One that ſpeaks low.
2. A private talker; a teller of ſecrets. *Bacon.*

WHIST.
1. Are ſilent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Still; ſilent; put to ſilence. *Milton.*
3. Be ſtill.

WHIST. *ſ.* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [hpiſtlan, Saxon.]
1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Milton.*
2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. To ſound ſhrill. *Dryden.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle. *Ad.*

WHI'STLE. *ſ.* [hpiſtle, Saxon.]
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whiſtling. *Walton.*
4. A ſmall wind inſtrument. *Sidney.*
5. The noiſe of winds.
6. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *ſ.* One who whiſtles. *Addiſon.*

WHI'T. *ſ.* [hpit, a thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot. *Davies.*

WHITE. *a.* [hpit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]
1. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours; ſnowy. *Newton.*
2. Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shakſ.*
3. Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence. *Milton.*
4. Gray with age. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Pure; unblemiſhed. *Pope.*

WHITE. *ſ.*
1. Whiteneſs; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.*
2. The mark at which an arrow is ſhot, which uſed to be painted white. *Southern.*
3. The albugineous part of an egg. *Boyle.*
4. The white part of the eye. *Ray.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate. *Mark.*

WHITELE'AD. *ſ. White-lead* is made by ſheet-lead cut into long ſlips; they make it up into rolls, but ſo that a ſmall diſtance may remain between every ſpiral revolution. Theſe rolls are put into earthen pots, ſo ordered, that the lead may not ſink down above half way. Theſe pots have each of them very ſharp vinegar in the bottom, as full as almoſt to touch the lead. The pot is covered up cloſe, for a certain time; in which the corro-

ſive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the ſurface of the lead into a mere white calx which they ſeparate by knocking it with a hammer. *Quincy.*

WHITELI'VERED. *a.* [from *white* and *liver.*] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHI'TELY. *a.* [from *white.*] Coming near to white. *Southern.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *ſ.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food made of milk. *Spenſer.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. a* [from *white.*] To make white. *Temple.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER. *ſ.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *white.*]

1. The ſtate of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.*
2. Paleneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Purity; cleanneſs. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT. *ſ.* A kind of food. *King.*

WHI'TETHORN. *ſ.* [*ſpina alba.*] A ſpecies of thorn. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH. *ſ.* [*white* and *waſh.*]

1. A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair. *Add.*
2. A kind of liquid plaſter with which walls are whitened. *Harte.*

WHI'TEWINE. *ſ.* [*white* and *wine.*] Wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiſeman.*

WHI'THER. *a.* [hƿyðeꝛ, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively. *Dryden.*
2. To what place: abſolutely. *Milton.*
3. To which place: relatively. *Clarendon.*
4. To what degree: obſolete. *B. Jonſon.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *ad* [*whither* and *ſoever.*] To whatſoever place. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *ſ.* [*wittingh*, Dut. *alburnus*, L.]

1. A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Carew.*
2. [from *white.*] A ſoft chalk. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISH. *a.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *whitiſh.*] The quality of being ſomewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TLEATHER. *ſ.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs. *Chapman.*

WHI'TLOW. *ſ.* [hƿıꝛ, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* ƿƿıꝛ, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *Lye.*] A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wiſeman.*

WHI'TSOUR. *ſ.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, or *Whiter. ſ.* [from *white.*] A whitener. *Shakſpeare.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *ſ.* [*white* and *ſunday*; becauſe the converts newly baptized appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feaſt of Penteçoſt. *Carew.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *ſ.* [*ſambucus aquatica.*] A ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *ſ.* [hƿýtel, Saxon.]

1. A white dreſs for a woman: not in uſe.
2. A knife. *Shakſpeare.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut with a knife.
2. To edge; to ſharpen: not uſed. *Hakewill.*

To WHIZ. *v. a.* [from the ſound.] To make a loud humming noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO. *pronoun.* genitive whoſe; other caſes *whom.* [hƿa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to perſons. *Abbot.*
2. Which of many. *Locke.*
3. *As who ſhould ſay*, elliptically for *as one who ſhould ſay.* *Collier.*
4. It is uſed often interrogatively. *Pſalms.*

WHO'EVER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one without limitation or exception. *Pope.*

WHOLE. *a.* [ƿalȝ, Saxon; *heel*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Complete; not defective. *Walter.*
3. Uninjured; unimpaired. *Samuel.*
4. Well of any hurt or ſickneſs. *Joſhua.*

WHOLE. *ſ.*

1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. *Broome.*
2. A ſyſtem; a regular combination. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *ſ.* [*whole* and *ſale.*]

1. Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels.
2. The whole maſs. *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE. *a.* Buying or ſelling in the lump, or in large quantities. *Addiſon.*

WHO'LESOME. *a.* [*heelſam*, Dutch; from hæl, Saxon, *health.*]

1. Sound. *Atterbury.*
2. Contributing to health. *Addiſon.*
3. Preſerving; ſalutary: obſolete. *Pſalms.*
4. Uſeful; conducive to happineſs or virtue. *Denham.*
5. Kindly; pleaſing. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *ad.* Salubriouſly; ſalutiferouſly.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *wholeſome.*]

1. Quality of conducing to health; ſalubrity. *Graunt.*
2. Salutarineſs; conducivenes to good.

WHO'LLY. *ad.* [from *whole.*]

1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryden.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

WHOM. The accuſative of *who*, ſingular and plural.

WHO'MSOEVER. *pron.* [oblique caſe of *whoſoever.*] Any without exception. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *ſ.* Hubbub. *Shakſpeare.*

WHOOP. *ſ.* See HOOP.

1. A ſhout of purſuit. *Addiſon.*
2. [*upupa*, Latin.] A bird.

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhout with malignity. *Shakſpeare.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To inſult with ſhouts. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *ſ.* [hoꝛ, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men; a fornicatreſs; an adultreſs; a ſtrumpet. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A proſtitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chaſtity. *Congreve.*

WHO'REDOM. *ſ.* [from *whore.*] Fornication. *South.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *ſ.* [*whore* and *maſter*, or *monger.*]
WHOREMO'NGER. } One who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO'RESON. *ſ.* [*whore* and *ſon.*] A baſtard. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO'RISH. *a.* [from *whore.*] Unchaſte; incontinent. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *ſ.* [heopt-beplan, Sax.] Bilberry. *Milton.*

WHOSE.
1. Genitive of *who.* *Shakſpeare.*
2. Genitive of *which.* *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *ſoever.*] Any, without reſtriction. *Whoſo* is out of uſe. *Bacon. South.*
WHOSOE'VER. }

WHURT. *ſ.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY. *ad.* [hpi, ꝑonhpi, Saxon.]
1. For what reaſon? interrogatively. *Swift.*
2. For which reaſon: relatively. *Boyle.*
3. For what reaſon: relatively. *Milton.*
4. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically. *South.*

WHY'NOT. *ad.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

WIC, *Wich*, comes from the Saxon ꝑic, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle. *Gibſon.*

WICK. *ſ.* [ꝑeoce, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dut.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Digby.*

WI'CKED. *a.*
1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad. *Milton.*
2. It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Curſed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'CKEDLY. *ad.* Criminally; corruptly; badly. *Clarendon.*

WI'CKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Milton.*

WI'CKER. *a.* [*vigre*, a twig, Daniſh.] Made of ſmall ſticks. *Spenſer.*

WI'CKET. *ſ.* [*wicked*, Welſh; *guichet*, French; *wicket*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate. *Swift.*

WIDE. *a.* [ꝑιδe, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]
1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope.*
2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide.
3. Deviating; remote. *Hammond.*

WIDE. *ad.*
1. At a diſtance. *Temple.*
2. With great extent. *Milton.*

WI'DELY. *ad.* [from *wide.*]
1. With great extent each way. *Bentley.*
2. Remotely; far. *Locke.*

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend. *Shakſpeare.*

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itſelf. *Locke.*

WI'DENESS. *ſ.* [from *wide.*]
1. Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.*
2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WI'DGEON. *ſ.* A waterfowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large. *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *ſ.* [ꝑιδpa, Saxon; *weddw*, Welſh.] A woman whoſe huſband is dead. *Sandys.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deprive of a huſband. *Dryden.*
2. To endow with a widow-right. *Shakſp.*
3. To ſtrip of any thing good. *Philips.*

WI'DOWER. *ſ.* [from *widow.*] One who has loſt his wife. *Sidney.*

WI'DOWHOOD. *ſ.* [from *widow.*]
1. The ſtate of a widow. *Wotton.*
2. Eſtate ſettled on a widow. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'DOWHUNTER. *ſ.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Add.*

WI'DOWMAKER. *ſ.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their huſbands. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'DOW-WAIL. *ſ.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant.

WIDTH. *ſ.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideneſs. A low word. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [ꝑealdan, Saxon, to manage in the hand.]
1. To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. *Milton.*
2. To handle: in an ironical ſenſe. *Shak.*

WI'ELDY. *a.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.

WI'ERY. *a.* [from *wire.*]
1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.* *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire. *Peacham.*
3. [from ꝑeꝛ, a pool.] Wet; weariſh; moiſt: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

WIFE. *ſ.* plural *wives.* [ꝑιꝛ, Sax. *wiff*, Dut.]
1. A woman that has a huſband. *Milton.*
2. It is uſed for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*

WIG. *ſ.* *Wig*, being a termination in the name of men, ſignifies war, or elſe a hero; from ꝑιga, a word of that ſignification. *Gibſon.*

WIG. *ſ.* [contracted from *periwig.*]
1. Falſe hair worn on the head. *Swift.*
2. A ſort of cake. *Ainſworth.*

WIGHT. *ſ.* [ꝑιht, Saxon.] A perſon; a being. *Davies. Addiſon.*

WIGHT. *a.* Swift; nimble: not uſed. *Spen.*

WI'GHTLY. *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenſer.*

WILD. *a.* [ꝑιld; Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame; not domeſtic. *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer.*
3. Deſert; uninhabited. *Milton.*
4. Savage; uncivilized. *Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempeſtuous; irregular. *Add.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.*
7. Inconſtant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; looſe. *Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; ſtrange. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan. *Woodward.*
11. Merely imaginary. *Swift.*

WILD. *ſ.* [from the noun.] A deſert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Pope.*

WILD *Baſil. ſ.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.
WILD *Cucumber. ſ.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant.
WILD *Olive. ſ.* [*eleagnus*, Latin; from ἐλαία, *oliva*, and ἀγνὸς, *vitex*.] A plant. *Miller.*
To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe or puzzle in any unknown or pathleſs tract. *Dryden.*
WI'LDERNESS. *ſ.* [from *wild.*]
1. A deſert; a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. The ſtate of being wild or diſorderly: not in uſe. *Milton.*
WI'LDFIRE. *ſ.* [*wild* and *fire.*] A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed. *Shakſp.*
WILDGOO'SECHASE. *ſ.* A purſuit of ſomething as unlikely to be caught as the wild gooſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
WI'LDING. *ſ.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild ſour apple. *Philips.*
WI'LDLY. *ad.* [from *wild.*]
1. Without cultivation. *More.*
2. Without tameneſs; with ferity.
3. With diſorder; with perturbation or diſtraction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Without attention; without judgment; heedleſsly. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Capriciouſly; irrationally. *Wilkins.*
6. Irregularly. *Dryden.*
WI'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wild.*]
1. Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Savageneſs; brutality. *Sidney.*
4. Ferity; the ſtate of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameneſs.*
5. Uncultivated ſtate. *Dryden.*
6. Deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularity. *Watts.*
7. Alienation of mind. *Shakſpeare.*
WI'LDSERVICE. *ſ.* [*crataegus*, Lat.] A plant.
WILE. *ſ.* [pile, Saxon.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a ſtratagem. *Roſcommon.*
WI'LFUL. *a.* [*will* and *full.*]
1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverſe; inflexible. *Proverbs.*
2. Done or ſuffered by deſign. *Dryden.*
WI'LFULLY. *ad.*
1. Obſtinately; ſtubbornly. *Tillotſon.*
2. By deſign; on purpoſe. *Hammond.*
WI'LFULNESS. *ſ.* Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perverſeneſs. *Hooker.*
WI'LILY. *ad.* [from *wily.*] By ſtratagem; fraudulently. *Joſhua.*
WI'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile. *Howel.*
WILL. *ſ.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]
1. That power by which we deſire and purpoſe; velleity. *Hooker.*
2. Choice; arbitrary determination. *Locke.*
3. Diſcretion; choice. *Pope.*
4. Command; direction. *Eccles.*
5. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire. *Shak.*
6. Power; government. *Locke.*
7. Divine determination. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects. *Stephens.*
9. *Good*-WILL. Favour; kindneſs. *Shak.*
10. *Good*-WILL. Right intention. *Philemon.*
11. *Ill*-WILL. Malice; malignity.
WILL *with a wiſp. ſ.* Jack with a lanthorn. *Will with the wiſp* is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a bright light; at other times more obſcure and of a purple colour. At hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They are more frequent in places unctuous, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying-places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn, at the height of about ſix feet. They follow thoſe that run, and fly from thoſe that follow. Some that have been catched conſiſt of a ſhining viſcous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot, but only ſhining; ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, raiſed from putrified plants or carcaſes by the heat of the ſun, which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Muſchenbroek.*
To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]
1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; or not be, or not be done. *Hooker.*
2. To be inclined or reſolved to have. *Shak.*
3. To command; to direct. *Dryden.*
4. It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe.
WILLI and *Vili*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, ſignified *many.* So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many. *Gibſon.*
WI'LLING. *a.* [from *will.*]
1. Inclined to any thing; conſenting. *Bentley.*
2. Pleaſed; deſirous. *Milton.*
3. Favourable; well diſpoſed to any thing. *Exodus.*
4. Ready; complying. *Hooker.*
5. Choſen. *Milton.*
6. Spontaneous. *Dryden.*
7. Conſenting. *Milton.*
WI'LLINGLY. *ad.* [from *willing.*]
1. With one's own conſent; without diſlike; without reluctance. *Milton.*
2. By one's own deſire. *Addiſon.*
WI'LLINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *willing.*] Conſent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *Calamy.*
WI'LLOW. *ſ.* [pelle, Saxon; *gwilou*, Welſh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers. *Shakſpeare.*
WI'LLOWISH. *a.* Reſembling the colour of willow. *Walton.*
WI'LLOWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
WI'LY. *a.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; ſly; full of ſtratagem; fraudulent. *South.*
WI'MBLE. *ſ.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An inſtrument with which holes are bored. *Sharp.*
WI'MBLE. *a.* Active; nimble; ſhifting to and fro. *Spenſer.*

WI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*peplion*, Lat.] A plant.

WI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*guimple*, French.] A hood; a veil. *Iſaiah.*

To WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenſer.*

WIN, in the names of men, may denote a maſculine temper, from the Saxon pin, war, ſtrength, &c. or elſe love and eſteem, from pine, dear, beloved. In the names of places, it implies a battle fought there. *Gibſon.*

To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. paſſ. *won*. [pinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conqueſt. *Milton.*
2. To gain the victory in a conteſt. *Denham.*
3. To gain ſomething withheld, or ſomething valuable. *Pope.*
4. To obtain; to allure to kindneſs or compliance, *Sidney.*
5. To gain by play. *Addiſon.*
6. To gain by perſuaſion. *Milton.*
7. To gain by courtſhip. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory. *Milton.*
2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.*
3. To gain ground. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Sha.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welſh.] To kick, as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shakſp.*

WINCH. *ſ.* [*guincher*, French, to twiſt.] A windlace; ſomething held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mort.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *ſ.* A ſmall red flower in the ſtubble fields. *Bacon.*

WIND. *ſ.* [pind, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch.]

1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus ſenſible to us: wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a ſwifter courſe of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effuſion, or ſtream of air. *Muſchenbroek.*
2. Direction of the blaſt from a particular point. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Breath; power or act of reſpiration. *Sh.*
4. Air cauſed by any action. *Milton.*
5. Breath modulated by an inſtrument. *Bac.*
6. Air impregnated with ſcent. *Swift.*
7. Flatulence; windineſs. *Milton.*
8. Any thing inſignificant or light as wind. *Milton.*
9. *Down the* WIND. To decay. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* pret. and part. *wound*. [pindan, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch.]

1. To blow; to ſound by inflation. *Dryden.*
2. To turn round; to twiſt. *Wotton.*
3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To noſe; to follow by ſcent.
5. To turn by ſhifts or expedients. *Hudib.*
6. To introduce by inſinuation. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To change. *Addiſon.*
8. To entwiſt; to enfold; to encircle. *Shak.*
9. *To* WIND *out.* To extricate. *Clarendon.*
10. *To* WIND *up.* To bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.*
11. *To* WIND *up.* [uſed of a watch.] To convolve the ſpring. *Shakſpeare.*
12. *To* WIND *up.* To put into a ſtate of renovated or continued motion. *Grew.*
13. *To* WIND *up.* To raiſe by degrees. *Hayward.*
14. *To* WIND *up.* To ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.*
15. *To* WIND *up.* To put in order for regular action. *Shakſpeare.*

To WIND. *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change. *Dryden.*
2. To turn; to be convolved. *Moxon.*
3. To move round. *Denham.*
4. To proceed in flexures. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To be extricated; to be diſentangled. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *a.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary winds. *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*

WI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *wind*.]

1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.*
3. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others. *Bacon.*

WI'NDFALL. *ſ.* [*wind* and *fall*.]

1. Fruit blown down from the tree. *Evelyn.*
2. An unexpected legacy.

WI'NDFLOWER. *ſ.* The anemone.

WI'NDGALL. *ſ.* [*wind* and *gall*.] *Windgalls* are ſoft, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'NDGUN. *ſ.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed. *Wilkins.*

WI'NDINESS. *ſ.* [from *windy*.]

1. Fulneſs of wind; flatulence. *Floyer.*
2. Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.*
3. Tumour; puffineſs. *Brerewood.*

WI'NDING. *ſ.* [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander. *Addiſon.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet*.] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped. *Sh.*

WI'NDLASS. *ſ.* [*wind* and *lace*.]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder.
2. A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'NDLE *ſ.* [from *to wind*.] A ſpindle. *Ainſ.*

WI'NDMILL. *ſ.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind. *Wilkins.*

WI'NDOW. *ſ.* [*vindue*, Daniſh.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. *Swift.*
2. The frame of glaſs or any other materials that cover the aperture. *Newton.*
3. Lines croſſing each other. *King.*
4. An aperture reſembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with windows. *Wotton.*
2. To place at a window. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To break into openings. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'NDPIPE. *ſ.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The paſſage for the breath. *Arbuthnot.*

WI'NDWARD. *ad.* [from *wind.*] Toward the wind.

WI'NDY. *a.* [from *wind.*]
1. Conſiſting of wind. *Bacon.*
2. Next the wind. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Empty; airy. *South.*
4. Tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind. *Milt.*
5. Puffy; flatulent. *Shakſpeare.*

WINE. *ſ.* [ƿin, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape. *Pope.*
2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines.*

WING. *ſ.* [ȝehpinȝ, Saxon; *vinge*, Daniſh.]
1. The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sid.*
2. A fan to winnow. *Tuſſer.*
3. Flight; paſſage by the wing. *Shakſp.*
4. The motive of flight. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The ſide bodies of an army. *Knolles.*
6. Any ſide-piece. *Mortimer.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.].
1. To furniſh with wings; to enable to fly. *Pope.*
2. To ſupply with ſide bodies. *Shakſpeare.*

To WING. *v. n.*
1. To paſs by flight. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To exert the power of flying. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *a.* [from *wing*]
1. Furniſhed with wings; flying. *Milton.*
2. Swift; rapid. *Shakſpeare.*

WINGEDPEA'. *ſ.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant.

WI'NGSHELL. *ſ.* [*wing* and *ſhell.*] The ſhell that covers the wing of inſects. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *a.* [from *wing.*] Having wings; reſembling wings. *Addiſon.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pincian, Saxon; *wineken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhut the eyes. *Tillotſon.*
2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.*
3. To cloſe, and exclude the light. *Dryden.*
4. To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate. *Roſcommon.*
5. To be dim. *Dryden.*

WINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of cloſing the eye. *Temple.*
2. A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney.*

WI'NKER. *ſ.* One who winks.

WI'NKINGLY. *ad.* [from *winking.*] With the eye almoſt cloſed. *Peacham.*

WI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *win.*] One who wins.

WI'NNING. *participial a.* [from *win.*] Attractive; charming. *Milton.*

WI'NNING. *ſ.* [from *win.*] The ſum won. *Addiſon.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. a.* [pindpian, Saxon.]
1. To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. *Dryden.*
2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*
3. To ſift; to examine. *Dryden.*
4. To ſeparate; to part. *Shakſpeare.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff. *Eccluſ.*

WI'NNOWER. *ſ.* [from *winnow.*] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *ſ.* [ƿinter, Saxon.] The cold ſeaſon of the year. *Sidney.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the winter. *Iſaiah.*

To WI'NTER. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter. *Temple.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harraſſed by ſevere weather. *Spenſer.*

WI'NTERCHERRY. *ſ.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant.

WI'NTERCITRON. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

WI'NTERGREEN. *ſ.* [*pyrola.*] A plant.

WI'NTERLY. *a.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is ſuitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Sh.*

WI'NTRY. *a.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; ſuitable to winter. *Dryden.*

WI'NY. *a.* [from *wine.*] Having the taſte or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*

To WIPE. *v. a.* [ƿipan, Saxon.]
1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft. *Milton.*
2. To take away by terſion. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſtrike off gently. *Addiſon.*
4. To clear away. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To cheat; to defraud. *Spenſer.*
6. *To* WIPE *out.* To efface. *Locke.*

WIPE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of cleanſing.
2. A blow; a ſtroke; a jeer; a gibe; a ſarcaſm. *Swift.*
3. [*vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainſw.*

WI'PER. *ſ.* [from *wipe.*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped. *B. Jon.*

WIRE. *ſ.* [*virer*, Fr. to draw round.] Metal drawn into ſlender threads. *Milton.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]
1. To ſpin into wire.
2. To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *ſ.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who ſpins wire. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *wiſt.* [*wiſſen*, Ger. *wyſſen*, Dut.] To think; to imagine: obſolete. *Aſcham.*

WI'SDOM *ſ.* [ƿiſdom, Saxon.]
1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of things. *Hooker.*
2. Prudence; ſkill in affairs; judicious conduct. *Shakſpeare.*

WISE. *a.* [ƿiſ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch.]
1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge. *Addiſon.*
2. Judicious; prudent. *Romans.*
3. Skilful; dexterous. *Tillotſon.*
4. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Grave; becoming a *wiſe* man. *Milton.*

WISE. *ſ.* [ƿiſe, Saxon; *wyſe*, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.* *Sidney.*

WI'SEACRE. *ſ.* [*wiſeggber*, Dutch.]
1. A wiſe or ſententious man: obſolete.
2. A fool; a dunce. *Addiſon.*

WI'SELY. *ad.* [from *wiſe.*] Judiciouſly; prudently. *Rogers.*

WI'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] Wiſdom; ſapience: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [ꝩiꝩcian, Saxon.]
1. To have ſtrong deſire; to long. *Arbuth.*
2. To be diſpoſed or inclined. *Addiſon.*

To WISH. *v. a.*
1. To deſire; to long for. *Sidney.*
2. To recommend by wiſhing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To imprecate. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To aſk. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Longing deſire. *South.*
2. Thing deſired. *Milton.*
3. Deſire expreſſed. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wiſhed*] According to deſire: not uſed. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *ſ.* [from *wiſh.*]
1. One who longs.
2. One who expreſſes wiſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *wiſh* and *full.*]
1. Longing; ſhowing deſire. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Deſirable; exciting wiſhes. *Chapman.*

WI'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *wiſhful.*] Earneſtly; with longing.

WI'SKET. *ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſw.*

WISP. *ſ.* [*wiſp*, Swediſh and old Dutch.] A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw. *Bacon.*

WIST. The preterit and participle of *wis.*

WI'STFUL. *a.* Attentive; earneſt; full of thought. *Gay.*

WI'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *wiſtful.*] Attentively; earneſtly. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *ad.* [from *wis.*] Attentively; earneſtly. *Shakſpeare.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [ꝩitan, Saxon.] To know. It is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wit*, that is to ſay. *Shakſpeare.*

WIT. *ſ.* [ꝩzepit, Sax. from ꝩitan, to know.]
1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Imagination; quickneſs of fancy. *Locke.*
3. Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy, or by genius. *Sprat.*
4. A man of fancy. *Dryden.*
5. A man of genius. *Pope.*
6. Senſe; judgment. *Dryden.*
7. Faculty of the mind. *Shakſpeare.*
8. [In the plural.] Sound mind. *Tillotſon.*
9. Contrivance; ſtratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity. *Milton.*

WITCH. *ſ.* [piece, Saxon.]
1. A woman given to unlawful arts. *Bacon.*
2. A winding ſinuous bank. *Spenſer.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'TCHCRAFT. *ſ.* [*witch* and *craft.*]
1. The practices of witches. *Bacon.*
2. Power more than natural. *Denham.*

WI'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *witch.*] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

WI'TCRACKER. *ſ.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'TCRAFT. [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention: obſolete. *Camden.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [ꝩitan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach. *Spenſer.*

WITE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenſer.*

WITH. *prepoſit.* [ꝩiþ, Saxon.]
1. By: *ſick* with *ſorrow.* *Shakſpeare.*
2. Noting the means: *ſhe won him* with *promiſes.* *Dryden.*
3. Noting the inſtrument: *he was ſtruck* with a *hailſtone* *Woodward.*
4. On the ſide of; for: *my friends are* with *the king.* *Geneſis.*
5. In oppoſition to; in competition or conteſt: *I will leap* with *you for a wager.* *Shak.*
6. Noting compariſon: *he is compared* with *his betters.* *Sandys.*
7. In ſociety: *it is difficult to live* with *bad men.* *Shakſpeare.*
8. In company of: *you were* with *me when it was told.* *Shakſpeare.*
9. In appendage: *my deed goes* with *my promiſe.* *Locke.*
10. In mutual dealing: *the Engliſh trade* with *all mankind.* *Shakſpeare.*
11. Noting connexion: *there are always leaves* with *fruit.* *Dryden.*
12. Immediately after: *he laughed, and* with *that went away.* *Garth.*
13. Among: *I went* with *the crowds* *Rymer.*
14. Upon: *my friend has great power* with *me.* *Addiſon.*
15. In conſent: *he ſerved* with *Milo*, and with *Milo he deſerted.* *Pope.*
16. With, in compoſition, ſignifies oppoſition or privation; except *withal.*

WI'THAL. *ad.* [*with* and *all.*]
1. Along with the reſt; likewiſe; at the ſame time. *Hooker.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe *with.* *Tillotſon.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw.*]
1. To take back; to bereave. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Tatler.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *ſ.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room, for retirement. *Mortimer.*

WI'THE. *ſ.*
1. A willow twig, *Bacon.*
2. A band; properly a band of twigs. *Mor.*

To WI'THER. *v. n.* [ꝩeꝩiðenod, Saxon.]
1. To fade; to grow lapleſs; to dry up. *Hooker. South.*
2. To waſte, or pine away. *Temple.*
3. To loſe or want animal moiſture. *Dryd.*

To WI'THER. *v. a.*
1. To make to fade. *James.*
2. To make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle for want of animal moiſture. *Milton.*

WI'THERBAND. *ſ.* A piece of iron laid under a ſaddle, about four fingers above the horſe's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Far. Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *withered.*] The ſtate of being withered; marcidity. *Mor.*

WI'THERS. *ſ.* Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THERWRUNG. *ſ.* An injury cauſed by a ſaddle, when the bows, being too wide, bruiſe the fleſh againſt the ſecond and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that riſes above their ſhoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* preterit and part. *withheld*, or *withholden*. [*with* and *hold*.]

1. To reſtrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Hooker.*
3. To take away; to refuſe. *Spenſer.*

WITHHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *withhold*.] He who withholds.

WITHI'N. *preposition.* [ꝥiðinnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of. *Sprat.*
2. In the compaſs of; not beyond. *Wotton.*
3. Not reaching to any thing external. *Locke.*
4. Not longer ago than. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Into the reach of. *Otway.*
6. In the reach of. *Milton.*
7. Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*
8. Not exceeding.
9. In the encloſure of. *Bacon.*

WITHI'N. *ad.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.*
2. In the mind. *Dryden.*

WITHI'NSIDE. *ad.* [*within* and *ſide*.] In the interiour parts. *Sharp.*

WITHO'UT. *preposition.* [ꝥiðutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with. *Hall.*
2. In a ſtate of abſence from. *Tatler.*
3. In the ſtate of not having. *Bacon.*
4. Beyond; not within the compaſs of. *Burnet.*
5. Suppoſing the negation or omiſſion of: without *peace there is no pleaſure*. *Addiſon.*
6. Not by; not by the uſe of; not by the help of. *Bacon.*
7. On the outſide of. *Dryden.*
8. Not within. *Addiſon.*
9. With exemption from. *Locke.*

WITHO'UT. *ad.*

1. Not on the inſide. *Grew.*
2. Out of doors. *Wotton.*
3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT. *conjunction.* Unleſs; if not; except. *Sidney.*

WITHO'UTEN. *preposition* [ꝥiðutan, Saxon.] Without: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WITHSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*with* and *ſtand*.] To gainſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt. *Sidney.*

WITHSTA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *withſtand*.] An opponent; reſiſting power. *Raleigh.*

WI'THY. *ſ.* [ꝥiðig, Saxon.] Willow.

WI'TLESS. *a.* [from *wit*.] Wanting underſtanding; inconſiderate. *Fairfax.*

WI'TLING. *ſ.* [diminutive of *wit*.] A pretender to wit; a man of petty ſmartneſs. *Pope.*

WI'TNESS. *ſ.* [ꝥitneſſe, Saxon.]

1. Teſtimony; atteſtation. *John.*
   One who gives teſtimony. *Geneſis.*
3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree. A low phraſe. *Prior.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To atteſt; to tell with aſſeveration. *Donne.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. n.* To bear teſtimony. *Sid.*

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it. *Milton.*

WITSNA'PPER. *ſ.* [*wit* and *ſnap*.] One who affects repartee. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'TTED. *a.* [from *wit*.] Having wit; as, *a quick* witted *boy*.

WI'TTICISM. *ſ.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'TTILY. *ad.* [from *witty*.]

1. Ingeniouſly; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.*
2. With flight of imagination. *Ben Jonſon.*

WI'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty. *Spenſer.*

WI'TTINGLY. *ad.* [ꝥitan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by deſign. *Weſt.*

WI'TTOL. *ſ.* [ꝥittol, Saxon.] A man who knows the falſehood of his wife, and ſeems contented; a tame cuckold. *Cleaveland.*

WI'TTOLLY. *ad.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'TTY. *a.* [from *wit*.]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive. *Judith.*
2. Full of imagination. *South.*
3. Sarcaſtick; full of taunts. *Addiſon.*

WI'TWAL. *ſ.* [*vireo*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainſw.*

WITWORM. *ſ.* [*wit* and *worm*.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit. *Ben Jonſon.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife. *Shakſpeare.*

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To take for a wife. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'VELY. *ad.* [from *wives*; wifely is more analogical.] Belonging to a wife. *Sidney.*

WIVES. *ſ.* The plural of *wife*.

WI'ZARD. *ſ.* [from *wiſe*.] A conjuror; an inchanter; a he witch. *Milton.*

WO. *ſ.* [ꝩa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; ſorrow; miſery; calamity. *Pope.*
2. It is often uſed in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of ſorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*. *Ezekiel. Jeremiah.*
3. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe. *South.*

WOAD. *ſ.* [ꝩaꝺ, Saxon.] A plant cultivated for the diers, who uſe it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

WO'BEGONE. *a.* [*wo* and *begone*.] Loſt in wo; overwhelmed with ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

WOFT. The obſolete participle paſſive from *to waft*. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'FUL. *a.* [*wo* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive. *Philips.*
3. Wretched; paltry; ſorry. *Pope.*

WO'FULLY. *ad.* [from *woful*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
2. Wretchedly: in a ſenſe of contempt. *South.*

WO'FULNESS. *ſ.* [from *woful*.] Miſery; calamity.

WOLD. *ſ. Wold*, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country; from the Saxon polb, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibſon.*

WOLF. *ſ.* [palr, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*

WO'LFDOG. *ſ.* [*wolf* and *dog.*]
1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep. *Tickel.*
2. A dog ſuppoſed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

WO'LFISH. *a.* [from *wolf.*] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form. *L'Eſtrange.*

WO'LFSBANE. *ſ.* [*wolf* and *bane.*] A poiſonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

WO'LFSMILK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WO'LVISH. *a.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfiſh* is more proper.] Reſembling a wolf. *Howe.*

WO'MAN. *ſ.* [pipman, ſimman, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women*, in the plural, *wimmen. Skinner.*]
1. The female of the human race. *Otway.*
2. A female attendant on a perſon of rank. *Shakſpeare.*

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'MANED. *a.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied or united with a woman. *Shakſpeare.*

WOMANHA'TER. *ſ.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an averſion for the female ſex. *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD. } *ſ.* [from *woman.*] The
WO'MANHOOD. } character and collective qualities of a woman. *Spenſer Donne.*

To WO'MANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emaſculate; to effeminate; to ſoften. *Sidney.*

WO'MANISH. *a.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; reſembling a woman. *Aſcham.*

WOMANKI'ND. *ſ.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female ſex; the race of women. *Sidney.*

WO'MANLY. *a.* [from *woman.*]
1. Becoming a woman; ſuiting a woman; feminine; not maſculine. *Donne.*
2. Not childiſh; not girliſh. *Arbuthnot.*

WO'MANLY. *ad.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *ſ.* [*wamba*, Gothick; pamb, Saxon; *wæmb*, Iſlandick.]
1. The place of the fetus in the mother. *Sh.*
2. The place whence any thing is produced. *Dryden.*
3. Any cavity. *Addiſon.*

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe; to breed in ſecret. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'MBY. *a.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. *Shak.*

WO'MEN. *ſ.* Plural of *woman.*

WON. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *win.*

To WON. *v. n.* [punian, Sax. *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode: not in uſe. *Fairfax.*

WON. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [punopian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed. *South.*

WO'NDER. *ſ.* [punoop, Saxon; *wonder*; Dutch.]
1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement; ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected. *Bacon.*
2. Cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; ſomething more or greater than can be expected. *Carew.*
3. Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *a.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing. *Milton.*

WO'NDERFULLY. *ad.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Addiſon.*

WO'NDERMENT. *ſ.* [from *wonder.*] Aſtoniſhment; amazement. *Spenſer.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *a.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike.*] Amazed. *Dryden.*

WO'NDROUS. *a.* [contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*] Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurpriſing. *Dryden.*

WO'NDROUSLY. *ad* [from *wondrous.*]
1. To a ſtrange degree. *Drayton.*
2. In a ſtrange manner. *Chapman.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* preterit and participle
To be WONT. } *wont.* [punian, Sax. *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accuſtomed; to uſe; to be uſed. *Bacon.*

WONT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe: out of uſe. *Milton.*

WO'N'T. A contraction of *would not*, uſed for *will not.*

WO'NTED. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual. *Dryden.*

WO'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accuſtomed to: not uſed *K. Char.*

WO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *wont.*] Unaccuſtomed; unuſual: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WOO. *v. a.* [apogob, courted, Saxon.]
1. To court; to ſue to for love. *Pope.*
2. To court ſolicitouſly; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*

To WOO. *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *a.* [pob, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WOOD. *ſ.* [pube, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.]
1. A large and thick collection of trees. *Dryden.*
2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber. *Boyle.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *ſ.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND } *ſ.* [pubbinb, Saxon.] Ho-
WOO'DBINE. } neyſuckle. *Peacham.*

WOO'DCOCK. *ſ.* [pobucoc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce. *Shakſpeare.*

WOO'DDRINK. *ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras. *Floyer.*

WOO'DED. *a.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood. *Arbuthnot.*

WOO'DEN. *a.* [from *wood.*]
1. Ligneous; made of wood. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Clumſy; awkward. *Collier.*

WOO'DFRETTER. *ſ.* [*teres*, Latin.] An inſect; a woodworm. *Ainſworth.*

WOO'DHOLE. *ſ.* [*wood* and *hole.*] Place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*

WOO'DLAND. *ſ.* [*wood* and *land.*] Woods; ground covered with woods. *Fenton.*

WOO'DLARK, *ſ.* A melodious ſort of wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE. *ſ.* [*wood* and *louſe.*] An inſect. Notwithſtanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of ſhort legs; it is a very ſwift runner, but it can occaſionally roll itſelf up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large ſtones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill.*

WOO'DMAN. *ſ.* [*wood* and *man.*] A ſportſman; a hunter. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *ſ.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A woodſeller.

WOODNI'GHTSHADE. *ſ.* A plant.

WOO'DNOTE. *ſ.* Wild muſic. *Milton.*

WOO'DNYMPH. *ſ.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddeſs of the woods. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *ſ.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nehemiah.*

WOO'DPECKER *ſ.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Latin.] A bird. The ſtructure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very ſingular, whether we look at its great length, or at its ſharp horny bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end, the better to ſtab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

WOO'DPIGEON, or *Woodculver. ſ.* A wild pigeon.

WOO'DROOF. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WOO'DSARE. *ſ.* A kind of ſpittle found upon herbs, as lavender and ſage. *Bacon.*

WOO'DSEERE. *ſ.* [*wood* and *ſeere.*] The time when there is no ſap in the tree. *Tuſſer.*

WOO'DSORREL. *ſ.* [*oxys*, Latin.] A plant.

WOO'DWARD. *ſ.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A foreſter.

WOO'DY. *a.* [from *wood.*]

1. Abounding with wood. *Milton.*
2. Ligneous; conſiſting of wood. *Locke.*
3. Relating to woods; ſylvan. *Spenſer.*

WOO'ER. *ſ.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*

WOOF. *ſ.* [from *wove.*]

1. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*
2. Texture; cloth. *Milton.*

WOO'INGLY. *ad.* [from *wooing.*] Pleaſingly; ſo as to invite to ſtay. *Shakſpeare.*

WOOL. [ꝑul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of ſheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Raleigh.*
2. Any ſhort thick hair. *Shakſpeare.*

WOO'LFEL. *ſ.* [*wool* and *fel.*] Skin not ſtripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WOO'LLEN. *a.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dreſſed, and thence uſed likewiſe for any thing coarſe. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

WOO'LEN. *ſ.* Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras.*

WOO'LLY. *a.* [from *wool.*]

1. Clothed with wool. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Conſiſting of wool. *Dryden.*
3. Reſembling wool. *Philips.*

WOO'LPACK. } *ſ.* [*wool*, *pack*, and *ſack.*]
WOO'LSACK. }

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
2. The ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleavel.*

WOO'LWARD. *ad.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

WORD. *ſ.* [ꝑopꝺ, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A ſingle part of ſpeech. *Pope.*
2. A ſhort diſcourſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. Talk; diſcourſe. *Denham.*
4. Diſpute; verbal contention. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Language; oral expreſſion. *Boyle.*
6. Promiſe. *Dryden.*
7. Signal; token; order. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Account; tidings; meſſage. *Prior.*
9. Declaration; purpoſe expreſſed. *Dryden.*
10. Affirmation. *Decay of Piety.*
11. Scripture; word of God. *Whitgift.*
12. The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute. *L'Eſtrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To expreſs in proper words. *Addiſon.*

WO'RDY. *a.* [from *word.*] Verboſe; full of words. *Pope.*

WORE. The preterit of *wear.*

To WORK. *v. n.* preterit *worked*, or *wrought.* [ꝑeopcan, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Dryden.*
3. To act; to carry on operations. *Milton.*
4. To operate as a manufacturer. *Iſaiah.*
5. To ferment. *Bacon.*
6. To operate; to have effect. *Clarendon.*
7. To obtain by diligence. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick. *Grew.*
9. To act as on a ſubject. *Swift.*
10. To make way. *Milton.*
11. To be toſſed or agitated. *Addiſon.*

To WORK. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour. *Raleigh.*
2. To bring by action into any ſtate. *Addiſon.*
3. To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes. *Bacon.*
4. To make by gradual labour, or continued violence. *Addiſon.*
5. To produce by labour; to effect. *Drummond.*
6. To manage in a ſtate of motion; to put into motion. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addiſon.*
8. To embroider with a needle. *Spectator.*
9. *To* WORK *out.* To effect by toil. *Addiſon.*
10. *To* WORK *out.* To eraſe; to efface. *Dry.*
11. *To* WORK *up.* To raiſe. *Atterbury.*
12. *To* WORK *up.* To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK. *ſ.* [ꝑeopc, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment. *Dryden.*
2. A ſtate of labour. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt. *Stilling fleet.*
4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Law.*
5. Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.*
6. Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.*
7. Any thing made. *Donne.*
8. Operation. *Digby.*
9. Effect; conſequence of agency. *Milton.*
10. Management; treatment. *Shakſpeare.*
11. *To ſet on* WORK. To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *ſ.* [from *work.*] One that works. *South.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *ſ.* [*work* and *fellow.*] One engaged in the ſame work with another. *Rom.*

WO'RKHOUSE. } *ſ.* [from *work* and
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } *houſe.*]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Dryden.*
2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *ſ.* [*work* and *day.*] Day on which labour is permitted; not the ſabbath. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'RKMAN. *ſ.* [*work* and *man.*] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Addiſon.*

WO'RKMANLY. *a.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well-performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *ad.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *workman.*]

1. Manufacture; ſomething made by any one. *Tillotſon.*
2. The ſkill of a worker; the degree of ſkill diſcovered in any manufacture. *Spenſer.*
3. The art of working. *Woodward.*

WO'RKMASTER. *ſ.* [*work* and *maſter.*] The performer of any work. *Milton.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *ſ.* [*work* and *woman.*]

1. A woman ſkilled in needlework. *Spenſer.*
2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *working-day.*] The day not the ſabbath. *Gay.*

WORLD. *ſ.* [ꝓoꝛlꝺ, Saxon: *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*
2. Syſtem of beings. *Milton.*
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Heylin.*
4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A ſecular life. *Rogers.*
6. Publick life; the publick. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Buſineſs of life; trouble of life. *Shakſp.*
8. Great multitude. *Sanderſon.*
9. Mankind; a hyperbolical expreſſion for many: *all the world* is a favourite phraſe, in French, for *many.* *Clarendon.*
10. Courſe of life. *Clariſſa.*
11. Univerſal empire. *Prior.*
12. The manners of men; the practice of life. *Swift.*
13. Every thing that the *world* contains. *Law.*
14. A large tract of country; a wide compaſs of things. *Cowley.*
15. A collection of wonders; a wonder: obſolete. *Knolles.*
16. Time: now only uſed in the phraſe *World without end.*
17. *In the* WORLD. In poſſibility. *Addiſon.*
18. *For all the* WORLD. Exactly. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *worldly.*] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *ſ.* [from *world.*] A mortal ſet upon profit. *Hooker.*

WO'RLDLY. *a.* [from *world.*]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come. *Atterbury.*
2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate. *Milton.*
3. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Raleigh.*

WO'RLDLY. *ad.* [from *world.*] With relation to the preſent life. *South.*

WORM. *ſ.* [ꝩyꝛm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth. *Sandys.*
2. A poiſonous ſerpent. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.*
4. The animal that ſpins ſilk. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Sh.*
6. Something tormenting. *Milton.*
7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.*

1. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means, perhaps as by a ſcrew. *Swift.*
2. To deprive a dog of ſomething under his tongue, which is ſaid to prevent him from running mad. *More.*

WO'RMEATEN. *a.* [*worm* and *eaten.*]

1. Gnawed by worms. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Old; worthleſs. *Donne.*

WO'RMWOOD. *ſ.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort.*] A plant. Of this plant there are thirty-two ſpecies, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads. *Miller.*

WO'RMY. *a.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms. *Milton.*

WORN. The part. paſſive of *wear.* *Worn out*, is quite conſumed. *Dryden.*

WO'RNIL. *ſ.* In the backs of cows in the ſummer are maggots generated, which in Eſſex they call *wornils.* *Derham.*

To WO'RRY. *v. a.* [ꝓoꝛꝛigen, Saxon.]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beaſt tears its prey. *King Charles.*
2. To haraſs or perſecute brutally. *Swift.*

WORSE. *a.* The comparative of *bad*, [ꝩyꝛꝛe, Saxon.] More bad; more ill. *Locke.*

WORSE. *ad.* In a manner more bad. *Shakſp.*

The WORSE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loſs; not the advantage; not the better. *2 Kings.*
2. Something leſs good. *Clariſſa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to diſadvantage: not uſed. *Milton.*

WO'RSER. *a.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worſe* with the uſual comparative termination. *Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP. [ꝓeoꝺꝛcyꝑe, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Pſalms.*
2. A character of honour. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A title of honour. *Dryden.*
4. A term of ironical reſpect. *Pope.*
5. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Mil.*
6. Honour; reſpect; civil deference. *Luke.*
7. Idolatry of lovers; ſubmiſſive reſpect. *Sh.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Milton.*
2. To reſpect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To honour with amorous reſpect. *Carew.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. 1 *Kings.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *a.* [*worſhip* and *full.*]
1. Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity. *South.*
2. A term of ironical reſpect. *Stillingfleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *ad.* Reſpectfully. *Shak.*

WO'RSHIPPER. *ſ.* [from *worſhip.*] Adorer; one who worſhips. *Addiſon.*

WORST. [the ſuperlative of *bad*, formed from *worſe.*] Moſt bad; moſt ill. *Locke.*

WORST. *ſ.* The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate; the utmoſt height or degree of any thing ill. *Dryden.*

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*

WO'RSTED. *ſ.* [from *Worſted*, a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool ſpun. *Pope.*

WORT. *ſ* [ꝑypt, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]
1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it ſtill continues in many, as *liverwort*, *ſpleenwort.*
2. A plant of the cabbage kind.
3. [hypt, Sax.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon.*

To WORTH, or *Wurth. v. n.* [ꝑeoꝛðan, Sax.] To be. Now only retained in *woe worth*, or *wurth; woe be.* *Spenſer.*

WORTH, in the termination of the names of places comes from ꝑoꝛð, a court or farm, or ꝑoꝛðig, a ſtreet or road. *Gibſon.*

WORTH. *ſ.* [ꝑeoꝛð, Saxon.]
1. Price; value. *Woodward.*
2. Excellence; virtue. *Donne.*
3. Importance; valuable quality. *South.*

WORTH. *a.*
1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shak.*
2. Deſerving of. *Watts.*
3. Equal in poſſeſſions to. *Sandys.*

WO'RTHILY. *ad.* [from *worthy.*]
1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.*
2. Deſervedly; according to merit. *Dryden.*
3. Juſtly; not without cauſe. *South.*

WO'RTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *worthy.*]
1. Deſert; merit. *Hooker.*
2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Holder.*
3. State of being worthy; quality of deſerving. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *a.* [from *worth*]
1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having no value. *Addiſon.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *worthleſs.*] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*

WO'RTHY. *a.* [from *worth.*]
1. Deſerving; ſuch as merits. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Valuable; noble; illuſtrious; having excellence or dignity. *Davies.*
3. Having worth; having virtue. *Digby.*
4. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity. *Dryden.*
5. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Deſerving of ill. *Deuteronomy.*

WO'RTHY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandiſe; to exult: not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [ꝑitan, Saxon.] To know; to be aware: obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

WOVE. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *weave.*

WO'VEN. The participle paſſive of *weave.*

WOULD. The preterit of *will.*
1. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood. *Ray.*
2. Was or am reſolved; I wiſh or wiſhed to; I am or was willing. *Sidney.*
3. It is a familiar term for *wiſh to do*, or *to have.* *Shakſpeare.*
4. It has the ſignification of *I wiſh*, or *I pray.* *Dryden.*

WO'ULDING. *ſ.* [from *would.*] Motion of deſire; diſpoſition to any thing; propenſion; inclination; incipient purpoſe. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *ſ.* [ꝑund, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakſpeare.*

WOUND. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *wind.*

WO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *wound.*] Exempt from wounds.

WO'UNDWORT. *ſ.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant.

WOX. } The preterit of *wax.* became.
WOXE. } Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *To wax. Spenſer.*

WRACK. *ſ* [*wrack*, Dutch; ꝑpæcce, Sax.]
1. Deſtruction of a ſhip; wreck. *Dryden.*
2. Ruin; deſtruction. *Milton.*

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy in the water; to wreck.
2. It ſeems in *Milton* to mean, to rock, to ſhake.
3. To torture; to torment; to rack. *Cowley.*

To WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *worangheſeur*, Dutch.] To diſpute peeviſhly; to quarrel perverſely; to altercate; to ſquabble. *Pope.*

WRA'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverſe diſpute. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *wrangle.*] A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man. *Herbert.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* preterit and participle paſſ. *wrapped* or *wrapt.* [hpeoꝑpian, Saxon, to turn; *wreffier*, Daniſh.]
1. To roll together; to complicate. *Fairfax.*
2. To involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round. *Dryden.*

3. To compriſe; to contain. *Addiſon.*
4. *To* WRAP *up.* To involve totally. *Knolles.*
5. It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.

WRA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *wrap.*]
1. One that wraps.
2. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Ad.*

WRATH. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛaþ, Saxon; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenſer.*

WRA'THFUL. *a.* [*wrath* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging. *Sprat.*

WRA'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrathful*] Furiouſly; paſſionately. *Shakſpeare.*

WRA'THLESS. *a.* [from *wrath.*] Free from anger. *Waller.*

To WREAK. *v. a.* old preterit and participle paſſive *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked.* [ꝑꝛæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch.]
1. To revenge: not uſed. *Fairfax.*
2. To execute any violent deſign. *Smith.*

WREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Obſolete.
1. Revenge; vengeance. *Spenſer.*
2. Paſſion; furious fit. *Shakſpeare.*

WRE'AKFUL. *a.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry: not in uſe. *Chapman.*

WREATH *ſ.* [ꝑꝛeoð, Saxon.]
1. Any thing curled or twiſted. *Smith.*
2. A garland; a chaplet. *Roſcommon.*

To WREATH. *v. a.* pret. *wreathed;* part. paſſ. *wreathed, wreathen.* [from the noun.]
1. To curl; to twiſt; to convolve. *Bacon.*
2. To writhe. *Gay.*
3. To interweave; to entwine one in another. *South.*
4. To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
5. To encircle as with a garland; to dreſs in a garland. *Dryden.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY. *a.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twiſted. *Brown.*

WRECK. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛæcce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.]
1. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; deſtruction by ſea. *Daniel.*
2. Diſſolution by violence. *Milton.*
3. Ruin; deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The thing wrecked.

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands. *Spenſer.*
2. To ruin. *Daniel.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck. *Milton.*

WREN. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛenna, Sax.] A ſmall bird. *Shak.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛinʒan, Sax. *wrenghen*, Dutch.]
1. To pull by violence; to wreſt; to force. *Bacon.*
2. To ſprain; to diſtort. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A violent pull or twiſt.
2. A ſprain. *Locke.*

To WREST. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛæꝛtan, Saxon]
1. To twiſt by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Addiſon.*
2. To diſtort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker.*

WREST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſtortion; violence. *Hooker.*

WRE'STER. *ſ.* [from *wreſt.*] He who wreſts.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wreſt.*]
1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſtruggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *ſ.* [from *wreſtle.*]
1. One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletick art. *Denham.*
2. One who contends in wreſtling. *Waller.*

WRETCH. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛecca, Saxon.]
1. A miſerable mortal. *Prior.*
2. A worthleſs ſorry creature. *Sidney.*
3. It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*

WRE'TCHED. *a.* [from *wretch.*]
1. Miſerable; unhappy. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive.
3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs. *Hooker.*
4. Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sid.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wretched.*]
1. Miſerably; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
2. Meanly; deſpicably. *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wretched.*]
1. Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate. *Ral.*
2. Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

WRE'TCHLESS. *a.* Careleſs; mindleſs; heedleſs: properly *rechleſs.* *Hammond.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [ꝑꝛiʒan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions. *Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*

WRIGHT. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛihta, ꝑýꝛhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cheyne.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preterit and part. paſſ. *wringed*, and *wrung.* [ꝑꝛinʒan, Saxon.]
1. To twiſt; to turn round with violence. *Leviticus.*
2. To force by contortion. *Wotton.*
3. To ſqueeze; to preſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To writhe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To pinch. *Clarendon.*
6. To force by violence; to extort. *Milton.*
7. To haraſs; to diſtreſs; to torture. *Roſcom.*
8. To diſtort; to turn to a wrong purpoſe. *Aſcham.*
9. To perſecute with extortion. *Hayward.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

WRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *wring.*] One who ſqueezes the water out of clothes. *Shakſpeare.*

WRI'NKLE. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛincle, Saxon; *winkel*, Dutch.]
1. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face. *Howel.*
2. Rumple of cloth.
3. Any roughneſs. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛinclian, Saxon.]
1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon.*
2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST. *ſ.* [ꝑýꝛꝛt, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Brown.*

WRI'STBAND. *ſ.* [*wriſt* and *band.*] The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT. *ſ.* [from *write.*]
1. Any thing written; ſcripture. *Knolles.*
2. A judicial proceſs, by which any one is ſummoned as an offender. *Prior.*
3. A legal inſtrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterit of *write.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterit *writ*, or *wrote*; part. paſſ. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote.* [ꝑꝛıtan, appꝛıtan, Saxon.]
1. To expreſs by means of letters. *Shakſp.*
2. To engrave; to impreſs. *Locke.*
3. To produce, as an author. *Glanville.*
4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakſp.*
2. To play the author. *Addiſon.*
3. To tell in books. *Shakſpeare.*
4 To ſend letters. 1 *Eſdras.*
5. To call one's ſelf; to be entitled; to uſe the ſtyle of. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. To compoſe; to form compoſitions. *Felton.*

WRI'TER. *ſ.* [from *write.*]
1. One who practiſes the art of writing.
2. An author. *Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛıðan, Saxon.]
1. To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion. *Sd.*
2. To twiſt with violence. *Addiſon.*
3. To wreſt; to force by violence; to torture; to diſtort. *Hooker.*
4. To twiſt. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addiſon.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WRI'TING. *ſ.* [from *writ.*]
1. A legal inſtrument; as the *writings* of an eſtate. *Seller.*
2. A compoſure; a book. *Hooker.*
3. A written paper of any kind. *Shakſpeare.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *ſ.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *write.*

WRO'KEN. The part. paſſ. of *To wreak.*

WRONG. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛanȝe, Saxon.]
1. An injury; a deſigned or known detriment; not right; not juſtice. *Dryden.*
2. Errour; not right; not truth. *Roſcommon.*

WRONG. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Not morally right; not juſt; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Addiſon.*
2. Not phyſically right; unfit; unſuitable. *Swift.*
3. Acting improperly. *Young.*

WRONG. *ad.* Not rightly; amiſs. *Pope.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to uſe unjuſtly. *Hooker.*

WRONGDO'ER. *ſ.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious perſon. *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *ſ.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *a.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjuſt. *Shakſpeare.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *ad.* Unjuſtly. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *a.* [*wrong* and *head.*]
WRONGHE'ADED. } Having a perverſe underſtanding. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *ad.* [from *wrongleſs.*] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *wrong.*] Unjuſtly; amiſs. *Locke.*

WROTE. The pret. and part. of *write.*

WROTH. [ꝑꝛaþ, Saxon; *vrod*, Daniſh.] Angry: out of uſe. *Geneſis.*

WROUGHT. [ꝑꝛoȝþ, Saxon. The pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht.*]
1. Effected; performed. *Stephens.*
2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Milton.*
3. Produced; cauſed. *Addiſon.*
4. Attained; worked. *Milton.*
5. Gained; laboured. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Operated. *Milton.*
7. Uſed in labour. *Deuteronomy.*
8. Worked; driven. *Bacon.*
9. Actuated. *Dryden.*
10. Manufactured. *Raleigh.*
11. Formed. 2 *Corinthians.*
12. Excited by degrees. *Swift.*
13. Guided; managed. *Milton.*
14. Agitated; diſturbed. *Shakſpeare.*

WRUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *wring.*

WRY. *a.* [from *writhe.*]
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney.*
2. Diſtorted. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Wrung; perverted; wreſted. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sandys.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to diſtort. *Sidney.*

WRY'NECK. *ſ.* [*torquilla*, Latin.] A bird.

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

3. To compriſe; to contain. *Addiſon.*
4. *To* WRAP *up.* To involve totally. *Knolles.*
5. It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.

WRA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *wrap.*]
1. One that wraps.
2. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Ad.*

WRATH. *ſ.* [ꝑnaþ, Saxon; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenſer.*

WRA'THFUL. *a.* [*wrath* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging. *Sprat.*

WRA'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrathful*] Furiouſly; paſſionately. *Shakſpeare.*

WRA'THLESS. *a.* [from *wrath.*] Free from anger. *Waller.*

To WREAK. *v. a.* old preterit and participle paſſive *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked.* [ꝑnæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch.]
1. To revenge: not uſed. *Fairfax.*
2. To execute any violent deſign. *Smith.*

WREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Obſolete.
1. Revenge; vengeance. *Spenſer.*
2. Paſſion; furious fit. *Shakſpeare.*

WRE'AKFUL. *a.* [from *weak.*] Revengeful; angry: not in uſe. *Chapman.*

WREATH *ſ.* [ꝑnieoð, Saxon.]
1. Any thing curled or twiſted. *Smith.*
2. A garland; a chaplet. *Roſcommon.*

To WREATH. *v. a.* pret. *wreathed*; part. paſſ. *wreathed*, *wreathen.* [from the noun.]
1. To curl; to twiſt; to convolve. *Bacon.*
2. To writhe. *Gay.*
3. To interweave; to entwine one in another. *South.*
4. To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
5. To encircle as with a garland; to dreſs in a garland. *Dryden.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY. *a.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twiſted. *Brown.*

WRECK. *ſ.* [ꝑnæcce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.]
1. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; deſtruction by ſea. *Daniel.*
2. Diſſolution by violence. *Milton.*
3. Ruin; deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The thing wrecked.

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands. *Spenſer.*
2. To ruin. *Daniel.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck. *Milton.*

WREN. *ſ.* [ꝑnenna, Sax.] A ſmall bird. *Shak.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [ꝑnincan, Sax. *wrenghen*, Dutch.]
1. To pull by violence; to wreſt; to force. *Bacon.*
2. To ſprain; to diſtort. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A violent pull or twiſt.
2. A ſprain. *Locke.*

To WREST. *v. a.* [ꝑnæꝛtan, Saxon]
1. To twiſt by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Addiſon.*
2. To diſtort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker.*

WREST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſtortion; violence. *Hooker.*

WRE'STER. *ſ.* [from *wreſt.*] He who wreſts.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wreſt.*]
1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſtruggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *ſ.* [from *wreſtle.*]
1. One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletick art. *Denham.*
2. One who contends in wreſtling. *Waller.*

WRETCH. *ſ.* [ꝑnecca, Saxon.]
1. A miſerable mortal. *Prior.*
2. A worthleſs ſorry creature. *Sidney.*
3. It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*

WRE'TCHED. *a.* [from *wretch.*]
1. Miſerable; unhappy. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive.
3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs. *Hooker.*
4. Deſpicable; hateſully contemptible. *Sid.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wretched.*]
1. Miſerably; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
2. Meanly; deſpicably. *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wretched.*]
1. Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate. *Ral.*
2. Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

WRE'TCHLESS. *a.* Careleſs; mindleſs; heedleſs: properly *rechleſs.* *Hammond.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [ꝑnigan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions. *Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*

WRIGHT. *ſ.* [ꝑnihta, ꝑÿnhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cheyne.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preterit and part. paſſ. *wringed*, and *wrung.* [ꝑningan, Saxon.]
1. To twiſt; to turn round with violence. *Leviticus.*
2. To force by contortion. *Wotton.*
3. To ſqueeze; to preſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To writhe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To pinch. *Clarendon.*
6. To force by violence; to extort. *Milton.*
7. To haraſs; to diſtreſs; to torture. *Roſcom.*
8. To diſtort; to turn to a wrong purpoſe. *Aſcham.*
9. To perſecute with extortion. *Hayward.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

WRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *wring.*] One who ſqueezes the water out of clothes *Shakſpeare.*

WRI'NKLE. *ſ.* [ꝑnincle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]
1. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face. *Howel.*
2. Rumple of cloth.
3. Any roughneſs. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ꝑnincłian, Saxon.]
1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon.*
2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST. *ſ.* [ꝑÿꝑt, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Brown.*

WRI'STBAND. *f.* [*wriſt* and *band.*] The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT. *f.* [from *write.*]
1. Any thing written; ſcripture. *Knolles.*
2. A judicial proceſs, by which any one is ſummoned as an offender. *Prior.*
3. A legal inſtrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterit of *write.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterit *writ*, or *wrote*; part. paſſ. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote.* [ꝑꝛıtan, aꝑꝛıtan, Saxon.]
1. To expreſs by means of letters. *Shakſp.*
2. To engrave; to impreſs. *Locke.*
3. To produce, as an author. *Glanville.*
4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakſp.*
2. To play the author. *Addiſon.*
3. To tell in books. *Shakſpeare.*
4 To ſend letters. 1 *Eſdras.*
5. To call one's ſelf; to be entitled; to uſe the ſtyle of. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. To compoſe; to form compoſitions. *Felton.*

WRI'TER. *f.* [from *write.*]
1. One who practiſes the art of writing.
2. An author. *Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛıðan, Saxon.]
1. To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion. *Sb.*
2. To twiſt with violence. *Addiſon.*
3. To wreſt; to force by violence; to torture; to diſtort. *Hooker.*
4. To twiſt. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addiſon.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WRI'TING. *f.* [from *writ.*]
1. A legal inſtrument; as the *writings* of an eſtate. *Sedley.*
2. A compoſure; a book. *Hooker.*
3. A written paper of any kind. *Shakſpeare.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *f.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *write.*

WRO'KEN. The part. paſſ. of *To wreak.*

WRONG. *f.* [ꝑꝛange, Saxon.]
1. An injury; a deſigned or known detriment; not right; not juſtice. *Dryden.*
2. Errour; not right; not truth. *Roſcommon.*

WRONG. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Not morally right; not juſt; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Addiſon.*
2. Not phyſically right; unfit; unſuitable. *Swift.*
3. Acting improperly. *Young.*

WRONG. *ad.* Not rightly; amiſs. *Pope.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to uſe unjuſtly. *Hooker.*

WRONGDO'ER. *f.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious perſon. *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *f.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *a.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjuſt. *Shakſpeare.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *ad.* Unjuſtly. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *a.* [*wrong* and *head.*]
WRONGHE'ADED. } Having a perverſe underſtanding. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *ad.* [from *wrongleſs.*] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *wrong.*] Unjuſtly; amiſs. *Locke.*

WROTE. The pret. and part. of *write.*

WROTH. [ꝑꝛaꝺ, Saxon; *vrod*, Daniſh.] Angry: out of uſe. *Geneſis.*

WROUGHT. [ꝑꝛoȝꝺ, Saxon. The pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht.*]
1. Effected; performed. *Stephens.*
2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Milton.*
3. Produced; cauſed. *Addiſon.*
4. Attained; worked. *Milton.*
5. Gained; laboured. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Operated. *Milton.*
7. Uſed in labour. *Deuteronomy.*
8. Worked; driven. *Bacon.*
9. Actuated. *Dryden.*
10. Manufactured. *Raleigh.*
11. Formed. 2 *Corinthians.*
12. Excited by degrees. *Swift.*
13. Guided; managed. *Milton.*
14. Agitated; diſturbed. *Shakſpeare.*

WRUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *wring.*

WRY. *a.* [from *writhe.*]
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney.*
2. Diſtorted. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Wrung; perverted; wreſted. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sandys.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to diſtort. *Sidney.*

WRY'NECK. *f.* [*torquilla*, Latin.] A bird.

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

YEA — YES

Y At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, but I think erroneouſly, for a conſonant; at the end, and when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel, and has the ſound of *i*. It is uſed at the end of words, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to expreſs the *u*. Y was much uſed by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old Engliſh writers.

YACHT. *ſ.* [a Dutch word.] A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YARD. *ſ.* [ȝeapd, Saxon.]
1. Enclоſed ground adjoining to a houſe. *Dr.*
2. [ȝeapd, Sax.] A meaſure of three feet. *Hol.*
3. The ſupports of the ſails. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND. *ſ.* [*yard* and *wand.*] A meaſure of a yard. *Collier.*

YARE. *a.* [ȝeappe, Saxon.] Ready; dexterous; eager. *Shakſpeare.*

YA'RELY. *ad.* Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. *Shak.*

YARN. *ſ.* [ȝeapn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Temple.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the ſound; *birrio*, Lat.] To growl, or ſnarl like a dog. *Ainſworth.*

YA'RROW. *ſ.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant.

YAWL. *ſ.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Saxon.]
1. To gape; to oſcitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes. *Dryden.*
2. To open wide. *Prior.*
3. To expreſs deſire by yawning. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Oſcitation. *Pope.*
2. Gape; hiatus. *Addiſon.*

YA'WNING. *a.* [from *yawn.*] Sleepy; ſlumbering. *Shakſpeare.*

YCLA'D. part. for *clad.* Clothed. *Shakſpeare.*

YCLE'PED. [part. paſſ. of *clepe*, with *y.*] Called; termed; named. *Milton.*

YDRA'D. The old pret. of *To dread.* *Spenſer.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou.*

YEA. *ad.* [ea, or ȝea, Saxon.] Yes. *Matthew.*

To YEAD, or YEDE. *v. n.* preterit *yode.* To go; to march: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To YEAN *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Uſed of ſheep. *Mortimer.*

YE'ANLING. *ſ.* [from *yean.*] The young of ſheep. *Shakſpeare.*

YEAR. *ſ.* [ȝeap, Saxon.]
1. Twelve months, or three hundred ſixty-five days.
2. It is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination. *Shakſpeare.*
3. In the plural, old age. *Dryden.*

YE'ARLING. *a.* [from *year,*] Being a year old. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *a.* [from *year.*] Annual; happening every year; laſting a year. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *ad.* Annually; once a year. *Shak.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eapnan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneaſineſs. *Geneſis.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex. *Shak.*

YEAST. *ſ.* See YEST.

YELK. *ſ.* [from ȝealȝe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk.* *Brown.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony. *Spenſer.*

YELL. *ſ.* A cry of horrour. *Dryden.*

YE'LLOW. *a.* [ȝealȝe, Sax. *gheleuwe*, Dut.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold. *Milt.*

YE'LLOWBOY. *ſ.* A gold coin. *Arbuthnot.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER. *ſ.* A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *a.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow. *Woodward.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *yelloviſh.*] The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *yellow.*]
1. The quality of being yellow. *Arbuthnot.*
2. It is uſed in *Shakſpeare* for jealouſy.

YE'LLOWS. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. When the gall pipe is ſtopped up, that matter which ſhould be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow. *Far. Dict.*

To YELP. *v. a.* [ȝalpan, Sax.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey. *Shakſpeare.*

YEO'MAN. *ſ.* [from *geman*, Friſick, a villager.]
1. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. *Addiſon.*
2. It ſeems to have been anciently a ceremonious title given to ſoldiers: whence we have ſtill *yeoman* of the guard. *Bacon.*
3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shakſpeare.*

YEO'MANRY. *ſ.* [from *yeoman.*] The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* To throw out or move with a ſpring. A horſe is ſaid to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *F. D.*

YERK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES. *ad.* [ȝiȝe, Saxon.]
1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle oppoſed to *no.* *More.*
2. It is a word of enforcement: even ſo; not only ſo, but more. *Pope.*

YEST. *ſ.* [ȝeſt, Saxon.]
1. The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras.*
3. The ſpume on troubled water; foam; froth. *Shakſpeare.*

YE'STER. *a.* [*ghiſter*, Dutch.] Being next before the preſent day. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY. *ſ.* [ȝeſtandæȝ, Sax.] The day laſt paſt; the day next before to-day. *Shak.*

YE'STERDAY. *ad.* On the day laſt paſt. *Bac.*

YESTERNI'GHT. *ſ.* The night before this night.

YESTERNI'GHT. *a.* On the night laſt paſt. *Sh.*

YE'STY. *a.* [from *yeſt.*] Frothy; ſpumy; foamy. *Shakſpeare.*

YET. *conjunct.* [ȝyt, ȝet, ȝeta, Sax.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding, however. *South.*

YET. *ad.*

1. Beſide; over and above. *Atterbury.*
2. Still; the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame. *Ad.* *Pope.*
3. Once again. *Pope.*
4. At this time; ſo ſoon; hitherto. *Bacon.*
5. At leaſt. *Baker.*
6. It denotes continuance and extenſion, greater or ſmaller: *the ſtorm grew louder and* yet *louder.* *Dryden.*
7. Still; in a new degree. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Even; after all. *Bacon.*
9. Hitherto. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN, for *given.* *Spenſer.*

YEW. *ſ.* [iȝ, Saxon; *yw*, Welſh.] A tree of tough wood, uſed for bows. *Prior.*

YE'WEN. *a.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew. *Spenſer.*

YEX. *ſ.* [See Yux.] The hiccough.

To YEX. *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

YFE'RE. *ad.* [ȳȝere, Sax.] Together. *Spenſ.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [ȝeldan, Saxon, to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To produce in general. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To afford; to exhibit. *Locke.*
4. To give, as claimed of right. *Milton.*
5. To allow; to concede. *Hammond.*
6. To permit; to grant. *Dryden.*
7. To emit; to expire. *Geneſis.*
8. To reſign; to give up. *Watts.*
9. To ſurrender. *Knolles.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*

1. To give up the conteſt; to ſubmit. *Walton.*
2. To comply with any perſon, or motive power. *Proverbs.*
3. To comply with things required or enforced. *Milton.*
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakewill.*
5. To give place, as inferiour in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*

YIE'LDER. *ſ.* [from *yield.*] One who yields. *Sb.*

YOKE. *ſ.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Pope.*
2. A mark of ſervitude; ſlavery. *Dryden.*
3. A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden.*
4. A couple; two; a pair. It is uſed in the plural with the ſingular termination. *Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage. *Dryden.*
2. To join or couple with another. *Dryden.*
3. To enſlave; to ſubdue. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To reſtrain; to confine. *Bacon.*

YO'KE-ELM. *ſ.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW. } *ſ.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or
YO'KEMATE. } *mate.*]

1. Companion in labour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras. Stepney.*

YOLD, for *yielded.* Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOLK. *ſ.* [See Yelk.] The yellow part of an egg. *Ray.*

YON. } *a.* [ȝeond, Saxon.] Being at a
YOND. } diſtance within view.
YO'NDER. } *Shakſp. Ben Jonſon. Bacon.*

YON. } *ad.* At a diſtance within view.
YOND. } *Milton. Arbuthnot.*
YO'NDER. }

YOND. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps tranſported with rage; under alienation of mind. *Spenſ.*

YORE, or *Of Yore. ad.* [ȝeoȝapa, Saxon.]

1. Long. *Spenſer.*
2. Of old time; long ago. *Pope.*

YOU. *pronoun.* [ȣop, iuh, Saxon; of ȝe, ye.]

1. The oblique caſe of *ye.* *Epheſians.*
2. It is uſed in the nominative. *Dryden.*
3. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language. *Pope.*

YOUNG. *a.* [ionȝ, ȳeonȝ, Sax. *jong*, Dutch.]

1. Being in the firſt part of life; not old. *Cowley.*
2. Ignorant; weak. *Shakſpeare.*

YOUNG. *ſ.* The offſpring of animals collectively. *Milton.*

YOU'NGISH. *a.* [from *young.*] Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING. *ſ.* [ȳeonȝlinȝ, Saxon.] Any creature in the firſt part of life. *Brown.*

YOU'NGLY. *ad.* [from *young.*]

1. Early in life. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER. } *ſ.* [from *young.*] A young
YOU'NKER. } perſon. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *ſ.* [from *young.*] Youth: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopeꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. *Pope.*
2. Yours is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before, or is underſtood: as, *this is* your *book, this book is* yours. *Shakſpeare.*

YOURSE'LF. *ſ.* [*your* and *ſelf.*] You, even you: ye, not others. *Shakſpeare.*

YOUTH. *ſ.* [ȳeoȝuð, Saxon.]

1. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A young man. *Dryden.*
3. Young men. Collectively. *Ben Jonſon.*

YOU'THFUL. *a.* [*youth* and *full.*]

1. Young. *Dryden.*
2. Suitable to the firſt part of life. *Pope.*
3. Vigorous, as in youth. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOU'THY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young; youthful. A bad word. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *participle.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*] Fixed. *Spenſer.*

YUCK. *ſ.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *ſ.* [ȝeol, ȳeol, ȳehul, Sax.] The time of Chriſtmas.

YUX. *ſ.* [ȳeox, Saxon; ſometimes pronounced *yex.*] The hiccough.

Z.

Z Is found in the Saxon alphabets, ſet down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its ſound is uniformly that of a hard *s*. No word of Engliſh original begins with *z*.

ZA'FFAR. } *ſ.* Powder the calx of cobalt fine,
ZA'FFIR. } and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, concretes into a ſolid maſs called *zaffre*, which from its hardneſs has been miſtaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

ZA'NY. *ſ.* One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions, and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon. *Donne.*

ZA'RNICH. *ſ.* A ſubſtance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its luſtre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZEAL. *ſ.* [ζηλος; *zelus*, Lat.] Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe. *Sprat.*

ZEA'LOT. *ſ.* [*zeloteur*, French; ζηλωτὴς.] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. *Sprat.*

ZEA'LOUS. *a.* [from *zeal.*] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe. *Taylor.*

ZEA'LOUSLY. *ad.* [from *zealous.*] With paſſionate ardour. *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN. *ſ.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is ſettled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZE'DOARY. *ſ.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A ſpicy plant, ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent.

ZED. *ſ.* The name of the letter *z*. *Shakſpeare.*

ZE'NITH. *ſ.* [Arabick.] The point overhead oppoſite to the nadir. *Brown.*

ZE'PHYR. } *ſ.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The weſt
ZE'PHYRUS. } wind; and, particularly, any calm ſoft wind. *Milton.*

ZEST. *ſ.*
1. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine.
2. A reliſh; a taſte added. *Young.*

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETE'TICK. *a.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZE'UGMA. *ſ.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement; as, luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZO'CLE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece of member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto, ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed; alſo a low ſquare member ſerving to ſupport a column inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe, or plinth.

ZO'DIACK. *ſ.* [ζωδιακὸς.]
1. The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns; a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns. *Bentley.*
2. It is uſed by *Milton* for a girdle.

ZONE. *ſ.* [ζωνὴ; *zona*, Latin.]
1. A girdle. *Granville.*
2. A diviſion of the earth. The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the firſt is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the ſouthern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Suckling.*
3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [of ζωὴ and γράφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Glanville.*

ZOO'LOGY. *ſ.* [of ζῶον and λογία.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHYTE. *ſ.* [ζωόφυτον.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS. *ſ.* [ζωοφόρὸς.] A part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals.

ZOO'TOMIST. *ſ.* [of ζωοτομία.] A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOO'TOMY. *ſ.* [ζωοτομία.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

THE END.